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P.D. SKAAR'S

Montana Bird Distribution

SEVENTH EDITION

2012





Montana Audubon



MONTANA
Natural Heritage
Program



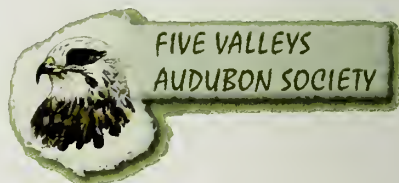
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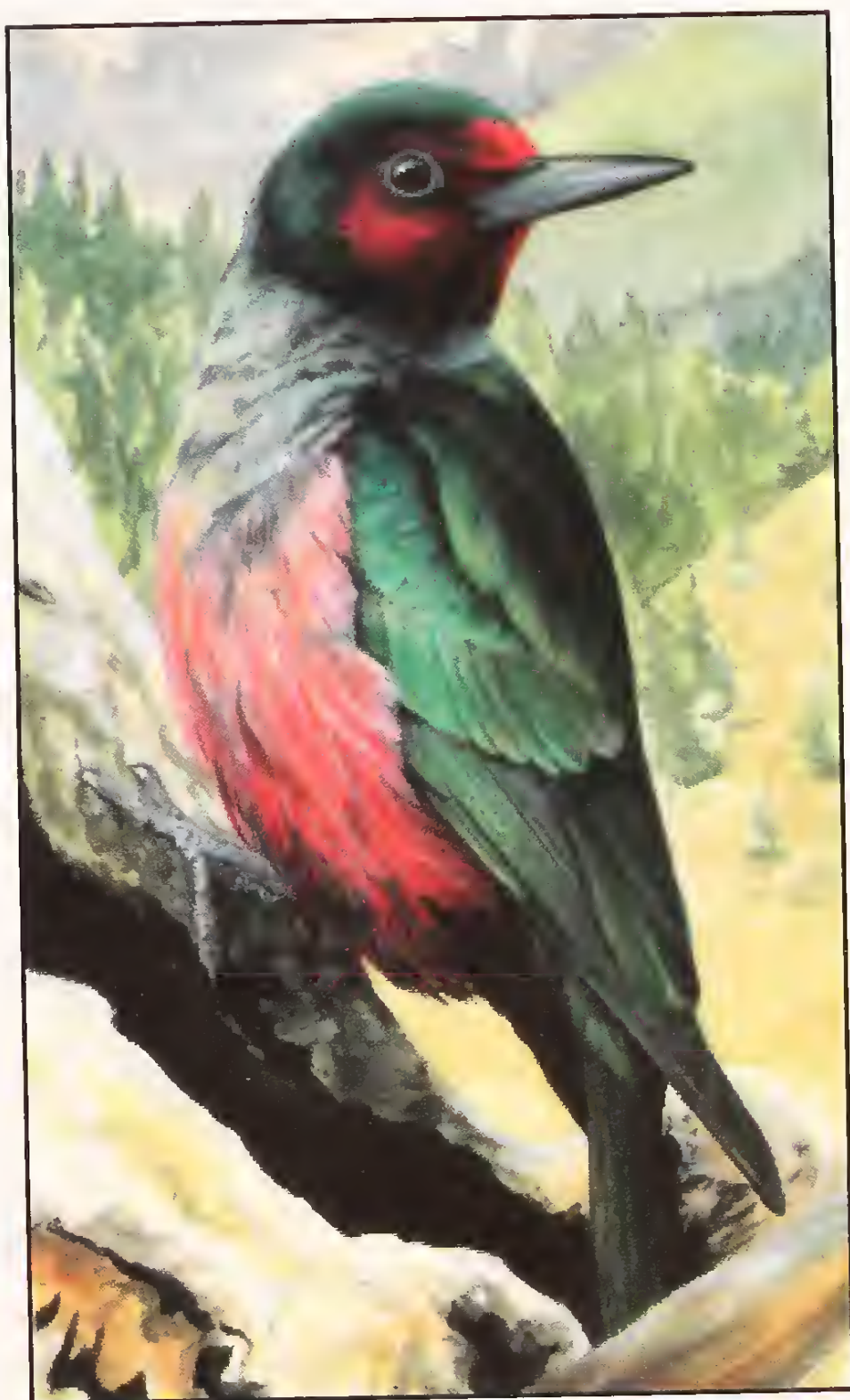
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NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS
JOINT VENTURE
All Bird Conservation

Continued on back cover...

CHECKLIST OF MONTANA BIRDS



Lewis's Woodpecker

Painting by Andrew Guttenburg



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MONTANA
BIRD
RECORDS
COMMITTEE



Montana
Audubon

April 2012

Bird Species Observed in
Montana through April 2012

Notes: B = Verified breeding records for MT
b = Indirect evidence of breeding for MT
t = No evidence of breeding for MT, transient
W= Verified overwinter records for MT
(12/15-2/15)
w = Present during winter season

Species with fewer than 20 accepted records are listed in italics

1	Greater White-fronted Goose	t	w
2	Snow Goose	t	w
3	Ross's Goose	t	w
4	<i>Cackling</i> Goose	t	W
5	Canada Goose	B	W
6	<i>Brant</i>	t	
7	Mute Swan	B	W
8	Trumpeter Swan	B	W
9	Tundra Swan	t	W
10	Wood Duck	B	W
11	Gadwall	B	W
12	Eurasian Wigeon	t	w
13	American Wigeon	B	W
14	American Black Duck	t	w
15	Mallard	B	W
16	Blue-winged Teal	B	w
17	Cinnamon Teal	B	W
18	Northern Shoveler	B	W
19	Northern Pintail	B	W
20	<i>Garganey</i>	t	
21	Green-winged Teal	B	W
22	Canvasback	B	W
23	Redhead	B	W
24	Ring-necked Duck	B	W
25	<i>Tufted Duck</i>	t	
26	Greater Scaup	t	W
27	Lesser Scaup	B	W
28	Harlequin Duck	B	W
29	Surf Scoter	t	w
30	White-winged Scoter	t	w
31	<i>Black Scoter</i>	t	w
32	Long-tailed Duck	t	W
33	Bufflehead	B	W
34	Common Goldeneye	B	W
35	Barrow's Goldeneye	B	W
36	Hooded Merganser	B	W
37	Common Merganser	B	W
38	Red-breasted Merganser	t	W
39	Ruddy Duck	B	W
40	Chukar	B	W
41	Gray Partridge	B	W
42	Ring-necked Pheasant	B	W
43	Ruffed Grouse	B	W
44	Greater Sage-Grouse	B	W
45	Spruce Grouse	B	W
46	<i>Willow Ptarmigan</i>		w
47	White-tailed Ptarmigan	B	W
48	Dusky Grouse	B	W
49	Sharp-tailed Grouse	B	W
50	<i>Greater Prairie-Chicken</i>	b	
51	Wild Turkey	B	W
52	<i>Red-throated Loon</i>	t	
53	Pacific Loon	t	w

54	Common Loon	B	W
55	<i>Yellow-billed Loon</i>	t	w
56	Pied-billed Grebe	B	W
57	Horned Grebe	B	W
58	Red-necked Grebe	B	W
59	Eared Grebe	B	W
60	Western Grebe	B	W
61	Clark's Grebe	B	
62	<i>Manx Shearwater</i>	t	
63	<i>Wood Stork</i>	t	
64	Double-crested Cormorant	B	w
65	American White Pelican	B	w
66	American Bittern	B	w
67	<i>Least Bittern</i>	t	
68	Great Blue Heron	B	W
69	Great Egret	t	
70	Snowy Egret	B	
71	<i>Little Blue Heron</i>	t	
72	Cattle Egret	t	
73	<i>Green Heron</i>	t	
74	Black-crowned Night-Heron	B	
75	<i>Yellow-crowned Night-Heron</i>	t	
76	<i>Glossy Ibis</i>	t	
77	White-faced Ibis	B	
78	Turkey Vulture	B	w
79	Osprey	B	w
80	<i>White-tailed Kite</i>	t	
81	<i>Mississippi Kite</i>	t	
82	Bald Eagle	B	W
83	Northern Harrier	B	W
84	Sharp-shinned Hawk	B	W
85	Cooper's Hawk	B	W
86	Northern Goshawk	B	W
87	<i>Red-shouldered Hawk</i>	t	
88	Broad-winged Hawk	t	
89	Swainson's Hawk	B	w
90	Red-tailed Hawk	B	W
91	Ferruginous Hawk	B	W
92	Rough-legged Hawk	t	W
93	Golden Eagle	B	W
94	<i>Crested Caracara</i>	t	
95	American Kestrel	B	W
96	Merlin	B	W
97	Gyr Falcon	t	W
98	Peregrine Falcon	B	W
99	Prairie Falcon	B	W
100	Yellow Rail	b	
101	Virginia Rail	B	W
102	Sora	B	w
103	<i>Common Gallinule</i>	t	
104	American Coot	B	W
105	Sandhill Crane	B	W
106	Whooping Crane	t	
107	Black-bellied Plover	t	
108	American Golden-Plover	t	
109	<i>Snowy Plover</i>	b	
110	Semipalmated Plover	t	
111	Piping Plover	B	
112	Killdeer	B	W
113	Mountain Plover	B	
114	Black-necked Stilt	B	
115	American Avocet	B	
116	Spotted Sandpiper	B	w
117	Solitary Sandpiper	b	

118	Greater Yellowlegs	t	w
119	Willet	B	
120	Lesser Yellowlegs	t	
121	Upland Sandpiper	B	
122	Whimbrel	t	
123	Long-billed Curlew	B	
124	Hudsonian Godwit	t	
125	Marbled Godwit	B	
126	Ruddy Turnstone	t	
127	<i>Black Turnstone</i>	t	
128	Red Knot	t	
129	Sanderling	t	
130	Semipalmated Sandpiper	t	
131	Western Sandpiper	t	
132	Least Sandpiper	t	
133	White-rumped Sandpiper	t	
134	Baird's Sandpiper	t	
135	Pectoral Sandpiper	t	
136	<i>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper</i>	t	
137	Dunlin	t	W
138	<i>Curlew Sandpiper</i>	t	
139	Stilt Sandpiper	t	
140	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	t	
141	Short-billed Dowitcher	t	
142	Long-billed Dowitcher	t	
143	Wilson's Snipe	B	W
144	<i>American Woodcock</i>	t	w
145	Wilson's Phalarope	B	
146	Red-necked Phalarope	t	
147	<i>Red Phalarope</i>	t	
148	<i>Black-legged Kittiwake</i>	t	w
149	Sabine's Gull	t	
150	Bonaparte's Gull	t	
151	<i>Little Gull</i>	t	
152	<i>Ross's Gull</i>	t	
153	<i>Laughing Gull</i>	t	
154	Franklin's Gull	B	
155	Mew Gull	t	W
156	Ring-billed Gull	B	W
157	California Gull	B	W
158	Herring Gull	B	W
159	Thayer's Gull	t	W
160	Iceland Gull	t	W
161	<i>Lesser Black-backed Gull</i>	t	
162	Glaucous-winged Gull	t	W
163	Glaucous Gull	t	W
164	<i>Great Black-backed Gull</i>	t	w
165	Least Tern	B	
166	Caspian Tern	B	
167	Black Tern	B	
168	Common Tern	B	
169	<i>Arctic Tern</i>	B	
170	Forster's Tern	B	
171	<i>Pomarine Jaeger</i>	t	
172	<i>Parasitic Jaeger</i>	t	
173	<i>Long-tailed Jaeger</i>	t	
174	<i>Long-billed Murrelet</i>	t	
175	<i>Ancient Murrelet</i>	t	w
176	Rock Pigeon	B	W
177	Band-tailed Pigeon	t	
178	Eurasian Collared-Dove	B	W
179	<i>White-winged Dove</i>	t	
180	Mourning Dove	B	W
181	<i>Inca Dove</i>	t	

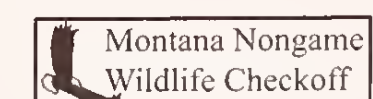
182	<i>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</i>	b	
183	Black-billed Cuckoo	B	
184	Barn Owl	B	w
185	Flammulated Owl	B	w
186	Western Screech-Owl	B	w
187	Eastern Screech-Owl	B	W
188	Great Horned Owl	B	W
189	Snowy Owl	t	W
190	Northern Hawk Owl	B	W
191	Northern Pygmy-Owl	B	W
192	Burrowing Owl	B	w
193	Barred Owl	B	W
194	Great Gray Owl	B	W
195	Long-eared Owl	B	W
196	Short-eared Owl	B	W
197	Boreal Owl	B	W
198	Northern Saw-whet Owl	B	W
199	Common Nighthawk	B	
200	Common Poorwill	B	
201	<i>Whip-poor-will sp.</i>	t	
202	Black Swift	B	
203	Chimney Swift	B	
204	Vaux's Swift	B	
205	White-throated Swift	B	
206	<i>Ruby-throated Hummingbird</i>	B	
207	Black-chinned Hummingbird	B	
208	Anna's Hummingbird	t	W
209	<i>Costa's Hummingbird</i>	t	
210	Calliope Hummingbird	B	
211	Broad-tailed Hummingbird	B	
212	Rufous Hummingbird	B	
213	Belted Kingfisher	B	W
214	Lewis's Woodpecker	B	W
215	Red-headed Woodpecker	B	w
216	<i>Red-bellied Woodpecker</i>	t	
217	Williamson's Sapsucker	B	
218	<i>Yellow-bellied Sapsucker</i>	t	
219	Red-naped Sapsucker	B	w
220	Downy Woodpecker	B	W
221	Hairy Woodpecker	B	W
222	<i>White-headed Woodpecker</i>	t	w
223	American Three-toed Woodpecker	B	W
224	Black-backed Woodpecker	B	W
225	Northern Flicker	B	W
226	Pileated Woodpecker	B	W
227	Olive-sided Flycatcher	B	
228	Western Wood-Pewee	B	
229	<i>Eastern Wood-Pewee</i>	t	
230	<i>Yellow-bellied Flycatcher</i>	t	
231	Alder Flycatcher	b	
232	Willow Flycatcher	B	
233	Least Flycatcher	B	
234	Hammond's Flycatcher	B	
235	<i>Gray Flycatcher</i>	B	
236	Dusky Flycatcher	B	
237	Cordilleran Flycatcher	B	
238	<i>Eastern Phoebe</i>	t	w
239	Say's Phoebe	B	w
240	<i>Vermilion Flycatcher</i>		w
241	<i>Ash-throated Flycatcher</i>	t	
242	<i>Great Crested Flycatcher</i>	t	
243	Cassin's Kingbird	B	
244	Western Kingbird	B	w
245	Eastern Kingbird	B	

246	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	t	
247	Loggerhead Shrike	B	W
248	Northern Shrike	t	W
249	White-eyed Vireo	b	
250	Yellow-throated Vireo	b	
251	Plumbeous Vireo	B	
252	Cassin's Vireo	B	
253	Blue-headed Vireo	t	
254	Warbling Vireo	B	
255	Philadelphia Vireo	t	
256	Red-eyed Vireo	B	
257	Gray Jay	B	W
258	Pinyon Jay	B	W
259	Steller's Jay	B	W
260	Blue Jay	B	W
261	Western Scrub-Jay	t	W
262	Clark's Nutcracker	B	W
263	Black-billed Magpie	B	W
264	American Crow	B	W
265	Common Raven	B	W
266	Horned Lark	B	W
267	Purple Martin	B	
268	Tree Swallow	B	
269	Violet-green Swallow	B	
270	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	B	
271	Bank Swallow	B	
272	Cliff Swallow	B	
273	Barn Swallow	B	
274	Black-capped Chickadee	B	W
275	Mountain Chickadee	B	W
276	Chestnut-sided Chickadee	B	W
277	Boreal Chickadee	B	W
278	Red-breasted Nuthatch	B	W
279	White-breasted Nuthatch	B	W
280	Pygmy Nuthatch	B	W
281	Brown Creeper	B	W
282	Rock Wren	B	w
283	Canyon Wren	B	W
284	Carolina Wren	t	
285	Bewick's Wren	t	W
286	House Wren	B	w
287	Pacific Wren	B	W
288	Winter Wren	t	
289	Sedge Wren	B	
290	Marsh Wren	B	W
291	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	B	
292	American Dipper	B	W
293	Golden-crowned Kinglet	B	W
294	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	B	W
295	Eastern Bluebird	B	W
296	Western Bluebird	B	w
297	Mountain Bluebird	B	w
298	Townsend's Solitaire	B	W
299	Veery	B	
300	Gray-cheeked Thrush	t	
301	Swainson's Thrush	B	
302	Hermit Thrush	B	w
303	Wood Thrush	t	
304	American Robin	B	W
305	Varied Thrush	B	W
306	Gray Catbird	B	w
307	Northern Mockingbird	B	W
308	Sage Thrasher	B	
309	Brown Thrasher	B	W

310	Curve-billed Thrasher	t	W
311	European Starling	B	W
312	Siberian Accentor	t	W
313	American Pipit	B	W
314	Sprague's Pipit	B	
315	Bohemian Waxwing	b	W
316	Cedar Waxwing	B	W
317	Lapland Longspur	t	W
318	Chestnut-collared Longspur	B	
319	Smith's Longspur	t	
320	McCown's Longspur	B	
321	Snow Bunting	t	W
322	Ovenbird	B	
323	Northern Waterthrush	B	
324	Golden-winged Warbler	t	
325	Blue-winged Warbler	t	
326	Black-and-White Warbler	B	
327	Prothonotary Warbler	t	
328	Tennessee Warbler	B	
329	Orange-crowned Warbler	B	
330	Nashville Warbler	B	
331	Connecticut Warbler	t	
332	MacGillivray's Warbler	B	
333	Mourning Warbler	t	
334	Kentucky Warbler	t	
335	Common Yellowthroat	B	w
336	Hooded Warbler	t	
337	American Redstart	B	
338	Cape May Warbler	t	
339	Northern Parula	t	
340	Magnolia Warbler	t	
341	Bay-breasted Warbler	t	
342	Blackburnian Warbler	t	
343	Yellow Warbler	B	
344	Chestnut-sided Warbler	t	
345	Blackpoll Warbler	t	
346	Black-throated Blue Warbler	t	w
347	Palm Warbler	t	w
348	Pine Warbler	t	
349	Yellow-rumped Warbler	B	W
350	Yellow-throated Warbler	t	W
351	Prairie Warbler	t	
352	Black-throated Gray Warbler	B	w
353	Townsend's Warbler	B	
354	Black-throated Green Warbler	t	
355	Canada Warbler	t	
356	Wilson's Warbler	B	
357	Painted Redstart	t	
358	Yellow-breasted Chat	B	
359	Green-tailed Towhee	B	W
360	Spotted Towhee	B	W
361	Eastern Towhee	t	
362	American Tree Sparrow	t	W
363	Chipping Sparrow	B	W
364	Clay-colored Sparrow	B	
365	Brewer's Sparrow	B	
366	Field Sparrow	B	
367	Vesper Sparrow	B	w
368	Lark Sparrow	B	
369	Black-throated Sparrow	t	
370	Sage Sparrow	B	
371	Lark Bunting	B	
372	Savannah Sparrow	B	w
373	Grasshopper Sparrow	B	

374	Baird's Sparrow	B	
375	Le Conte's Sparrow	B	w
376	Nelson's Sparrow	B	
377	Fox Sparrow	B	w
378	Song Sparrow	B	W
379	Lincoln's Sparrow	B	w
380	Swamp Sparrow	t	W
381	White-throated Sparrow	t	W
382	Harris's Sparrow	t	W
383	White-crowned Sparrow	B	W
384	Golden-crowned Sparrow	b	w
385	Dark-eyed Junco	B	W
386	Summer Tanager	t	
387	Scarlet Tanager	t	
388	Western Tanager	B	
389	Northern Cardinal	t	W
390	Pyrrhuloxia	t	
391	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	B	w
392	Black-headed Grosbeak	B	W
393	Blue Grosbeak	B	
394	Lazuli Bunting	B	
395	Indigo Bunting	b	
396	Painted Bunting	t	w
397	Dickcissel	B	
398	Bobolink	B	
399	Red-winged Blackbird	B	W
400	Eastern Meadowlark	t	
401	Western Meadowlark	B	W
402	Yellow-headed Blackbird	B	W
403	Rusty Blackbird	t	W
404	Brewer's Blackbird	B	W
405	Common Grackle	B	W
406	Great-tailed Grackle	b	
407	Brown-headed Cowbird	B	w
408	Orchard Oriole	B	
409	Hooded Oriole	t	
410	Bullock's Oriole	B	w
411	Baltimore Oriole	B	
412	Brambling	t	W
413	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	B	W
414	Black Rosy-Finch	B	W
415	Pine Grosbeak	B	W
416	Purple Finch	t	W
417	Cassin's Finch	B	W
418	House Finch	B	W
419	Red Crossbill	B	W
420	White-winged Crossbill	b	W
421	Common Redpoll	t	W
422	Hoary Redpoll	t	W
423	Pine Siskin	B	W
424	Lesser Goldfinch	B	w
425	American Goldfinch	B	W
426	Evening Grosbeak	B	W
427	House Sparrow	B	W

This checklist is based on the Montana Bird Records Committee official list, available online at: <http://mtaudubon.org/birds/mbrc.html> and the Montana Bird Distribution Database, also available online at: <http://mtnhp.org/tracker>. This list can also be downloaded at: <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/nongameCheckoff/birds.html> and <http://www.mtnhp.org/animal/>.



2012 MT Bird Distribution

This edition of P.D. Skaar's *Montana Bird Distribution* presents the most current information available on the distribution of birds in Montana, representing hundreds of thousands of observations reported by thousands of individuals across the state.

This edition:

- Presents breeding and wintering maps for 427 bird species.
- Introduces maps for 18 new species.
- Provides a state check-list of all species included in this edition in taxonomic order.
- Displays current, previous edition, and historical information on each breeding season map.
- Presents a list of rare birds for Montana (those species reported fewer than 20 times).
- Includes new travel maps to aid field observations.

To submit observations, investigate the records used to generate the maps in this book, and contribute to a better understanding of the birds of Montana, log online:
<http://mtnhp.org/observations.asp>.

This book was produced by:

Montana Audubon
Montana Bird Records Committee
Montana Department of Fish,
Wildlife & Parks
Montana Natural Heritage Program

**P. D. Skaar's
Montana Bird Distribution
Seventh Edition**

Updated and revised by the
Montana Bird Distribution Committee:

Montana Audubon
Amy Cilimburg
Janet Ellis

Montana Bird Records Committee
Coburn Carrier
Dan Sullivan

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks
Scott Story
Catherine Wightman

Montana Natural Heritage Program
Paul Hendricks
Susan Lenard
Bryce Maxell



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Don Stoecker

Don Stoecker was born in 1933 and grew up during the Depression. His parents moved often in search of work and most of Don's childhood was spent on small farms in California and Louisiana. During those years, Don developed an appreciation for nature and hard work. After serving in the Navy from 1953 to 1961, he moved to Montana and worked as a farm laborer in the Big Hole and Georgetown Lake areas until he retired in 1995.

During his time as a ranch-hand Don developed his interest in birds. In order to follow his passion, upon retirement he took to a life on the road, living out of his self-contained "home on wheels" van, a mobile library of bird books and references. His license plate "Birder" attested to the focus of his pursuits. Don was the first person to develop a bird list for the "Settling Ponds" as they were then known, now the Warm Springs Wildlife Management Area near Anaconda. He also developed the first published bird checklist for the Deer Lodge National Forest, taught adult education classes in Deer Lodge and Anaconda on birding, and together with a few other interested folks in the Butte and Dillon areas, helped to establish the Pintler Audubon Society. In addition to his bird work in southwestern Montana, Don also felt it was important to gather bird observations throughout the state. As a result, he contributed thousands of records from across Montana for earlier editions of *P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution*.

When summer birds migrated south for the winter, so did Don. In his retirement, he would leave Montana in his van by late September and spend winters as a volunteer in National Wildlife Refuges in Texas, Arizona, and California. Don relished the opportunity to do helpful manual labor and guide folks on bird walks. In 2009, Don found he was not well enough to travel; he is now in a retirement center in Deer Lodge.

Don was not a formally trained ornithologist, but an avid and enthusiastic self-taught birder. His interests propelled him across thousands of miles and prompted him to record hundreds of pages of handwritten observation notes. Don combined his love for birds and people to become a significant citizen scientist who gathered thousands of records in out-of-the-way places. In 2005, he was recognized for his efforts with a Lifetime Achievement award from Montana Audubon. Don is a great example of a common man who made a positive, lasting contribution toward understanding birds and their distributions in Montana.



Foreword

The periodic publication of *Montana Bird Distribution* has provided birders and conservationists direct access to the state of our knowledge of bird distribution for more than three decades. This 7th edition, representing the cumulative efforts of thousands of amateur birders and professional ornithologists across the state, gives us insight not only to the changing distribution of birds, but the extraordinary growth in our ability to capture knowledge. In his forward to the Sixth Edition, Jeff Marks referred to the “mind-boggling” increase of 39,000 bird records that were entered between the fifth and sixth editions. This edition includes more than 800,000 *new records*, and soon the Montana Bird Distribution (MBD) database will break the one million record barrier! This is a testament not only to the diligence of the Natural Heritage Program staff and MBD partners in incorporating additional agency and volunteer datasets (e.g., the Christmas Bird Count, Breeding Bird Survey, and colonial waterbird surveys), but also to the nature of birding in the information age.

Online data entry, social networks, handheld data devices with GPS and bird apps, and digital cameras have greatly increased the quantity and quality of distribution data submitted by amateur birders. We now have a data entry web portal, the Montana’s Outdoor Birding Group (MOB-Montana) listserv with more than 500 members, more than 250 eBird users registered in the state, and a continually growing base of informed and engaged amateur naturalists. More than 2,700 people contributed new records to this edition; there are 85 individuals with more than 1,000 records, and four with more than 10,000. This 7th edition is nothing short of an amazing team effort.

This book includes 15 new species to the Official State Bird List since the 6th edition, including unexpected vagrants from afar (e.g., Manx Shearwater, Siberian Accentor, Ross’s Gull), as well as species from the Montana Bird Records Committee’s hypothetical list added because of new records (e.g., Glossy Ibis, Iceland Gull). Eight new species have been confirmed breeding in the state (e.g. Gray Flycatcher, Purple Martin, Ovenbird), and 11 species have been newly confirmed as winter visitors (e.g., Eastern Bluebird, Bewick’s Wren). The Eurasian Collared-Dove, reported just five times as of the 6th edition, is now a confirmed breeder and a year-round resident statewide. The Montana Bird Records Committee has dropped documentation requirements for this and at least seven other species formerly considered rare (e.g., Thayer’s Gull, Lesser Goldfinch).

But let us not take it for granted that we know all we need to know. Confirmed breeding (B) records are still scarce or lacking for many species, even for some with a long history of suspected or probable breeding (b) records in the state (e.g., Alder Flycatcher, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, White-winged Crossbill). There are still gaps in our knowledge in those places visited infrequently, particularly during winter. Browsing the maps will help you see where your own time in the field can help fill these gaps. And as we move forward, one thing is certain: bird populations and communities will respond as our human population continues to grow, and as climate and land use changes alter the Montana landscape. You and I have the opportunity to track these changes to better inform conservation and management and to continually refine our knowledge of (and connection to) Montana’s avian riches.

It has taken more than the expected five years to produce this edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*. I think you will agree with me that it has been well worth the wait. I hope that having this edition in our glove box or daypack, next to our computer, and in our classroom will continue to inspire us to explore, look closely, and share our experiences.

Dan Casey

Northern Rockies Bird Conservation Region Coordinator, American Bird Conservancy
Chair, Montana Bird Records Committee

Acknowledgements

The Montana Bird Distribution Committee is responsible for the production of this edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*. Members include Amy Cilimburg, Coburn Currier, Janet Ellis, Paul Hendricks, Susan Lenard, Bryce Maxell, Scott Story, Dan Sullivan, and Catherine Wightman.

The Montana Bird Records Committee reviewed rare bird sightings and provided advice and comment on a number of issues for this edition. The Records Committee is currently comprised of Dan Casey, Chuck Carlson, John Carlson, Coburn Currier, Nate Kohler, Rose Leach, Harriet Marble, Jeff Marks, Bob Martinka, Ted Nordhagen, Fritz Prellwitz, Mike Schwitters, and Dan Sullivan. We also thank past members Bob Eng and Terry McEneaney for their contributions since the last edition of this book. Thanks to the committee for its continuing efforts and dedication to a better understanding of Montana birds.

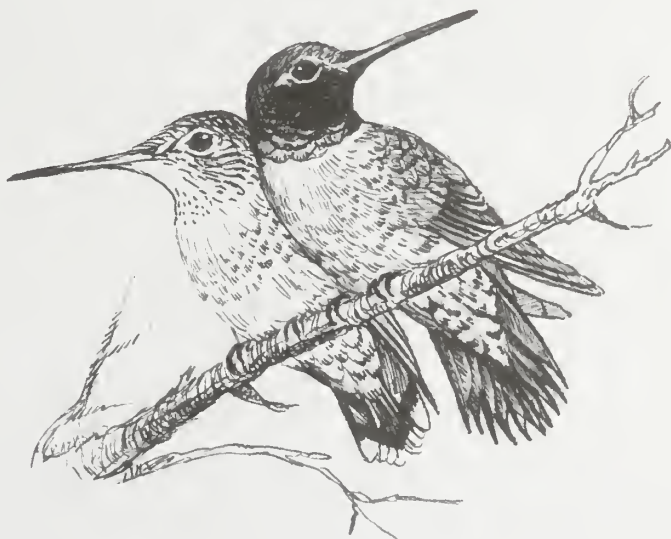
We are grateful to the thousands of contributors who submitted hundreds of thousands of recent records to make this edition possible (see Appendix L). Jock Young, Dick Hutto, and Kristina Smucker contributed data from the University of Montana Landbird Monitoring Program. Brian Sullivan of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology arranged the contribution of data from eBird. Denver Holt contributed data from the Owl Research Institute. Thousands of records have also been added from the U.S. Geological Survey Breeding Bird Surveys; Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Bald Eagle, Waterbird, Common Loon, and Lek Surveys; National Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Counts; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Shorebird Surveys; Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Marsh Bird Surveys; Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory surveys; and numerous other federal, state, tribal, and non-governmental efforts on behalf of birds and their distributions in Montana.

Thank you to Montana Natural Heritage Program employees Scott Blum and Martin Miller for entering records and answering data requests; Karen Coleman and Dave Ratz for maintaining the database structure and various internet interfaces; and past employees Dan Bachen, Alexis McEwan, and Kathy Martin for their work on records entry. Past and current Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks staff Steve Carson, Emily Dixon, Andrew Jakes, Adam Messer, and Adam Petersen all contributed to entering records into the MBD database. A special thank you is extended to Dr. Kim Scott, Archivist at the Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections at Montana State University Library, for allowing us to photograph P.D. Skaar's original records. Thanks also to Cedron Jones and Dan Sullivan for entering data. Gary Swant drafted the dedication and provided the photograph of Don's license plate; Jack Kirkley edited the dedication and provided additional background information. Jeff Marks edited this edition.

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The work of 12 artists appears in this publication. Their generosity, time, and talent have significantly improved the book's appearance. **Andrew Guttenburg:** Lewis's Woodpecker, cover; Yellow Rail, p. 49; White-throated Swift, p. 86; Northern Shrike, p. 102; Wilson's Warbler, p. 143; Red Crossbill, p. 168; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, p. 181. **Sharon Browder:** Yellow-headed Blackbird, p. 161. **John Carlson:** Rough-legged Hawk, p. 200. **Marsha Davis:** Downy Woodpecker, p. 198; Evening Grosbeak, p. 170. **Sid Frissell:** Great Blue Heron, p. 37; Northern Flicker, p. 94. **Ron Jenkins:** Cooper's Hawk, p. 43; Wilson's Snipe, p. 64; Great Horned Owl, pp. 80 and 172; Black-chinned Hummingbird, p. vii; Bullock's Oriole, p. 164. **James Jokerst:** Downy Woodpecker, p. 92; American Dipper, p. 119. **Phyllis Kober:** Green-winged Teal, p. 20; Dusky Grouse, p. 30; Whimbrel, p. 57; Bonaparte's Gull, p. 67; Black-billed Cuckoo, p. 78; Gray Jay, p. 106; Chestnut-collared Longspur, p. 128; Field Sparrow, p. 147; Northern Hawk Owl, p. 194. **Jerry Kustich:** Red-necked Grebe, p. 4; Killdeer, p. 53; American Tree Sparrow, p. 145. **Susan Lenard:** House Wren, p. 117; Black-and-white Warbler, p. 131. **Jan Metzmaker:** Canada Goose, p. 15; Wood Duck, p. ii; Common Loon, p. 32; Osprey, p. 41; Calliope Hummingbird, pp. 88 and 190; Black-capped Chickadee, p. 112; Yellow Warbler, p. 137. We also used the Common Tern illustration (p. 73) from an anonymous artist. We appreciate the use of their illustration although they are not specifically identified. We also thank DD Dowden for her book cover design.



Introduction

This publication is a summary of observation records of all birds currently found on Montana's Official State Bird List, with maps indicating breeding, migration, and wintering distribution areas for each species. The species are listed in taxonomic order. The maps portray the data contained in the database and do not presume to be a complete representation of the distribution of all species across the state. Instead, they provide a picture of where birds have been seen and reported. Two maps appear for each bird species, one representing observations made during the breeding season, the other representing observations recorded during the wintering season.

This book, as well as Montana's official state bird list, currently has:

- 427 species recorded for the state;
- 260 confirmed breeders; and
- 233 species reported during winter.

Of these, 104 bird species are considered rare in the state, which generally means that they have been recorded fewer than 20 times in Montana (Appendix C). An additional 11 species are of hypothetical occurrence (Appendix H) and may make their way into future editions of this book. One species is known extinct in Montana (Appendix I).

For the first time, this book includes "status bars" for each bird species, a graph showing the relative number of bird observations recorded for each species for each month of the year.

Montana's size and diverse topography, ecology, and climate all contribute to the great variety and abundance of birds across the state. Distribution and abundance of the avifauna, however, is affected by increases in Montana's human population and changes in the Montana landscape. Some generalist species, those that tend to thrive in human-altered landscapes, are exhibiting population increases and associated range expansions. Specialized species such as Mountain Plover and Yellow-billed Cuckoo that require specific habitats have been negatively affected by human development. Alteration of their natural habitat reduces the ability of these birds to survive and reproduce, ultimately making them increasingly rare. Gathering more complete information about the distribution of birds across Montana can help us gain a better understanding of human impacts on the landscape and can contribute to more successful conservation efforts.

Everyone's submissions of bird observations can help bird conservation in Montana. By submitting bird observations to the MBD database, each of us is ensuring that the best source of reliable, objective information about the status and distribution of bird species found in Montana stays current over time. For more information on submitting new records to the database, see Appendix A; for information on why bird distribution information is important, see Appendix K.

History of P.D. Skaar's *Montana Bird Distribution*

This book bears the name of Dr. Palmer David Skaar (1923-1983), who arrived in Montana in 1957 to join the faculty of Montana State College (now Montana State University). Although his professional field was microbial genetics, Dr. Skaar did more to further the study of Montana birds than any other individual since Aretas A. Saunders published *A Distributional List of the Birds of Montana* in 1921. Dr. Skaar's contagious enthusiasm and his involvement in the study of Montana bird distribution earned him great respect throughout the state.

The maps in this book use a unit of area called a “latilong,” which represents the rectangular area of land formed by the intersection of latitude and longitude mapping lines (see Latilongs, Quarter Latilongs, and Quarter-quarter Latilongs, page 5). Having pioneered the latilong concept to depict animal distribution, Dr. Skaar’s definitive *Birds of the Bozeman Latilong*, published in 1969, is a model regional bird account. The influence of his first edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, published in 1975, was tremendous. It motivated volunteers and professionals across the state, and resulted in careful ornithological scrutiny of vast areas of Montana that had never before been studied. Since the publication of the first edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, several classes of animals in other states have been mapped using the latilong system. In addition, the annual Breeding Bird Surveys coordinated by the U.S. Geological Survey and Canadian Wildlife Service use this system.

Dr. Skaar published the 2nd edition of *Montana Bird Distribution* in 1980. The 3rd edition was published in 1985 by his son, Don Skaar, Dennis Flath, and Larry Thompson (Skaar et al. 1985). The 4th edition appeared in March 1992 (Bergeron et al. 1992), with two innovations. First, it introduced quarter latilongs to better define species’ distributions. Second, and more significantly, the maps in the 4th edition were generated from a database of distribution records. The 5th (Montana Bird Distribution Committee 1996) and 6th editions (Lenard et al. 2003) also used this database to generate distribution maps (see Montana Bird Distribution Database, page 6). The 5th edition included subspecies maps for a few selected species (e.g., Dark-eyed Junco), as well as information on the number of sightings reported for each species since the previous edition. The 6th edition (Lenard et al. 2003) introduced color-coded species maps, showing bird observations for three timeframes.

Each update of P.D. Skaar’s *Montana Bird Distribution* is cumulative, adding new bird records to those documented historically. Recently, 12 boxes of Dr. Skaar’s personal records, accumulated observations, correspondence, and notes were deposited in the Special Collections department of the Montana State University Library and made available to the Montana Bird Distribution Committee. This ornithological archive provided valuable details concerning specific location, date, and observer information of historical observations. It also added many previously unknown records for this edition. Thus, this 7th edition is, in the truest sense, one of Dr. Skaar’s ongoing legacies. Future editions will continue as a direct result of his inspirational and visionary efforts.

Montana Bird Distribution Partnership

The Montana Bird Distribution Partnership, comprised of Montana Audubon, the Montana Bird Records Committee, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, and the Montana Natural Heritage Program, oversees the Montana Bird Distribution database and its associated products. These organizations have been collaborating informally since 1991, and under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) since 2007. The main goal of the MBD partnership is to track the distribution of all bird species in the state over time in order to promote the stewardship of bird species and their habitats. The partnership does this by: (1) facilitating the collection of high quality observation records by both professional and non-professional birders; (2) maintaining records in a high quality, accurate, and comprehensive database; and (3) providing meaningful access to bird distribution information. Products of the partnership include *Montana Bird Distribution*, created by the MBD Committee, as well as web-based information sources such as the Montana Field Guide, Natural Heritage Tracker, Natural Heritage MapViewer, Montana Audubon web pages, and Montana Bird Record Committee web pages.

Birds New to the 7th Edition

In the nine years since the 6th edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, 18 new species have been added to Montana's official checklist. These include 15 species never before documented in the state and three species added because of a taxonomic change. The new species are: Cackling Goose (a split from Canada Goose), Tufted Duck, Manx Shearwater, Glossy Ibis, White-tailed Kite, Crested Caracara, Ross's Gull, Iceland Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Long-billed Murrelet (a split from Ancient Murrelet), Inca Dove, Carolina Wren, Pacific Wren (a split from Winter Wren), Curve-billed Thrasher, Siberian Accentor, Blue-winged Warbler, Eastern Towhee, and Eastern Meadowlark.

Confirmed breeding (represented by a "B" on the maps) has been recorded for the first time in eight species: Eurasian Collared-Dove, Gray Flycatcher, Plumbeous Vireo, Purple Martin, Ovenbird, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Blue Grosbeak, and Lesser Goldfinch. The breeding Rose-breasted Grosbeak was a male bird attending a nest and paired with a female Black-headed Grosbeak. Also, 11 species have been reported during "winter" (represented by a "w" or "W" on the maps) for the first time: Ross's Goose, Eurasian Wigeon, Surf Scoter, Greater Yellowlegs, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Western Scrub-Jay, Bewick's Wren, Eastern Bluebird, Common Yellowthroat, Northern Cardinal, and Lincoln's Sparrow.

Taxonomic Changes

All common and scientific names, as well as taxonomic sequences, follow the seventh edition of the *Check-list of North American Birds* (AOU 1998) and all supplements to the check-list published through 2011 (AOU 2011).

Prior to the publication of the 6th edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, the AOU began producing annual supplements to the *Check-list of North American Birds*. The frequency with which taxonomic changes were occurring demanded a quicker response from the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature. This frequency is evident in the significant and numerous taxonomic changes appearing in this edition of *MBD*. Some of the most significant taxonomic changes affecting this book include:

- The Anseriformes (Ducks, geese, and swans) and the Galliformes (Grouse and pheasants) were moved in front of the Gaviiformes (Loons).
- The common name of the Rock Dove became Rock Pigeon.
- The Three-toed Woodpecker became the American Three-toed Woodpecker, and its Latin name changed from *Picoides tridactylus* to *Picoides dorsalis*.
- The Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) was elevated to species status after splitting from the Canada Goose.
- The Blue Grouse was split into two species, the coastal Sooty Grouse and the interior Dusky Grouse (the Latin name of Dusky Grouse remains *Dendragapus obscurus*).
- The common name of Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow changed to Nelson's Sparrow.
- The Winter Wren was split into three species, two of which, the Pacific Wren (*Troglodytes pacificus*) and Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*), occur in Montana.
- The Common Moorhen was split into two species, Common Moorhen (Old World) and Common Gallinule (New World). The scientific name of Common Gallinule changed from *Gallinula chloropus* to *Gallinula galeata*.
- Many changes occurred within the Parulidae (wood-warblers), including generic reassignments and taxonomic sequence changes.

For a complete list of all taxonomic changes between the 6th and 7th Edition of *MBD*, visit <http://www.mtaudubon.org/birds/distribution.html>.

The Official Bird List for the State of Montana

Montana's official state bird list is maintained by the Montana Bird Records Committee (MBRC). Because birders play a critical role in furthering our understanding of bird distributions in the state, it is important to have rigorous review of bird records to maintain a meaningful list of Montana birds. Consequently, the MBRC reviews documentation submitted for species new to the state or of sufficient rarity (locally, regionally, or statewide). Observations for these species require a Rare Bird Report Form (found in Appendix D). This review occurs in order to provide an objective opinion on the validity of reports of unusual species, or species presence during unusual times of the year, by a panel of professional and non-professional expert birders. Rare bird reports are evaluated by the MBRC before the observations can be entered into the MBD database. For a list of rare birds reviewed by the MBRC, including regional exceptions for reporting requirements, see Appendix C. Based on records evaluated through January 2012, the state list stands at 427 species (Appendix M).

In addition to reviewing rare bird records, the MBRC reviews information on introduced species, with specific requirements that must be met before a species is considered established and placed on the official state bird list. For this reason, neither Northern Bobwhite nor California Quail is currently on Montana's official state bird list (see Appendix G). The MBRC also maintains a list of Hypothetical Records (also known as the Supplemental Bird List) (see Appendix H). This list contains: (1) species reported by a single observer only (with no photo or specimen); (2) species for which only one independent write-up was received even though multiple observers were present; and (3) species of uncertain origin that may have escaped captivity. These species are not yet on the official state list.



Latilongs, Quarter Latilongs, and Quarter-Quarter Latilongs

The maps in this book are the outline of Montana, with a grid pattern overlaying the state in units called **latilongs** and **quarter latilongs**. The back cover of this book illustrates this grid pattern and how the latilong system is positioned across the state. Montana is divided into 49 latilongs, 185 quarter latilongs, and more than 700 quarter-quarter latilongs (a unit for which data is collected, but because of their small size, are not shown in this book). The Travel Maps, found on pages 200 to 207 depict latilongs, quarter latilongs, and quarter-quarter latilongs.

Latilongs (LL) are assigned a number, 1 through 49, starting at the northwest corner of the state. The average dimension of each latilong is 47 miles (76 km) wide and 69 miles (111 km) long, representing an average area of approximately 3,200 square miles (8,436 sq. km). Because of the earth's curvature, latilongs along the Canadian border are 5.4 percent smaller than those along the Wyoming border. Latilongs 48 and 49 cover only small portions of southwestern Montana.

Quarter Latilongs (QLL) are created by evenly dividing each latilong unit into four quarters. Each quarter latilong is identified by its associated latilong number, with the addition of a letter (A, B, C, or D), ordered left to right and from top to bottom (see Figure 1). Thus, latilong 19 is broken into 4 QLLs: 19A, 19B, 19C, and 19D. QLLs cover an area roughly 24 miles (38 km) by 35 miles (56 km).

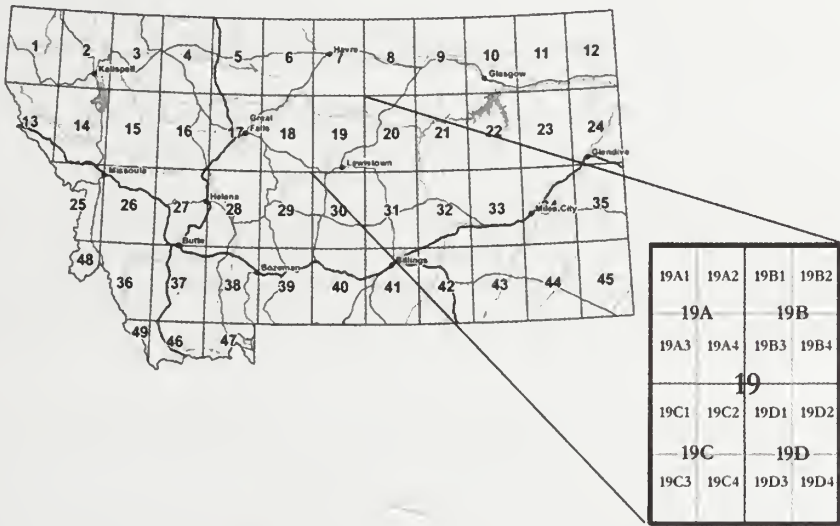


Figure 1. Quarter latilongs are created by dividing each latilong unit into four quarters; quarter-quarter latilongs by dividing each quarter latilong into four quarters.

Quarter-Quarter Latilongs (QQLL) are a further subdivision of quarter latilongs. Although QQLLs are too detailed for presentation in this publication, records in the MBD database include a QQLL designation if the original report has detailed location information allowing this to be determined. QQLLs are created by evenly dividing each quarter latilong into four quarters. Each QQLL is identified by its associated LL number and QLL letter in the same manner as for QLLs, with the addition of a number (1, 2, 3, or 4), ordered left to right and from top to bottom. Thus, latilong 19 is divided into 16 QQLLs: 19A1, 19A2, 19A3, 19A4, 19B1, etc. QQLLs cover an area roughly 12 miles (19 km) by 17 miles (28 km). Montana Audubon is sponsoring an “adopt a QQLL” program to gain a more complete picture of the bird species found in specific areas. For more information on this program, visit <http://www.mtaudubon.org/birds/distributionQQLL.html>.

Montana Bird Distribution Database

The MBD database contains observation records for the birds of Montana submitted by organizations, agencies, and volunteer contributors from across the state. Starting in 1991, observations were entered into an electronic database housed at the Montana Natural Heritage Program in the Montana State Library in Helena. Since then the database has become quite complex in order to deal with a wide variety of survey information and to power a number of web applications (see Montana Bird Distribution on the Internet below).

The number of observations in the database has grown dramatically since its inception, resulting from increased electronic storage and processing capabilities. This has made it possible to handle large data sets of standardized surveys from the Breeding Bird Survey, Christmas Bird Count, and Avian Science Center (Missoula), among others. As of 13 March 2012, there were 871,511 records in the database. These are from 78,300 unique locations across Montana, with anywhere from 1 to 3,358 records associated with individual locations. For a summary of the (1) total number of bird species that have been reported in each latilong, and (2) the total number of bird records in the MBD database for each latilong, see Appendix J.

Montana Bird Distribution on the Internet

A number of excellent internet resources are available to individuals interested in learning more about bird distribution and/or birding in Montana. Links to these resources can be found at: <http://mtaudubon.org/birds/resources.html>.

The following websites are based on the MBD database and are updated daily:

Montana Field Guide: Perhaps the easiest way to access a variety of information on individual species known to occur in Montana is through the Montana Field Guide <http://fieldguide.mt.gov/>. Individual bird species accounts on this site provide photos, bird calls, range maps, natural history information, habitat use and associations, food habits, and more. The accounts also include daily updated maps and charts compatible with the maps found in this book.

Natural Heritage MapViewer and Tracker websites: Individuals interested in more specific information about the distribution of birds in the state should use the Natural Heritage MapViewer <http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer/> and/or Natural Heritage Tracker <http://mtnhp.org/tracker/> websites. These interactive websites allow users to submit their observations electronically, as well as perform individual tailored searches of the records. These searches could, for example, answer such questions as: which species occur in the Miles City area; what is the current distribution of the Indigo Bunting in Montana; how many times, and where, has the American Bittern been reported since 2003; and what species are reported as breeding during the month of July in the Polson area? Individuals may also query the database by species, breeding or wintering status, location (LL, QLL, or QQLL), month, year, and more. Tutorials on the use of either of these websites can be found at <http://mtnhp.org/webinars/> or under the Help menus.

Interpreting the Maps

The maps on the following pages indicate the distribution of birds based upon observations made during two distinct seasons:

- BREEDING SEASON (16 February to 14 December, which includes spring and fall migrations for many species); and
- WINTERING SEASON (15 December to 15 February).

The breeding-season maps are the larger maps located to the right on each page; the wintering-season maps are found on the left.

The letter displayed in each of the QLL blocks describes the status of the bird species observed in that particular QLL. The status shows whether the species recorded for that QLL exhibited behavior indicating “breeding,” “indirect evidence of breeding,” “no evidence of breeding (transient),” “wintering,” or was “observed at least once during the wintering season.” The status of bird observations is indicated by a lettered symbol:

- B = direct evidence of breeding
- b = indirect evidence of breeding
- t = no evidence of breeding
- W = overwintering
- w = seen during winter, but not confirmed as overwintering

More complete definitions for B, b, t, W, and w can be found under Codes and Criteria (B, b, t, W, and w) on page 10. As of 13 March 2012, the database contained the following number of records: B = 29,338; b = 545,974; W = 3,697; w = 53,911; and t = 238,591 (total records 871,511).

Breeding-Season Maps

The breeding maps in this book depict data in three different time frames:

- “New” observations (2003-2011) represented by a symbol (B, b, or t) in the center of each block.*
- “Previous” observations (1991-2002) represented by the background color in each block (B=dark gray, b=light green, t=yellow).*
- “Historical” observations (data prior to 1991) represented by solid gray in LL blocks and as hatching in QLL blocks. The solid gray or hatch marks do *not* denote status of the observations: direct evidence of breeding, indirect evidence of breeding, or transient (B, b, or t). Instead, they simply indicate an observation of this species prior to 1991, but not since. This information is provided to help understand where birds were seen historically, but have not been reported for the past twenty years.*

The symbol within each quarter latilong rectangle displays the highest documented status for that species for that quarter latilong (“B” higher than “b” higher than “t”). Different from the previous editions, observations with transient (“t”) status are represented by the color yellow, rather than gray.

Wintering-Season Maps

The wintering maps are smaller in size. In order for them to be readable, the data are presented in latilong blocks. As with the breeding maps, the symbol within each latilong rectangle displays the highest documented status for that species for that latilong (“W” is higher than “w”). The wintering maps in this book depict data in two different time frames:

- “New” observations (2003-2011) are represented by a symbol (W or w) in the center of each block.*
- “Previous edition” observations (historical to 2002) are represented by the background color in each block (W=darker blue, w=lighter blue).*

* For an explanation of map colors and symbols see Figure 2 below and pages 10 and 11.

Note: Readers with an interest in specific information on observations, new and historical, should visit the MBD website and investigate the database by performing their own customized searches. For historical records, readers may also refer to previous editions of P.D. Skaar’s *Montana Bird Distribution*.

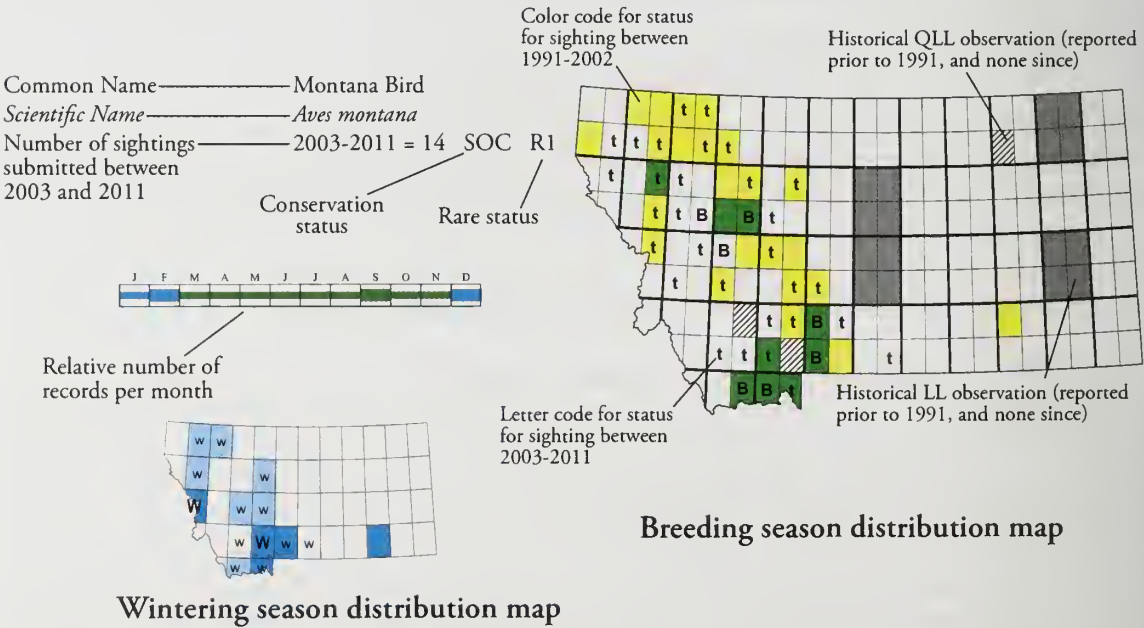


Figure 2. Example of Distribution Maps and Status Bar.

Status Bars, Number of Records, and Species Status

For the first time in *MBD*, status bars appear for each species. These box-plot graphs show the relative number of records for each month (January through December). Records are identified for two seasons (breeding and wintering). Four separate categories for number of observations per month are defined: 1-4 records per month (thinnest line), 5-20 records, 21-75 records, to more than 75 records (thickest line). For a few rare birds, such as Western Scrub-Jay and Carolina Wren, where the bird was observed for more than one month, all months of occurrence are shown even though the total record count for 2003-2011 equals one. Observations from December through February are shown in blue; observations from March through November are shown in green, with colors generally corresponding to the winter and breeding season maps.



The number of records and status of each species are provided on the lines beneath the species name. Symbols and their definitions are explained below.

- 2003-2011 =** Total number of observations reported for this species in the last nine years, 2003 - 2011
- T E C** Threatened (T), Endangered (E), or Candidate (C) species under the federal Endangered Species Act (Appendix E)
- SOC** Species of Concern. These species have been identified by the Montana Natural Heritage Program and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Park as Montana Species of Concern because they are at risk owing to declining population trends, threats to their habitats, restricted distribution, and/or other factors. (For more information, see Appendix E)
- SI** Species of Interest. Because of specific circumstances, supplemental information is requested for these species. (For a complete list of SI species, see Appendix E)
- R1, R2, R3** Rare species status. Rare species are those based on fewer than 20 documented observations for the state (R1; most species), regularly observed in a very localized part of the state but fewer than 20 records outside that area (R2; e.g. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher), and Yellow-billed Cuckoo (R3) with more than 30 records, but few in recent decades (For more complete definitions, see Appendix C)

Codes and Criteria (B, b, t, W, and w)

The lettered symbols are defined as follows:

BREEDING SEASON (16 February – 14 December)

For observations of birds during the breeding season, the letters “B,” “b,” or “t” are used to indicate the bird’s breeding status.

“B” DIRECT EVIDENCE OF BREEDING

“B” is used to indicate direct evidence of breeding: evidence that eggs or young have been produced.

Breeding is not assumed simply by the presence of adults, singing and territorial behavior, copulation, or nest-building. “B” is used only if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1. Occupied nest - adult attending a nest with eggs or nestlings (incubating or brooding), or adults entering or leaving nest site in circumstances indicating an occupied nest (includes high nests or cavities, the contents of which cannot be seen).
2. Recently fledged young (of altricial species) incapable of sustained flight or downy young (of precocial species) restricted to the area by dependence on adults or limited mobility.
3. Adults attending young - adult feeding recently fledged young or carrying food for young, or adult carrying fecal sac.
4. Nest with egg(s) that can be clearly identified. The presence of cowbird eggs or young is confirmation of breeding for both cowbird and host species.
5. Used nest with eggshell, or just eggshell found (identification must be convincing for such records to be accepted, and cannot be based on the nest alone).

NOTE: Records of direct evidence of breeding (“B”) are only accepted when at least one of the five criteria listed above is observed and information for a “B” designation is included in the Comments section of the Report Form. If no supporting information is given, the record will be designated a “b” (see following).

“b” INDIRECT or CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE OF BREEDING

“b” is used to indicate indirect evidence of breeding. This status applies if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1. Singing males or territorial birds observed in suitable nesting habitat during the breeding season.
2. Courtship behavior or copulation.
3. Adults visiting a probable nest site.
4. Agitation behavior, distraction display, feigning injury, or anxiety call from an adult.
5. Nest building.
6. Physiological evidence of breeding (incubation patch or egg in oviduct) based on bird in hand.
7. Independent young of the year unaccompanied by adult (for non-migratory species or prior to normal migration).

“t” NO EVIDENCE OF BREEDING, NO BREEDING BEHAVIOR

“t” is used to indicate presence of any species (resident, migrant, or transient) that exhibits no breeding behavior at the time observed.

Behavioral activities that do not fit “B” or “b” should be considered “t.” See “B” and “b” above to determine if a behavior constitutes direct or indirect evidence of breeding.

WINTERING SEASON (15 December - 15 February)

For observations of birds during the wintering season, the letters “W” or “w” are used to indicate wintering status.

“W” OVERWINTERING

“W” is used to indicate regular observations of the species during the winter period.

Regular is defined as at least 3 days between 15 December and 14 January and 3 days between 15 January and 15 February. “W” can be documented two ways: (1) an individual observer submits data with dates for when the bird was observed during the winter months, following the above criteria, or (2) multiple “w” records in the MBD database for the same LL and from the same winter season are used to generate a “W”, following the above date criteria. (Individuals submitting data need to include the dates for which the bird was observed during the winter months, 15 December – 15 February, in the Comments section of the Report Form.

“w” OBSERVED DURING WINTER SEASON, but NOT confirmed OVERWINTERING

“w” is used to indicate that the species was observed at least once between 15 December and 15 February, but not regularly during the winter season.

Legend

BREEDING SEASON (16 February through 14 December)

Direct evidence of successful breeding / evidence of young:

B Observation records between 2003-2011 are represented with the capital letter B.



Observation records between 1991-2002 are represented as the dark green background in each QLL block.

Indirect or circumstantial evidence of breeding:

b Observation records between 2003-2011 are represented with the lower letter b.



Observation records between 1991-2002 are represented as the light green background in each QLL block.

No evidence of breeding, no breeding behavior

t Observation records between 2003-2011 are represented with the lower letter t.



Observation records between 1991-2002 are represented as the yellow background in each QLL block.

Historical Information:



Observation records prior to 1991 and not since are represented as the gray background in each LL block, unless mapping can be assigned accurately to the QLL block (see below). No specific breeding status is inferred.



Observation records prior to 1991 and not since, and that can be accurately identified to the QLL block, are represented with gray hatching. No specific breeding status is inferred.

WINTERING SEASON (15 December through 15 February)

Overwintering; regular sightings:

W

Observation records between 2003-2011 are represented with the capital letter W.



Observation records prior to 2003 are represented as dark blue in each LL block.

Not confirmed as overwintering but observed during wintering season:

w

Observation records between 2003-2011 are represented with the lower letter w.



Observation records prior to 2003 are represented as light blue in each LL block.

2003-2011= total number of new sightings submitted for this edition

T E C Threatened (T), endangered (E), or candidate species (C)

SOC Species of Concern

SI Species of Interest

R1 Rare throughout Montana

R2 Regionally rare within Montana

R3 Rare status retained beyond 20 observations due to infrequency of encounters, previously more common

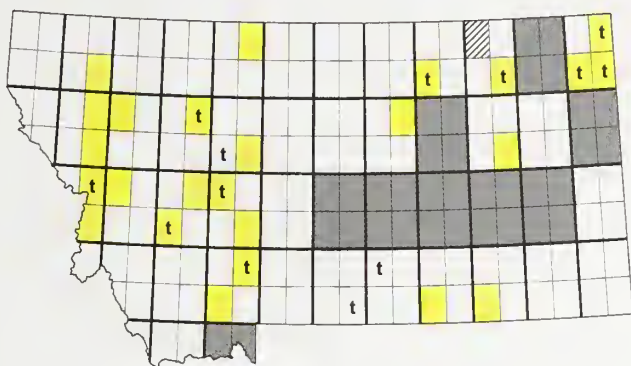
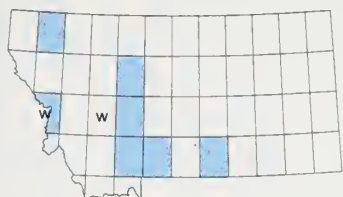
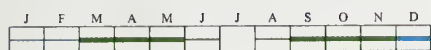
Species Distribution Maps

ANSERIFORMES Anatidae

Greater White-fronted Goose

Anser albifrons

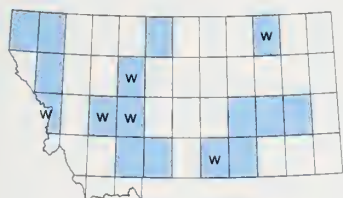
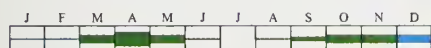
2003-2011 = 30



Snow Goose

Chen caerulescens

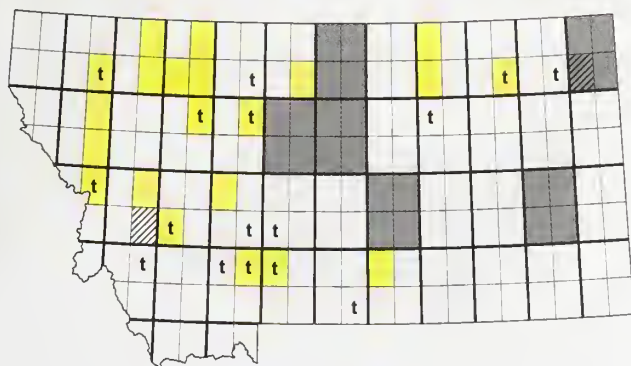
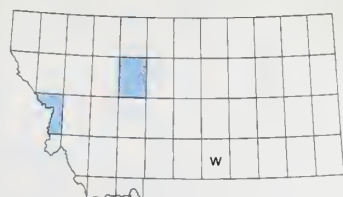
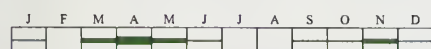
2003-2011 = 116



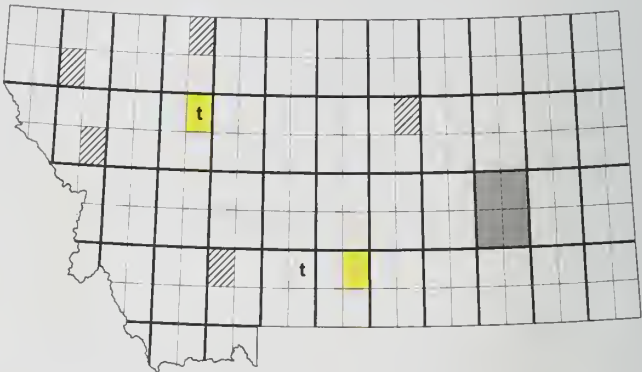
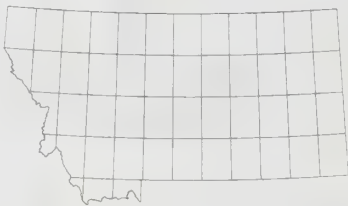
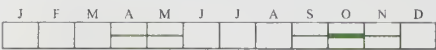
Ross's Goose

Chen rossii

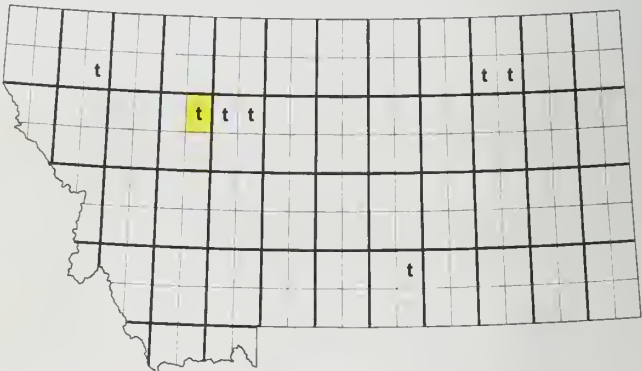
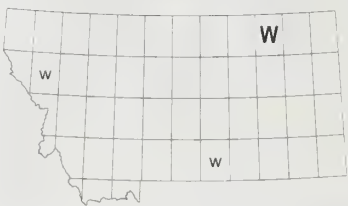
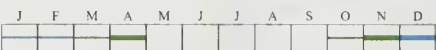
2003-2011 = 42



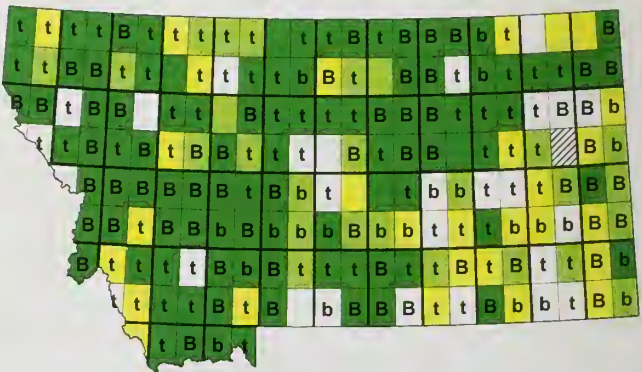
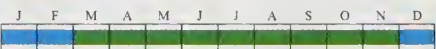
Brant
Branta bernicla
 2003-2011 = 2 R1

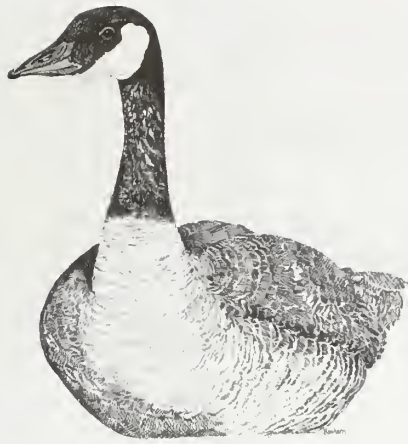


Cackling Goose
Branta hutchinsii
 2003-2011 = 18 R2



Canada Goose
Branta canadensis
 2003-2011 = 3220

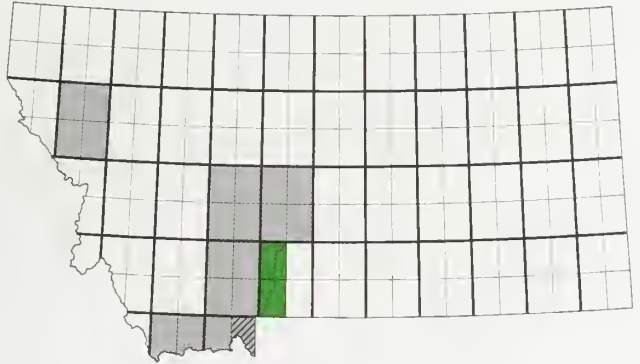
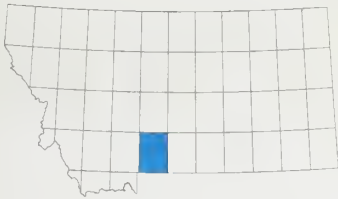
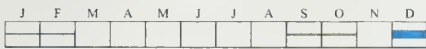




Mute Swan

Cygnus olor

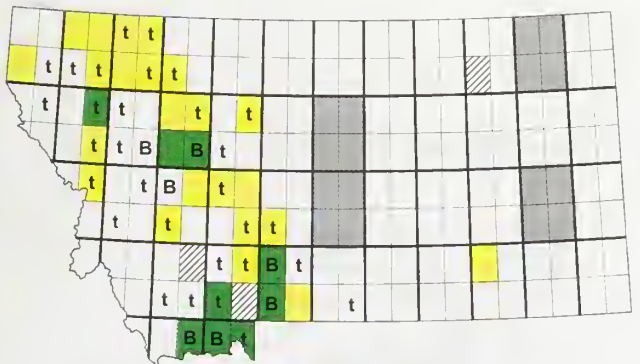
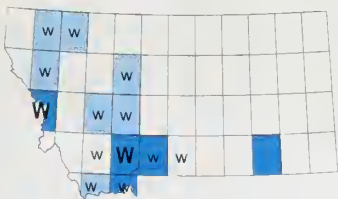
2003-2011 = 0



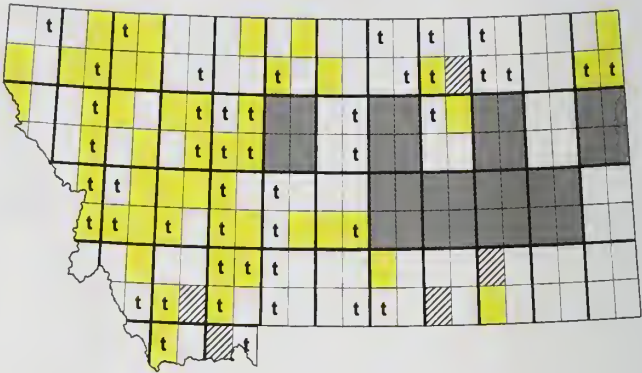
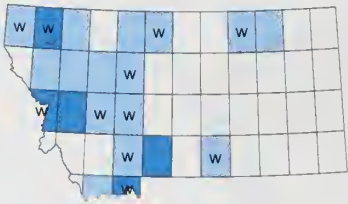
Trumpeter Swan

Cygnus buccinator

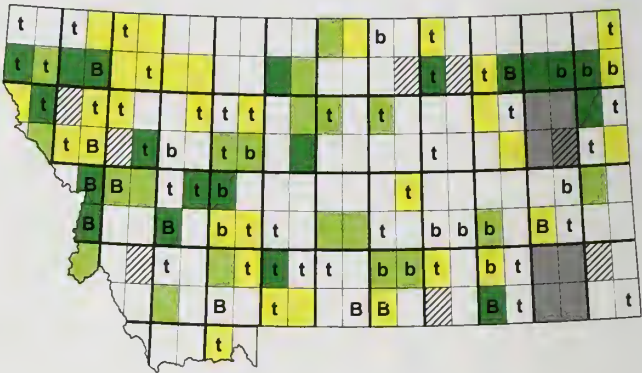
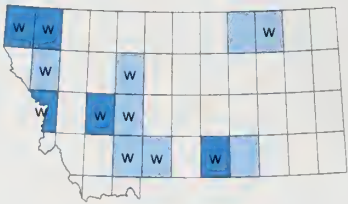
2003-2011 = 420 SOC



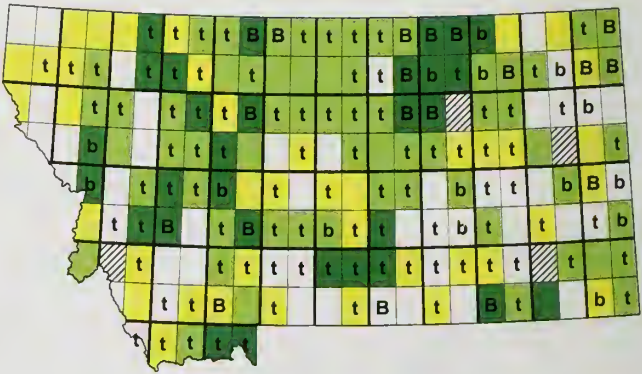
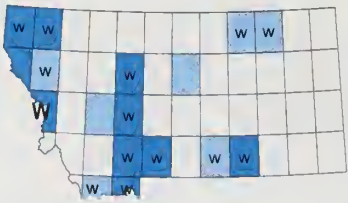
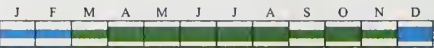
Tundra Swan
Cygnus columbianus
 2003-2011 = 229



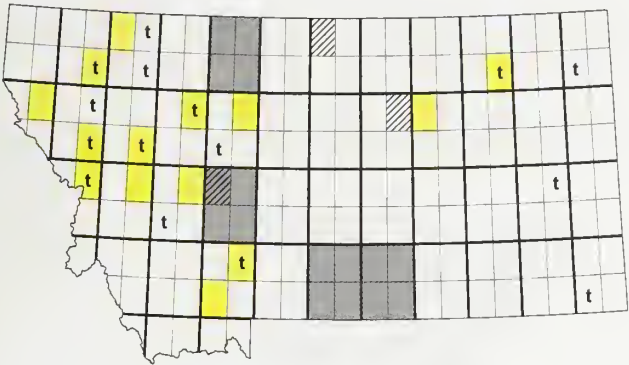
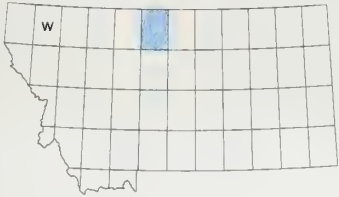
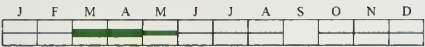
Wood Duck
Aix sponsa
 2003-2011 = 373



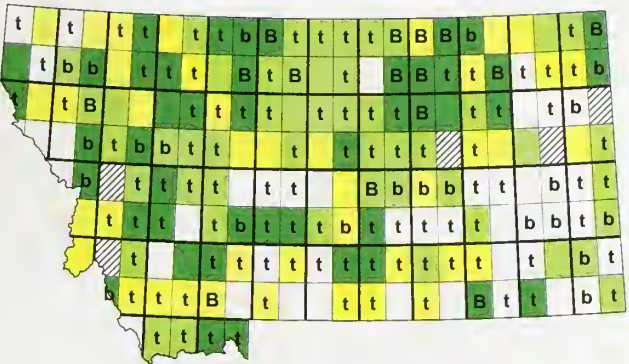
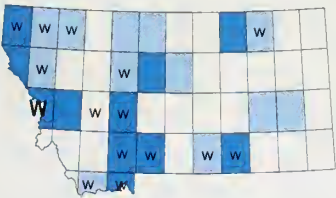
Gadwall
Anas strepera
 2003-2011 = 1419



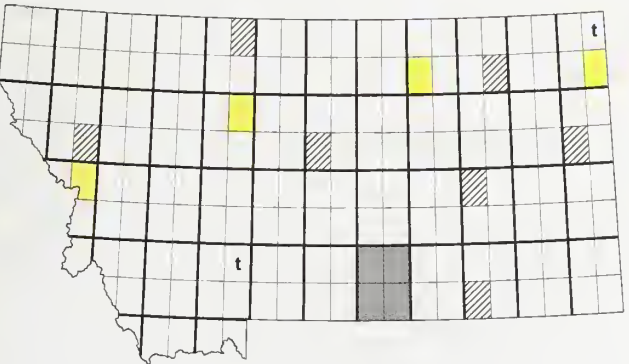
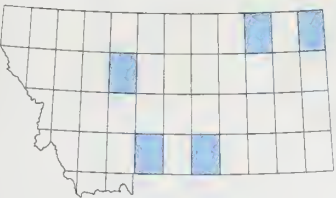
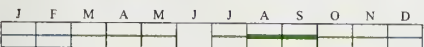
Eurasian Wigeon
Anas penelope
 2003-2011 = 46



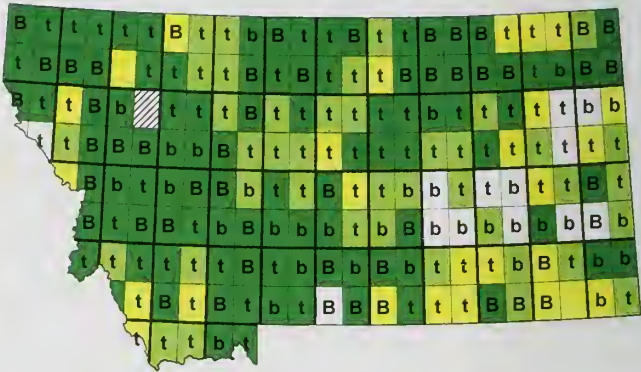
American Wigeon
Anas americana
 2003-2011 = 1302



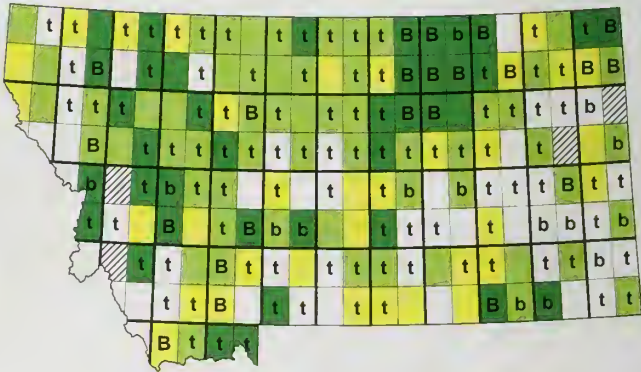
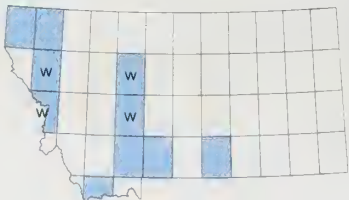
American Black Duck
Anas rubripes
 2003-2011 = 3



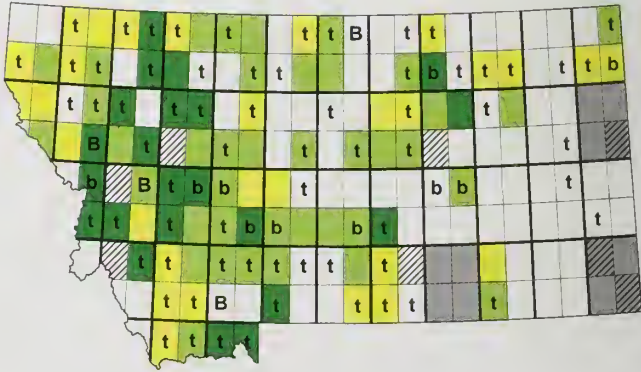
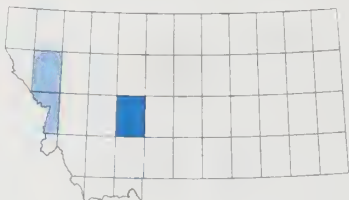
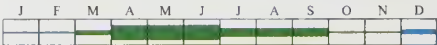
Mallard
Anas platyrhynchos
 2003-2011 = 3975



Blue-winged Teal
Anas discors
 2003-2011 = 992



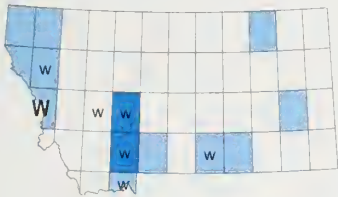
Cinnamon Teal
Anas cyanoptera
 2003-2011 = 619



Northern Shoveler

Anas clypeata

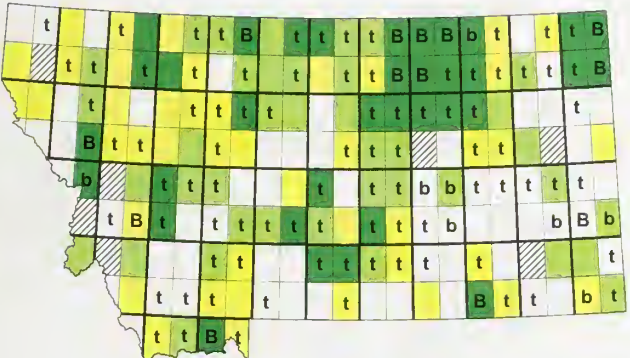
2003-2011 = 1251



Northern Pintail

Anas acuta

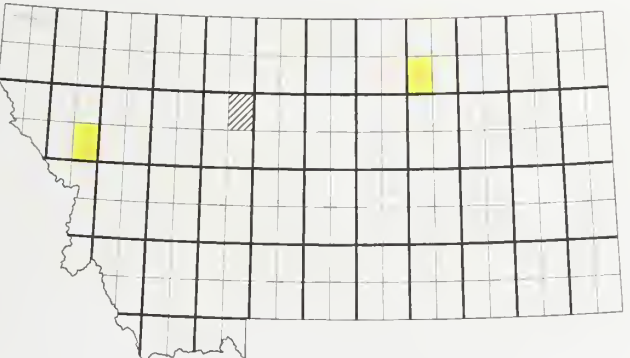
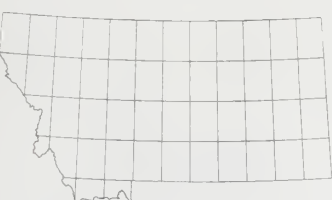
2003-2011 = 852

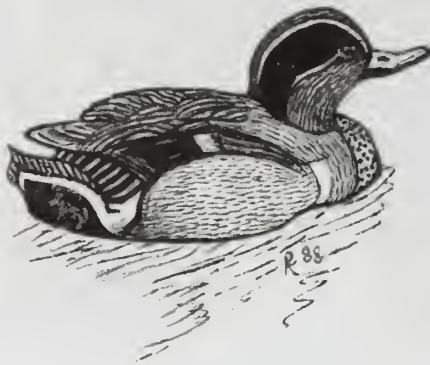


Garganey

Anas querquedula

2003-2011 = 0 R1

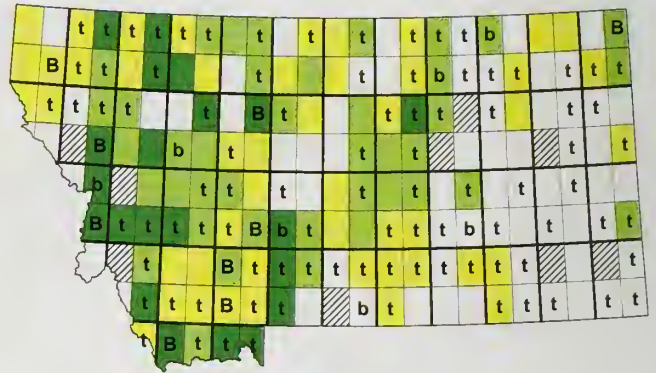
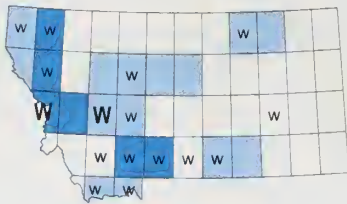




Green-winged Teal

Anas crecca

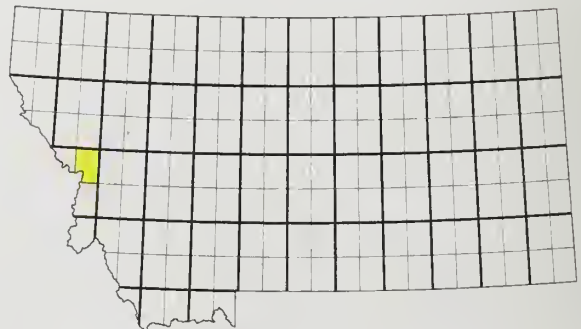
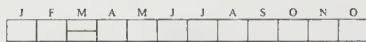
2003-2011 = 667



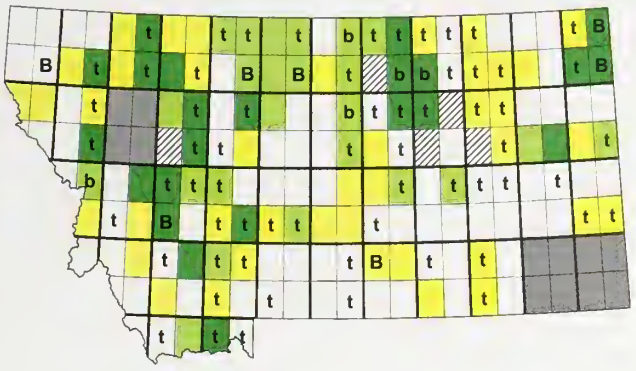
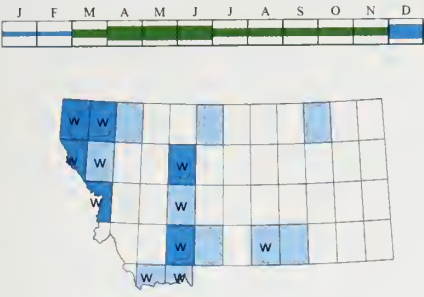
Eurasian Green-winged Teal

Anas crecca crecca

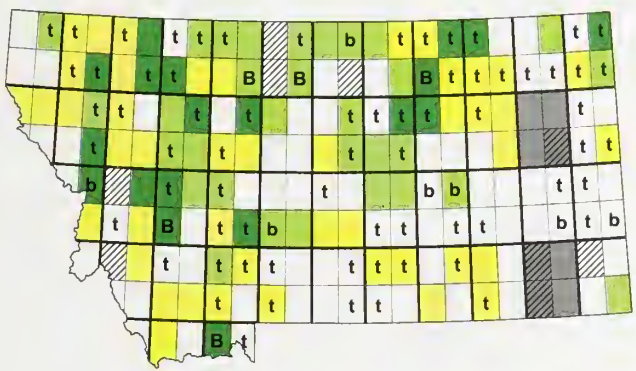
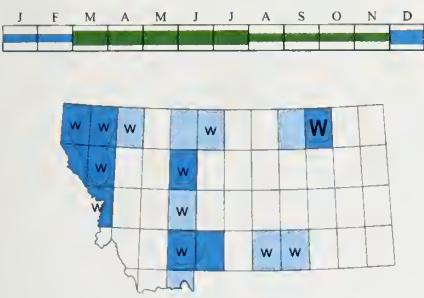
2003-2011 = 0



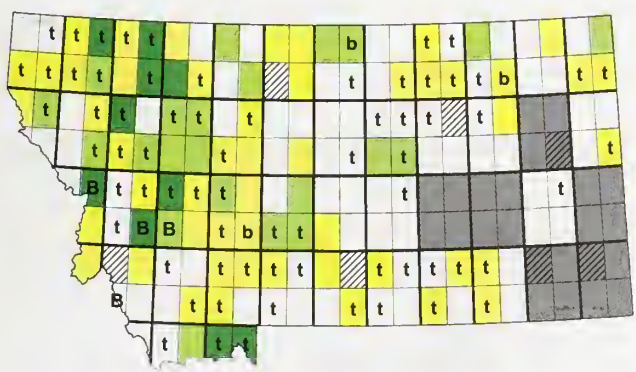
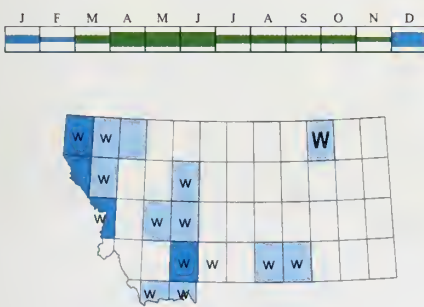
Canvasback
Aythya valisineria
 2003-2011 = 720



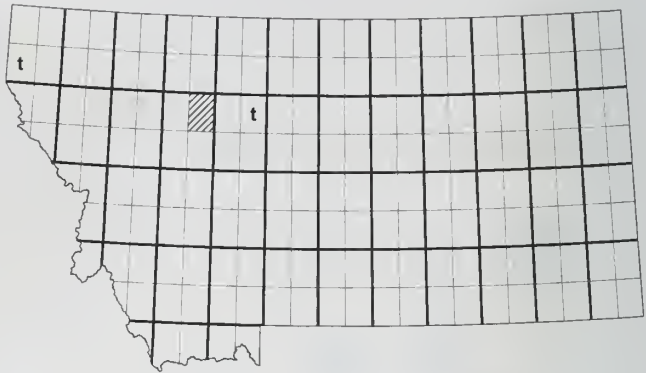
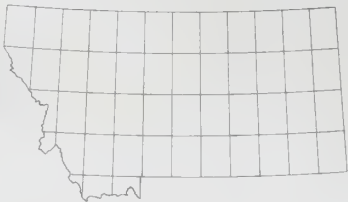
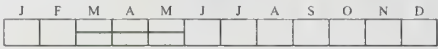
Redhead
Aythya americana
 2003-2011 = 909



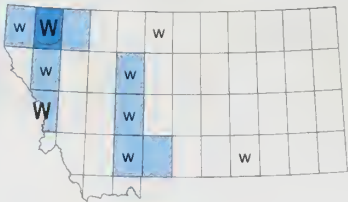
Ring-necked Duck
Aythya collaris
 2003-2011 = 624



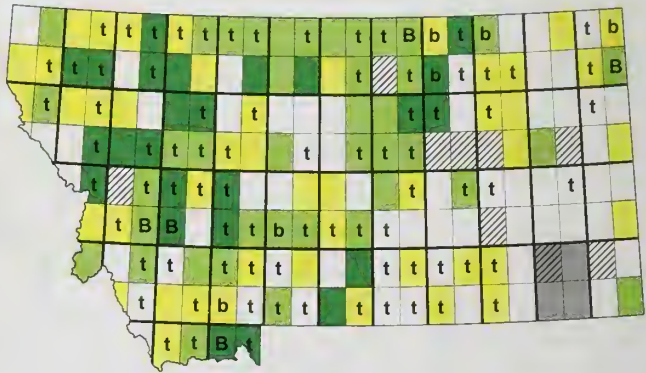
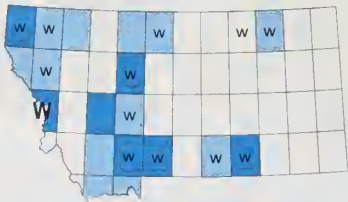
Tufted Duck
Aythya fuligula
 2003-2011 = 2 R1



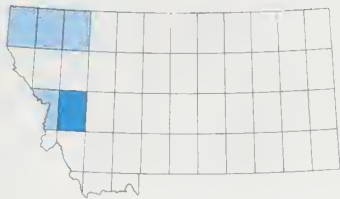
Greater Scaup
Aythya marila
 2003-2011 = 197



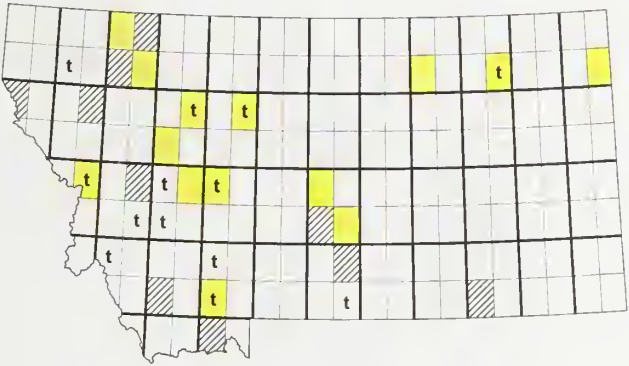
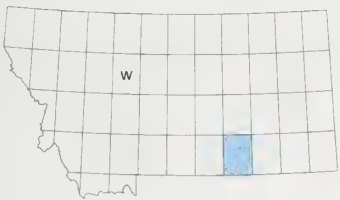
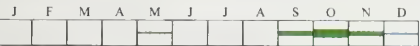
Lesser Scaup
Aythya affinis
 2003-2011 = 1076



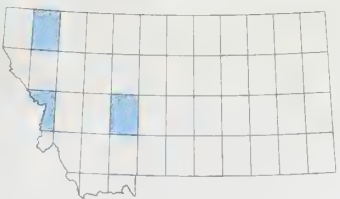
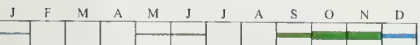
Harlequin Duck
Histrionicus histrionicus
 2003-2011 = 145 SOC



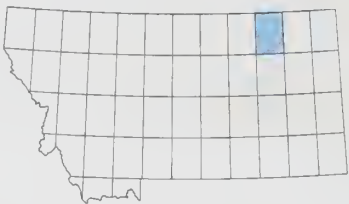
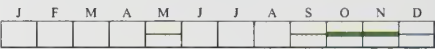
Surf Scoter
Melanitta perspicillata
 2003-2011 = 30



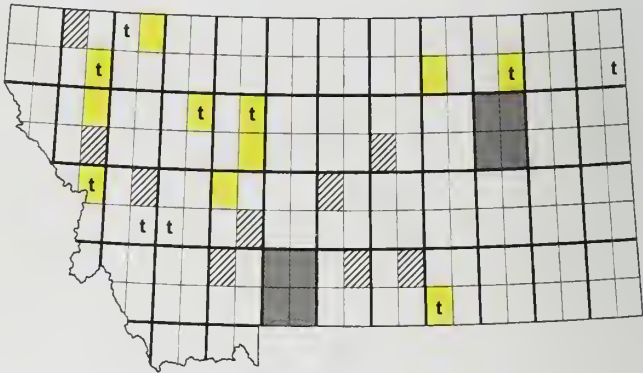
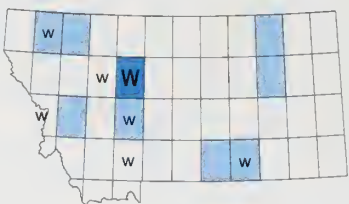
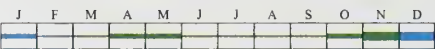
White-winged Scoter
Melanitta fusca
 2003-2011 = 19



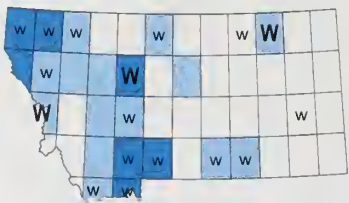
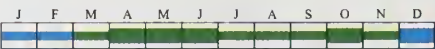
Black Scoter
Melanitta americana
 2003-2011 = 9 R1



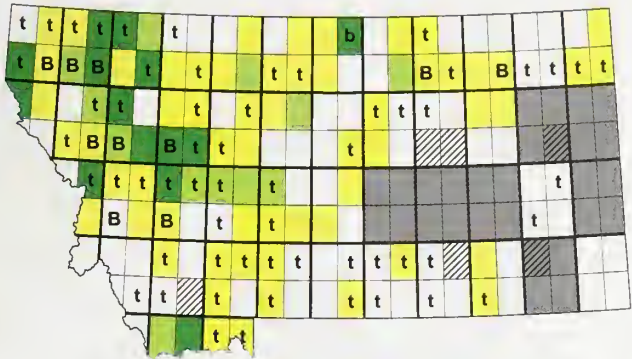
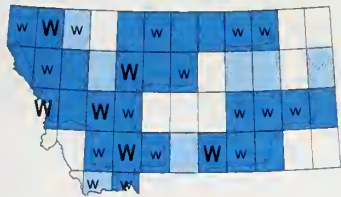
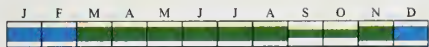
Long-tailed Duck
Clangula hyemalis
 2003-2011 = 42



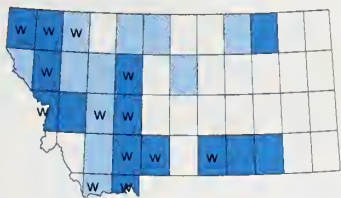
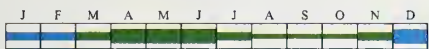
Bufflehead
Bucephala albeola
 2003-2011 = 779



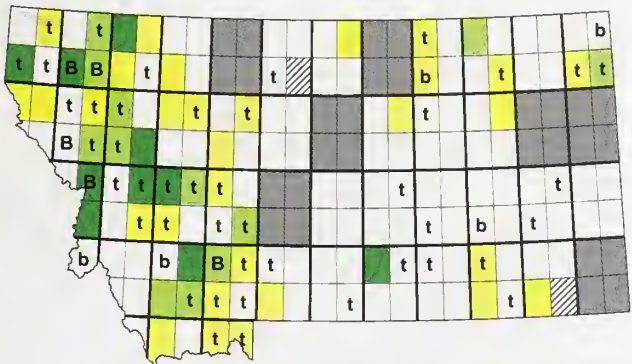
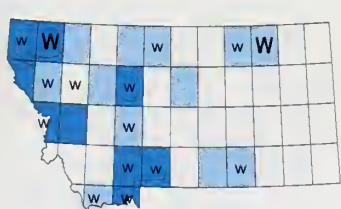
Common Goldeneye
Bucephala clangula
 2003-2011 = 936



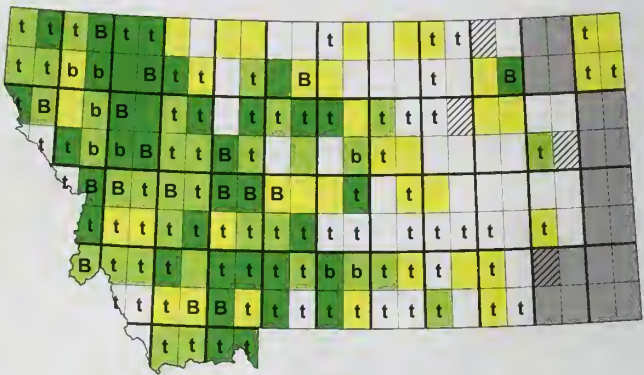
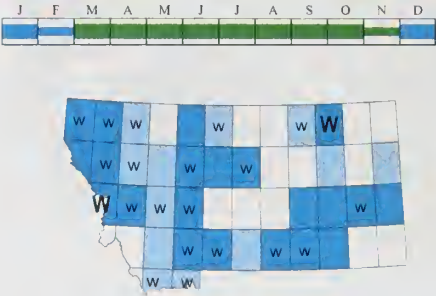
Barrow's Goldeneye
Bucephala islandica
 2003-2011 = 369 SI



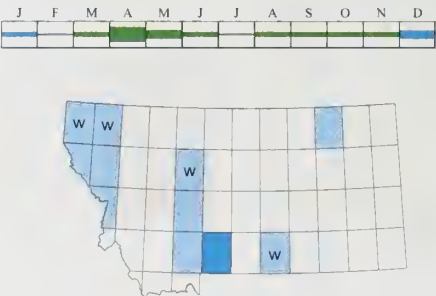
Hooded Merganser
Lophodytes cucullatus
 2003-2011 = 323 SI



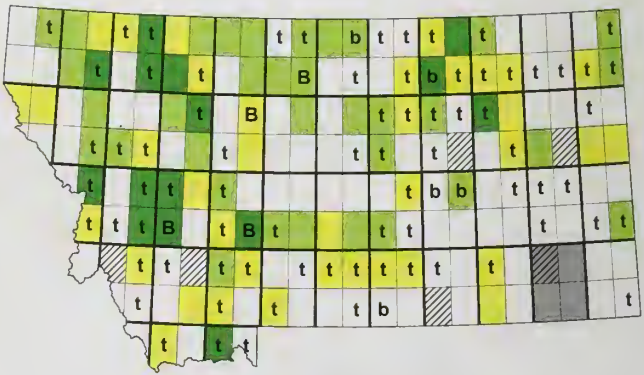
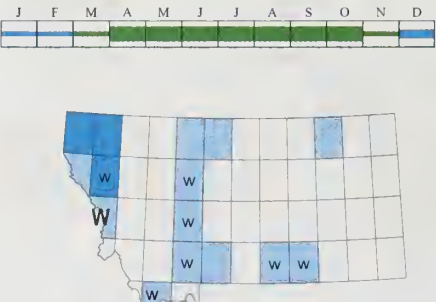
Common Merganser
Mergus merganser
 2003-2011 = 950



Red-breasted Merganser
Mergus serrator
 2003-2011 = 98



Ruddy Duck
Oxyura jamaicensis
 2003-2011 = 786

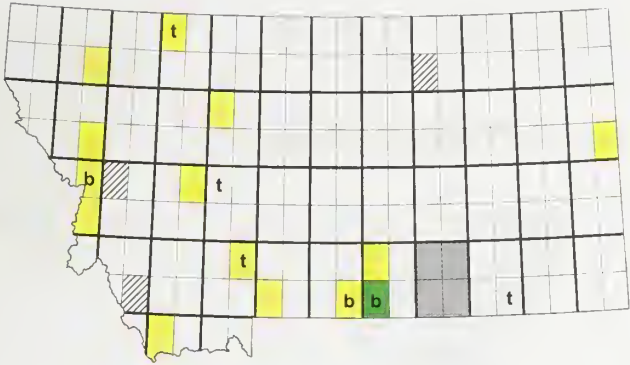
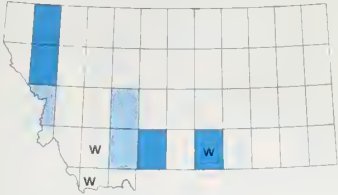


GALLIFORMES Phasianidae

Chukar

Alectoris chukar

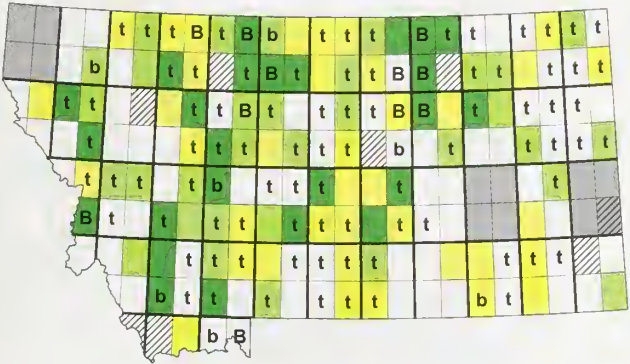
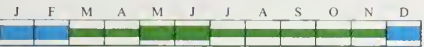
2003-2011 = 21



Gray Partridge

Perdix perdix

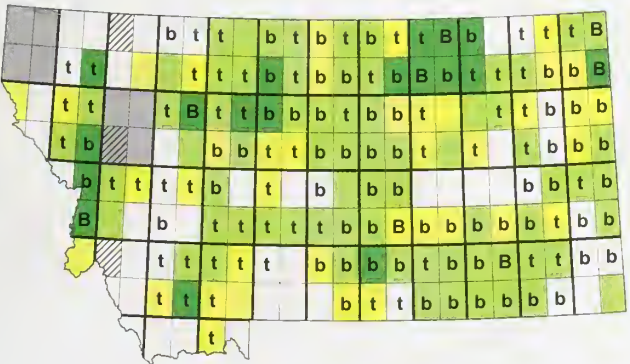
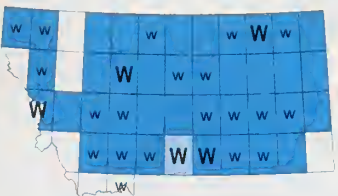
2003-2011 = 513



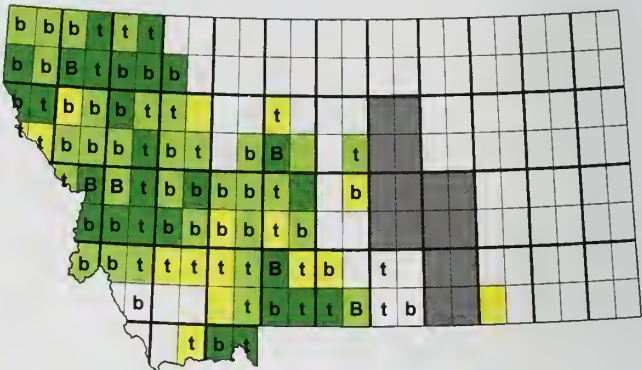
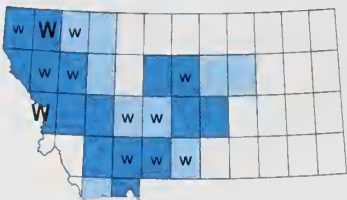
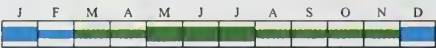
Ring-necked Pheasant

Phasianus colchicus

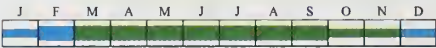
2003-2011 = 2911



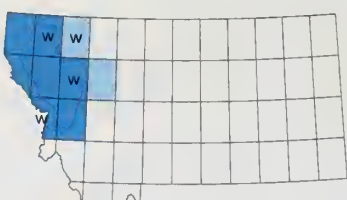
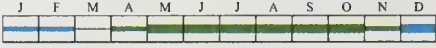
Ruffed Grouse
Bonasa umbellus
 2003-2011 = 737



Greater Sage-Grouse
Centrocercus urophasianus
 2003-2011 = 4178 C



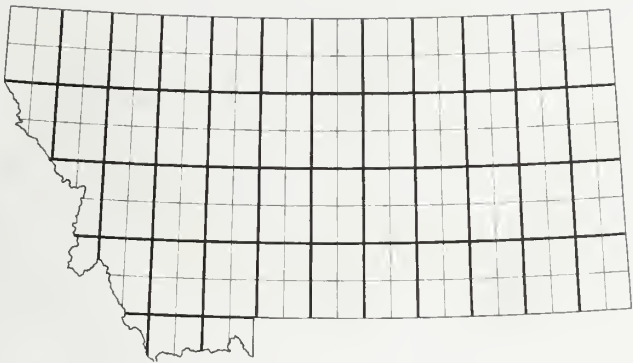
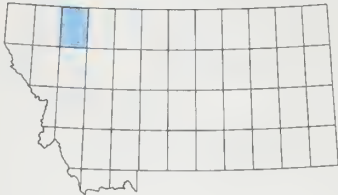
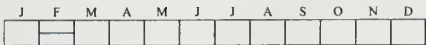
Spruce Grouse
Falcapennis canadensis
 2003-2011 = 84



Willow Ptarmigan

Lagopus lagopus

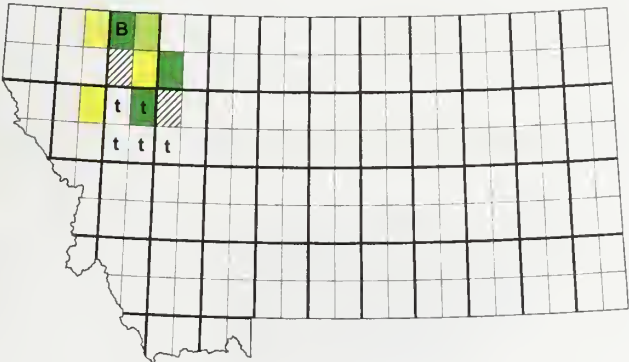
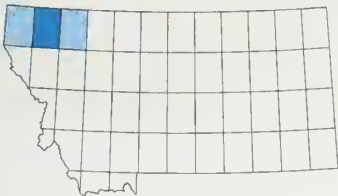
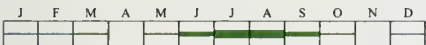
2003-2011 = 0 R1



White-tailed Ptarmigan

Lagopus leucura

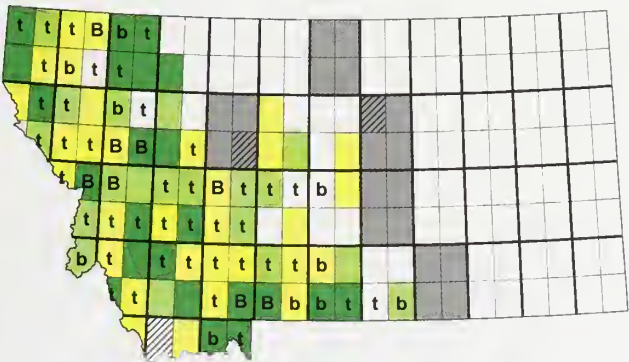
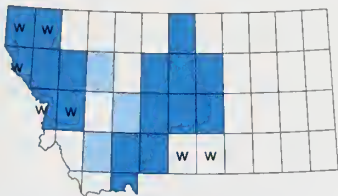
2003-2011 = 17 SOC



Dusky Grouse

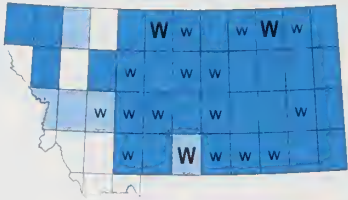
Dendragapus obscurus

2003-2011 = 226

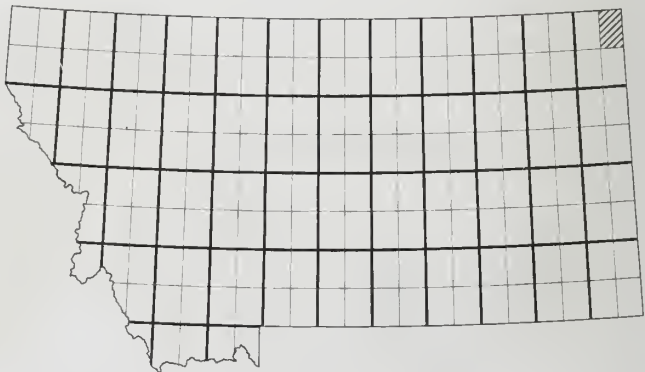
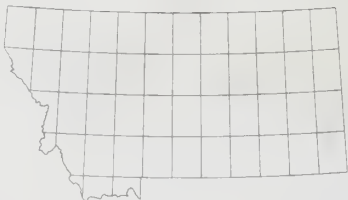
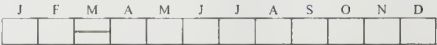




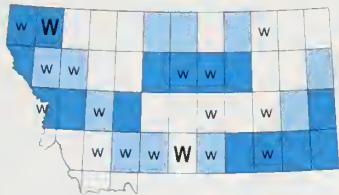
Sharp-tailed Grouse
Tympanuchus phasianellus
 2003-2011 = 603



Greater Prairie-Chicken
Tympanuchus cupido
 2003-2011 = 0 R1

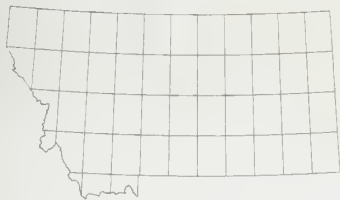
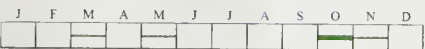


Wild Turkey
Meleagris gallopavo
 2003-2011 = 614

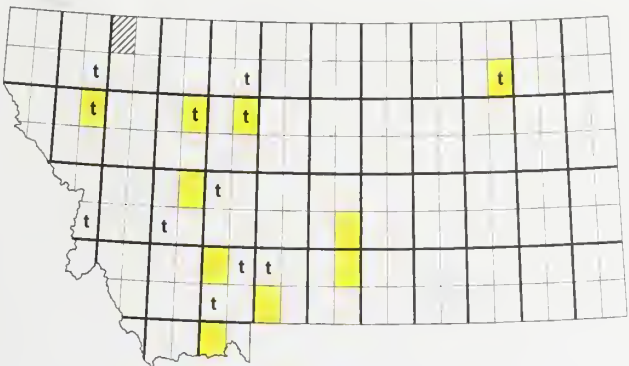
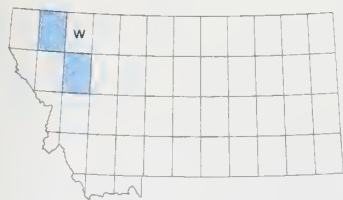
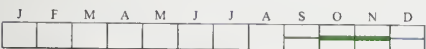


GAVIIFORMES Gaviidae

Red-throated Loon
Gavia stellata
 2003-2011 = 5 R1



Pacific Loon
Gavia pacifica
 2003-2011 = 18

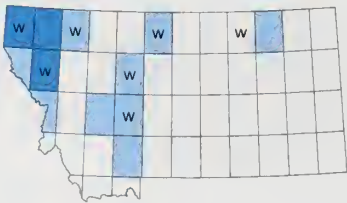




Common Loon

Gavia immer

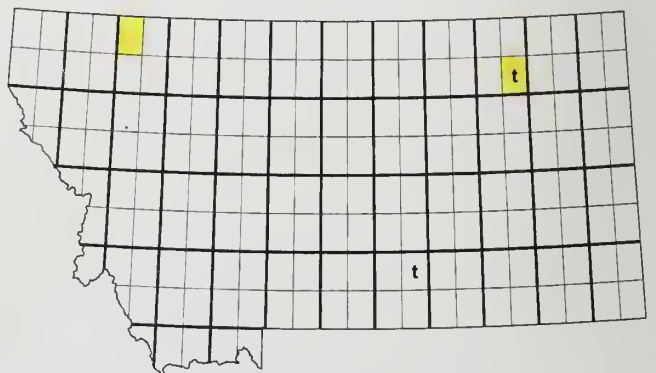
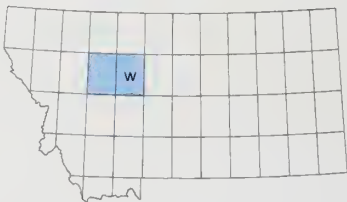
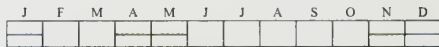
2003-2011 = 1020 SOC



Yellow-billed Loon

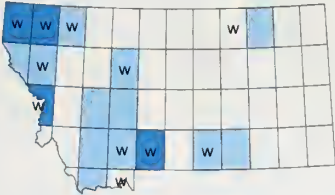
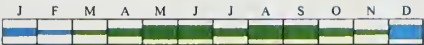
Gavia adamsii

2003-2011 = 3 R1

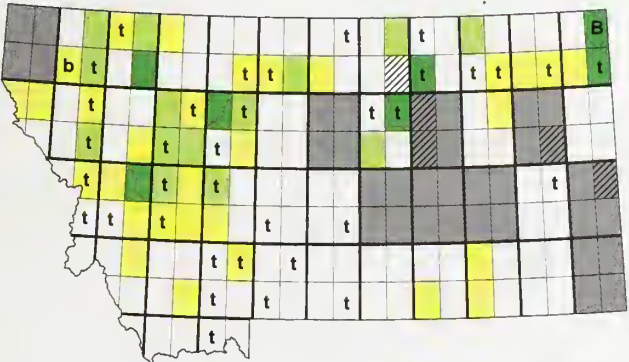
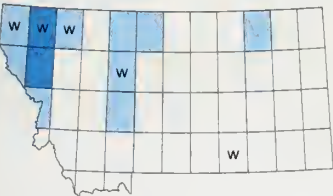


PODICIPEDIFORMES Podicipedidae

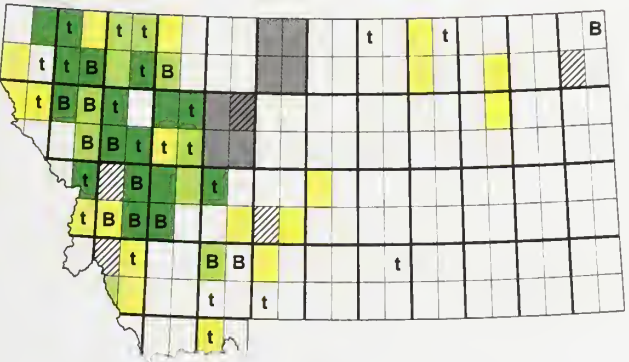
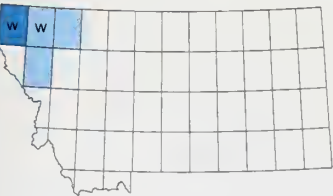
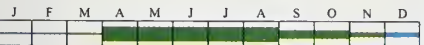
Pied-billed Grebe
Podilymbus podiceps
2003-2011 = 386



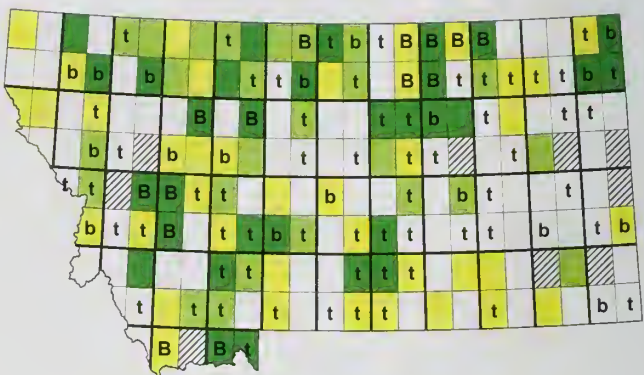
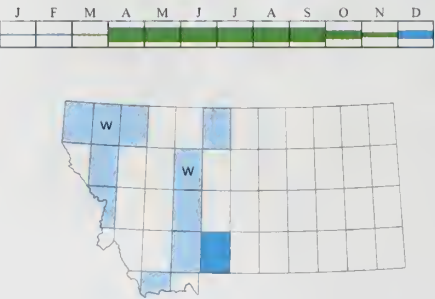
Horned Grebe
Podiceps auritus
2003-2011 = 163 SOC



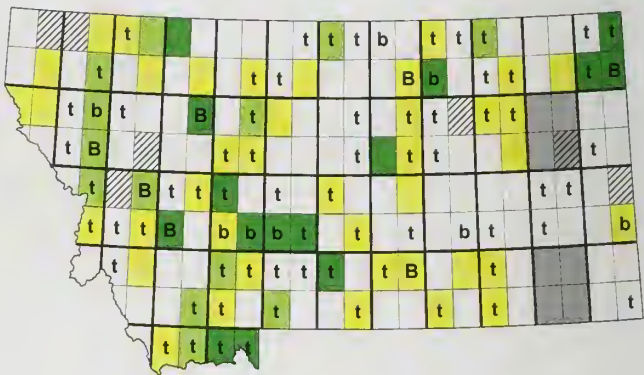
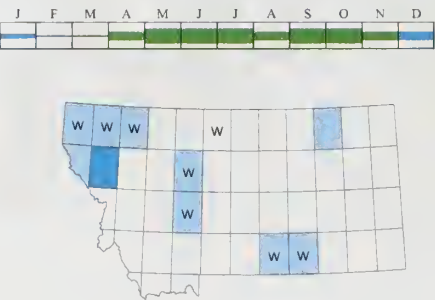
Red-necked Grebe
Podiceps grisegena
2003-2011 = 523



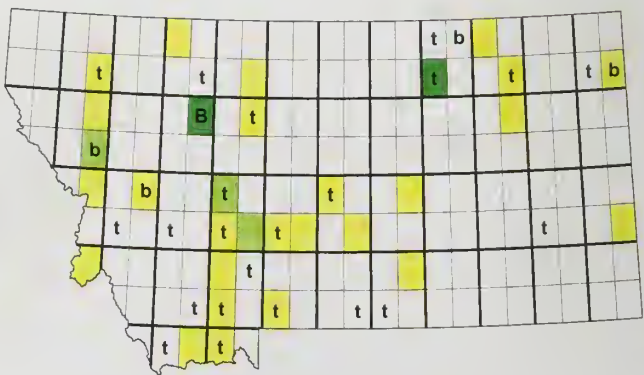
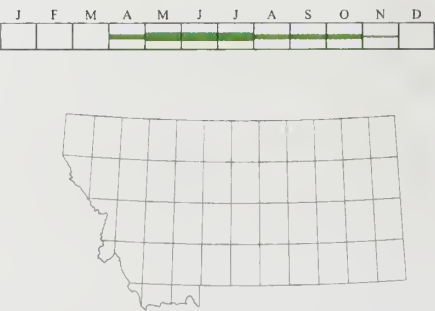
Eared Grebe
Podiceps nigricollis
 2003-2011 = 622 SI



Western Grebe
Aechmophorus occidentalis
 2003-2011 = 571



Clark's Grebe
Aechmophorus clarkii
 2003-2011 = 89 SOC

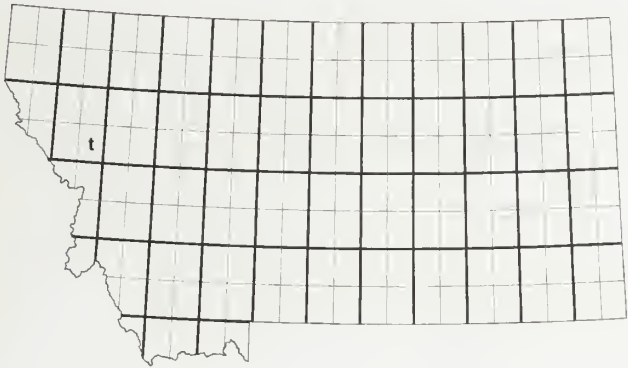
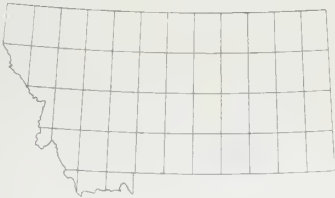
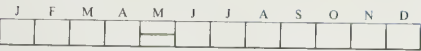


PROCELLARIIFORMES Procellariidae

Manx Shearwater

Puffinus puffinus

2003-2011 = 1 R1

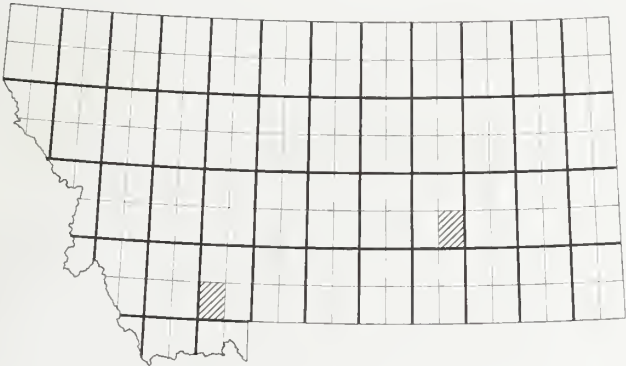
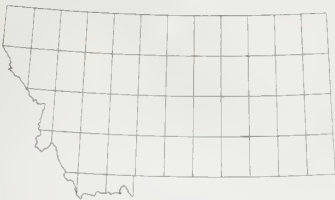
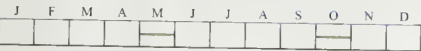


CICONIIFORMES Ciconiidae

Wood Stork

Mycteria americana

2003-2011 = 0 R1

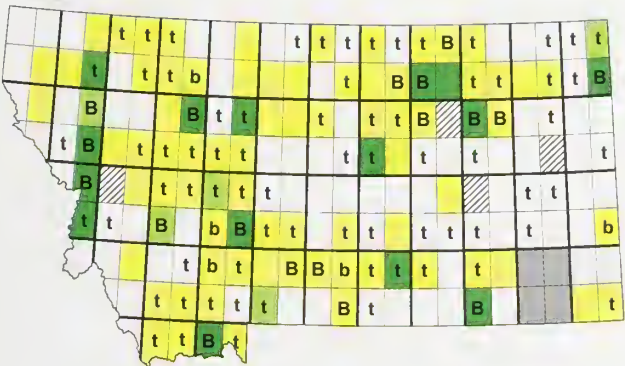
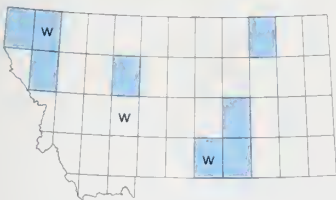


SULIFORMES Phalacrocoracidae

Double-crested Cormorant

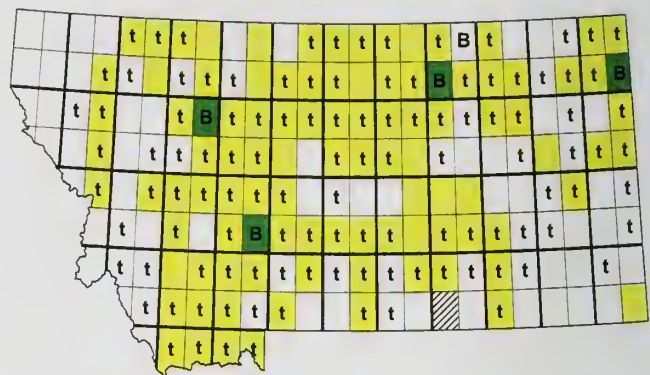
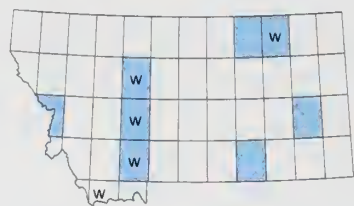
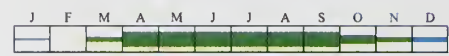
Phalacrocorax auritus

2003-2011 = 966



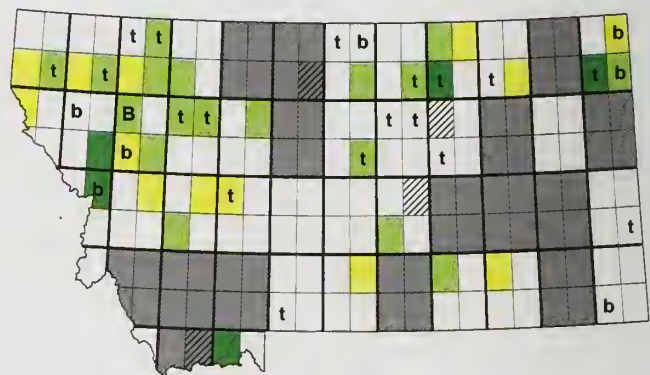
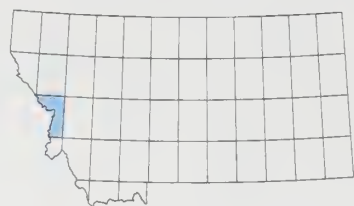
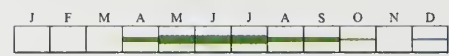
PELECANIFORMES *Pelecanidae*

American White Pelican
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos
2003-2011 = 1146 SOC

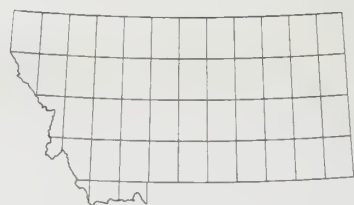
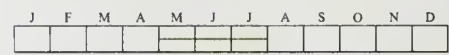


Ardeidae

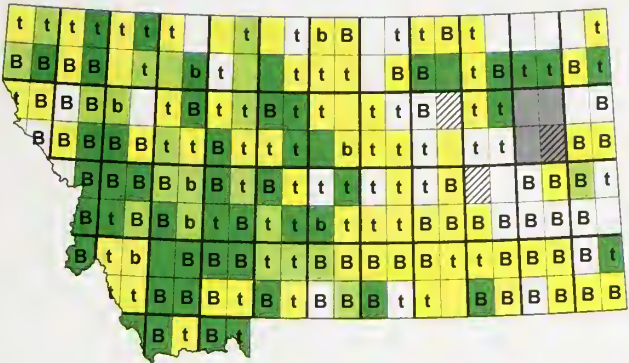
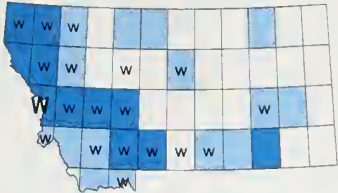
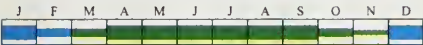
American Bittern
Botaurus lentiginosus
2003-2011 = 75 SOC



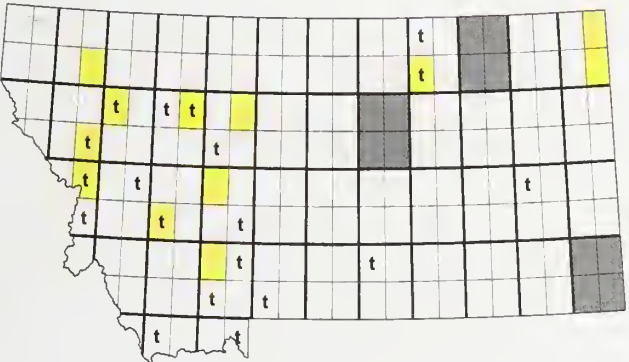
Least Bittern
Ixobrychus exilis
2003-2011 = 0 R1



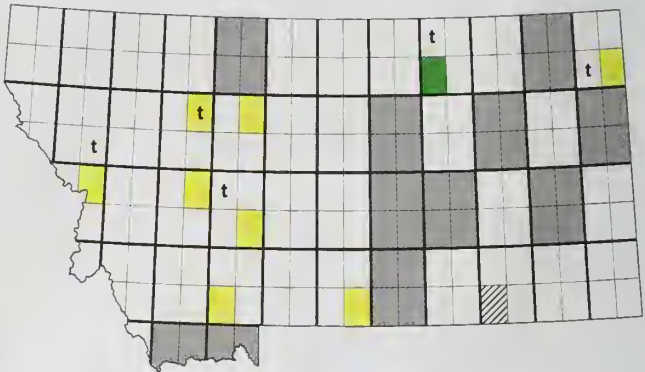
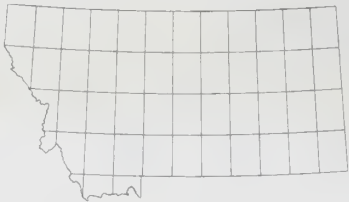
Great Blue Heron
Ardea herodias
 2003-2011 = 1670 SOC



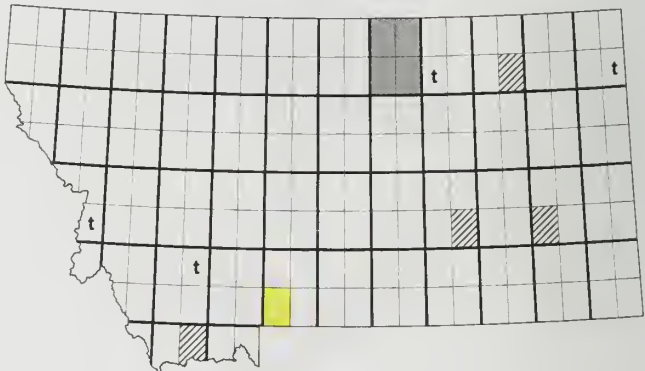
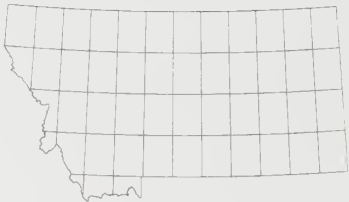
Great Egret
Ardea alba
 2003-2011 = 41



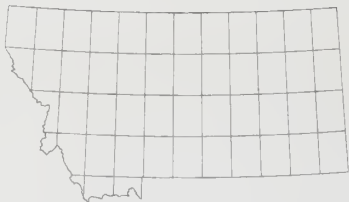
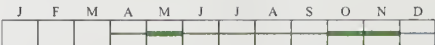
Snowy Egret
Egretta thula
 2003-2011 = 8



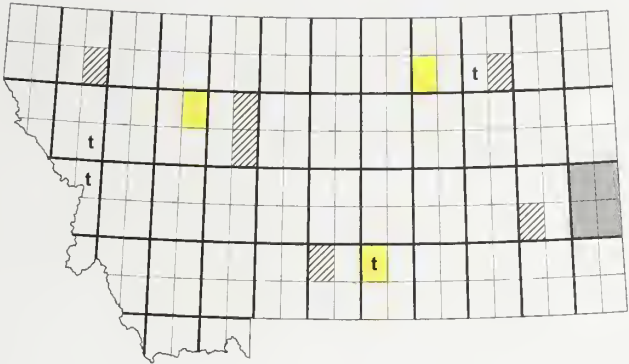
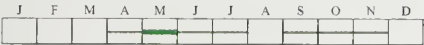
Little Blue Heron
Egretta caerulea
 2003-2011 = 4 R1



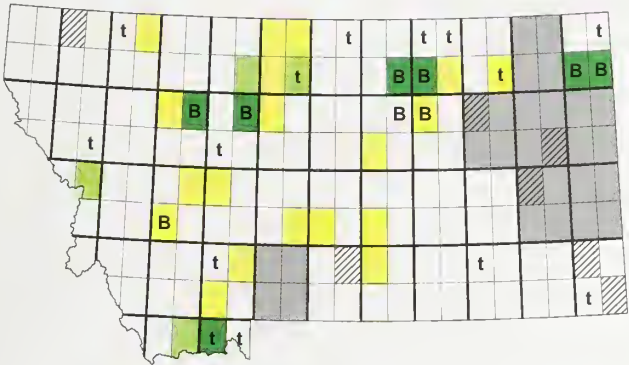
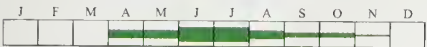
Cattle Egret
Bubulcus ibis
 2003-2011 = 10



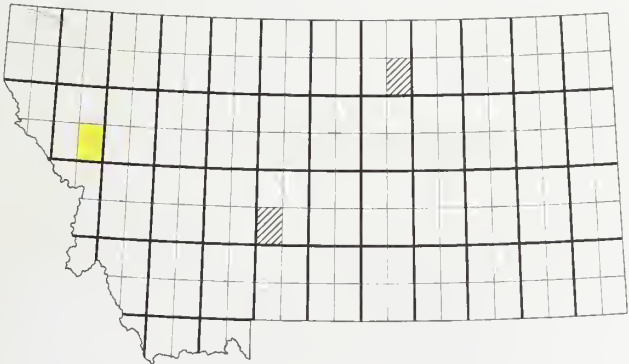
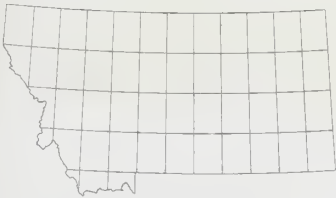
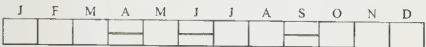
Green Heron
Butorides virescens
 2003-2011 = 4 R1



Black-crowned Night-Heron
Nycticorax nycticorax
 2003-2011 = 133 SOC

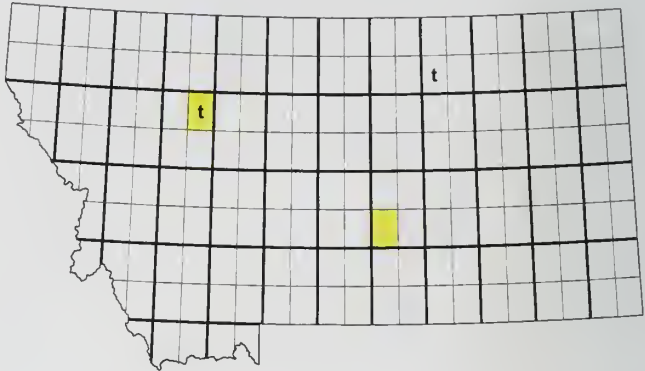
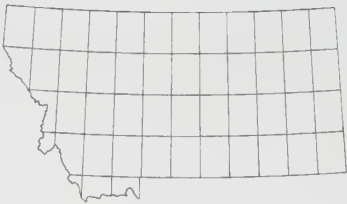
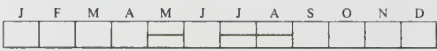


Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
Nyctanassa violacea
 2003-2011 = 0 R1

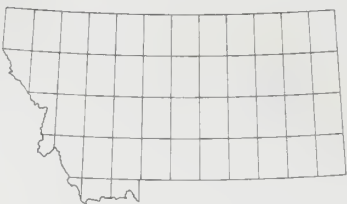


Threskiornithidae

Glossy Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus
2003-2011 = 4 R1

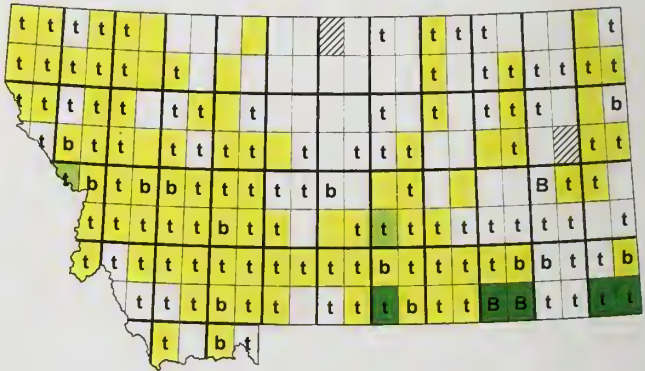
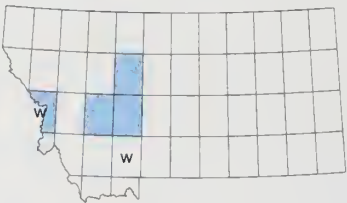
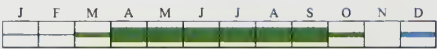


White-faced Ibis
Plegadis chihi
2003-2011 = 113 SOC



ACCIPITRIFORMES Cathartidae

Turkey Vulture
Cathartes aura
2003-2011 = 897

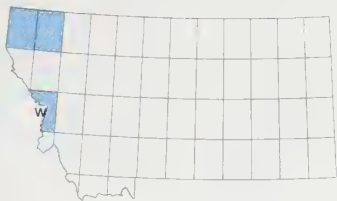


Pandionidae

Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

2003-2011 = 1408

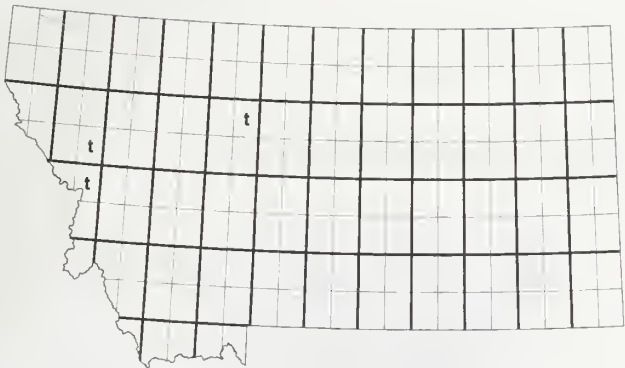
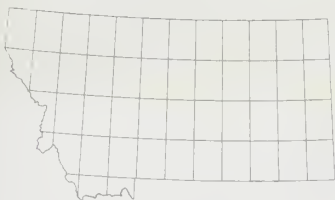
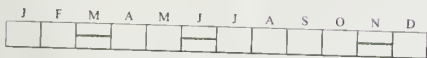


Accipitridae

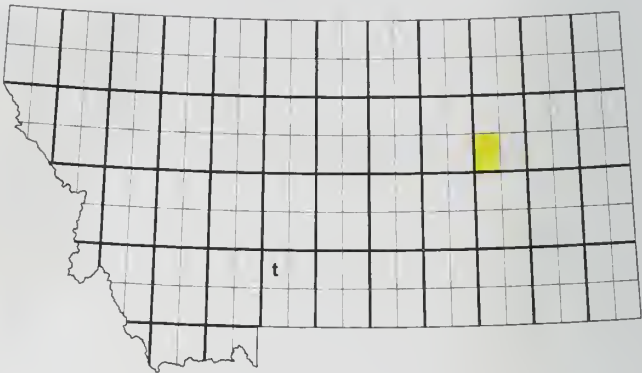
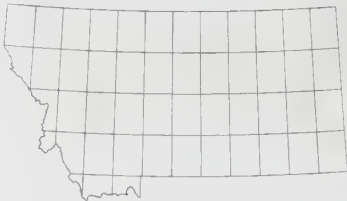
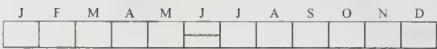
White-tailed Kite

Elanus leucurus

2003-2011 = 3 R1



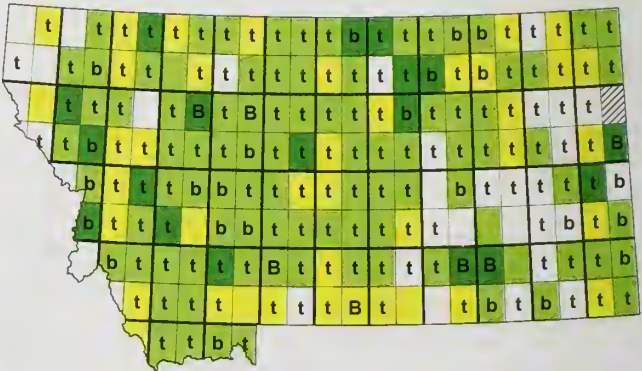
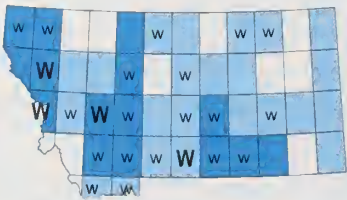
Mississippi Kite
Ictinia mississippiensis
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



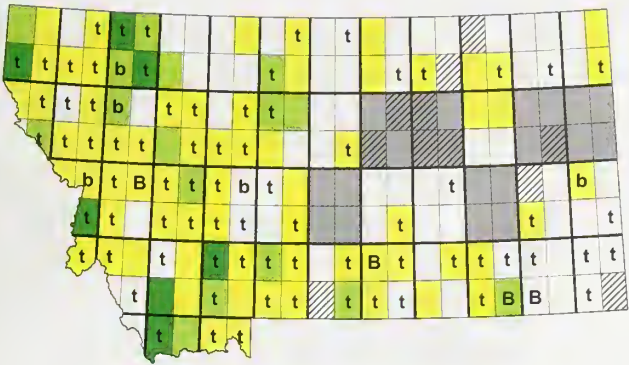
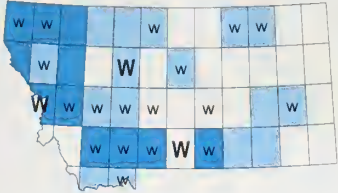
Bald Eagle
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
 2003-2011 = 4165 SOC



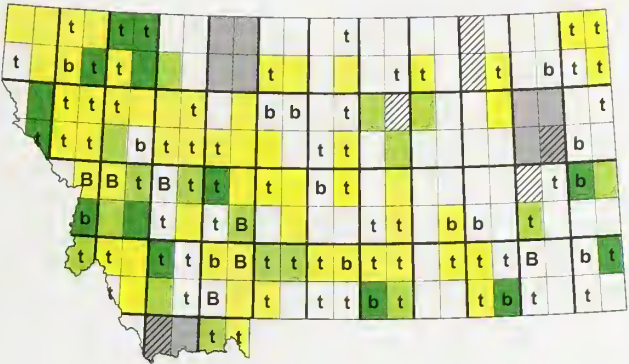
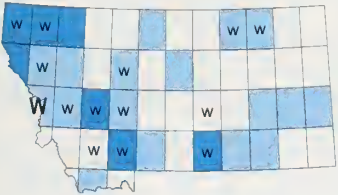
Northern Harrier
Circus cyaneus
 2003-2011 = 2158



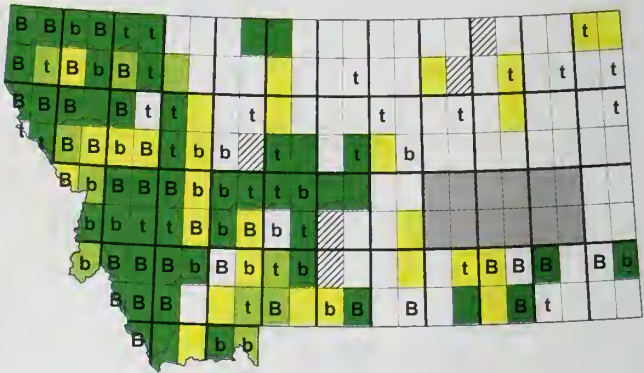
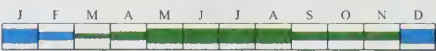
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Accipiter striatus
 2003-2011 = 414



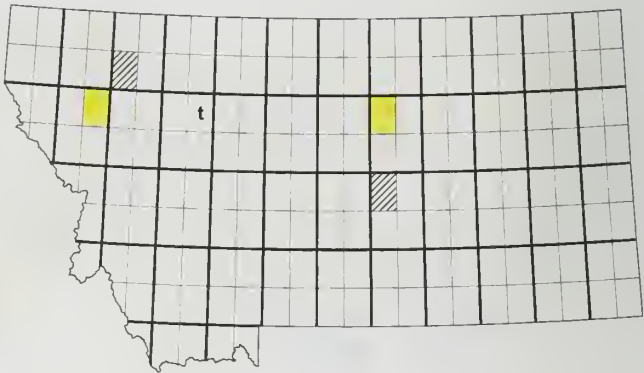
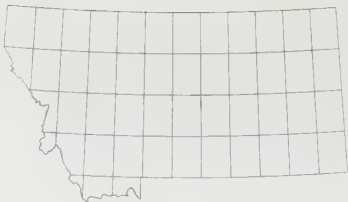
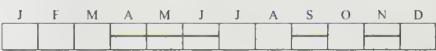
Cooper's Hawk
Accipiter cooperii
 2003-2011 = 347



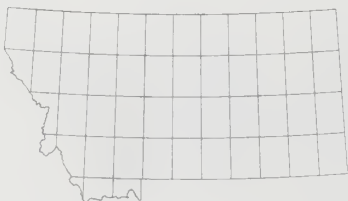
Northern Goshawk
Accipiter gentilis
 2003-2011 = 540 SOC



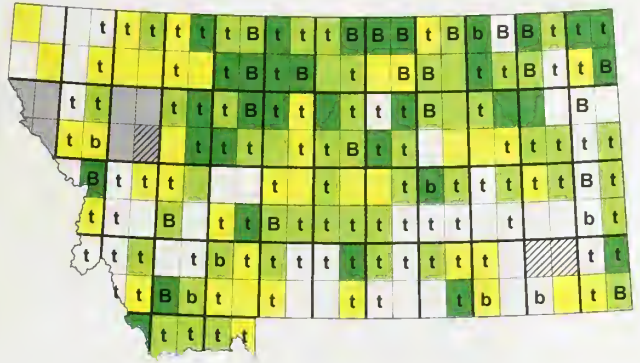
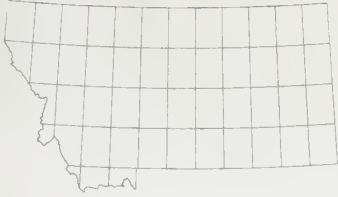
Red-shouldered Hawk
Buteo lineatus
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



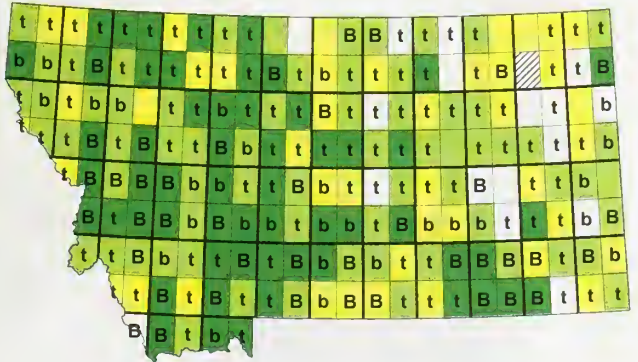
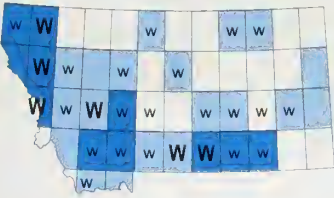
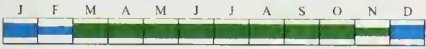
Broad-winged Hawk
Buteo platypterus
 2003-2011 = 25



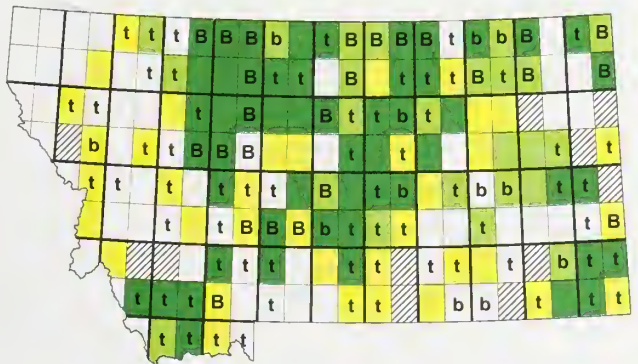
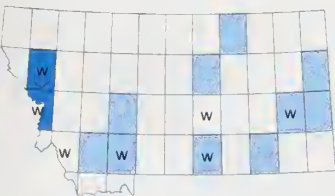
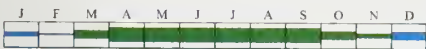
Swainson's Hawk
Buteo swainsoni
 2003-2011 = 762 SI



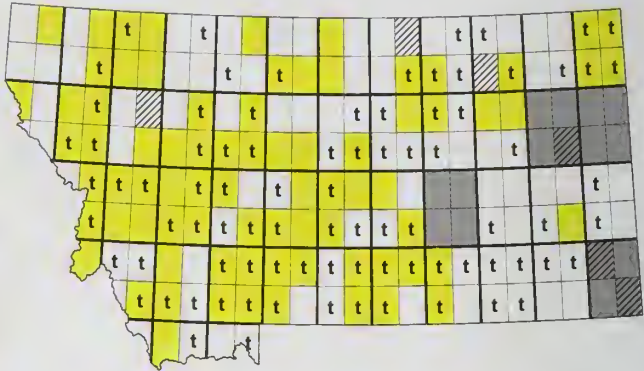
Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis
 2003-2011 = 2947



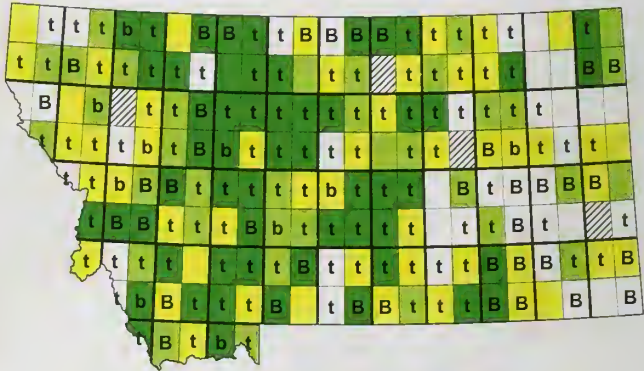
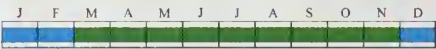
Ferruginous Hawk
Buteo regalis
 2003-2011 = 548 SOC



Rough-legged Hawk
Buteo lagopus
 2003-2011 = 786

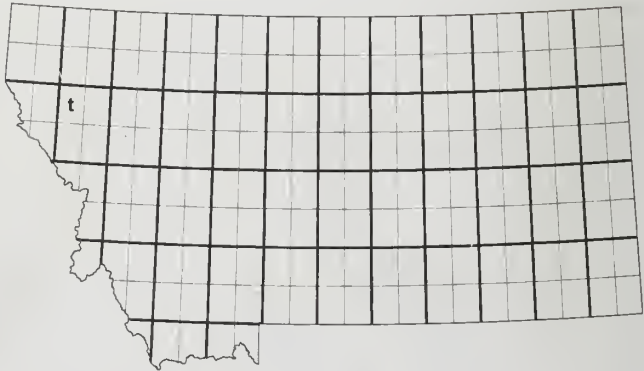
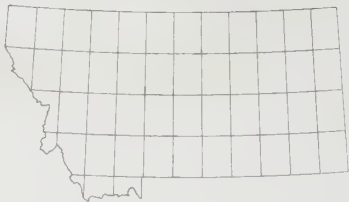
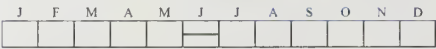


Golden Eagle
Aquila chrysaetos
 2003-2011 = 1088 SOC

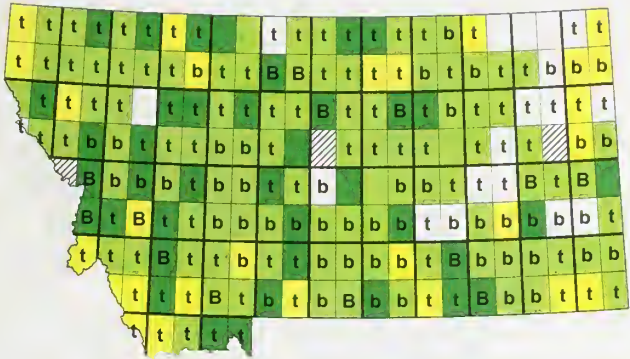
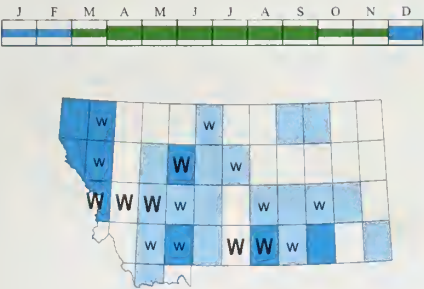


FALCONIFORMES Falconidae

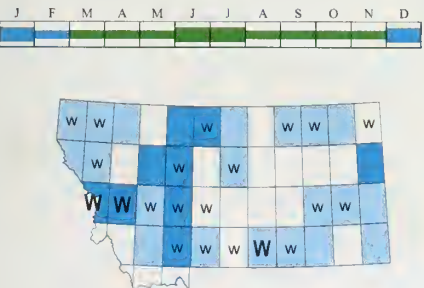
Crested Caracara
Caracara cheriway
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



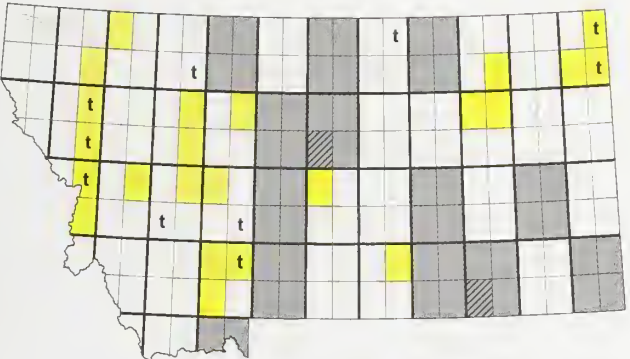
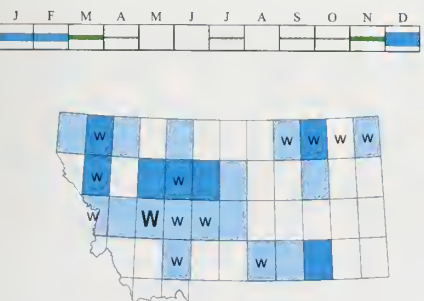
American Kestrel
Falco sparverius
 2003-2011 = 2038



Merlin
Falco columbarius
 2003-2011 = 354



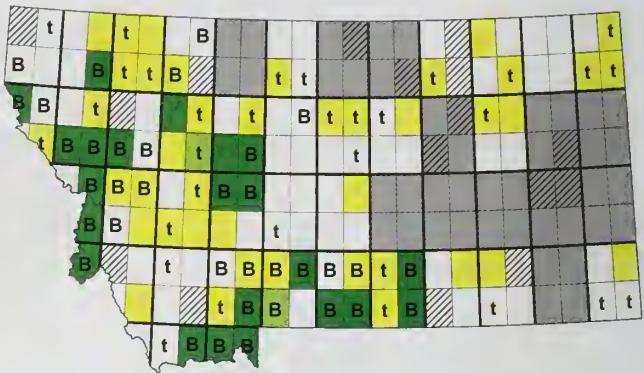
Gyr Falcon
Falco rusticolus
 2003-2011 = 66



Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

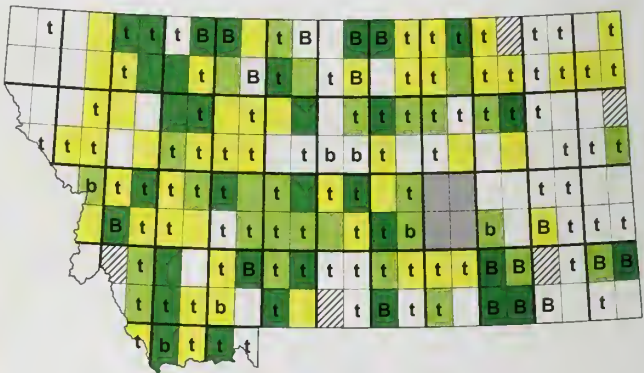
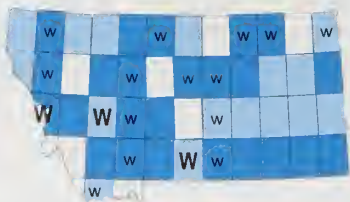
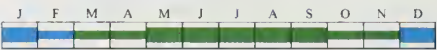
2003-2011 = 395 SOC



Prairie Falcon

Falco mexicanus

2003-2011 = 496

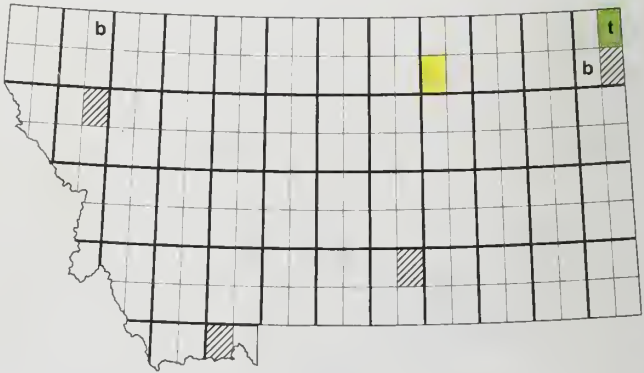
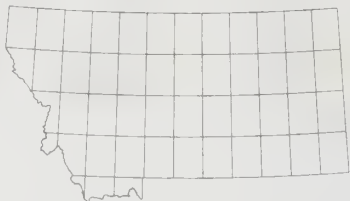


GRUIFORMES Rallidae

Yellow Rail

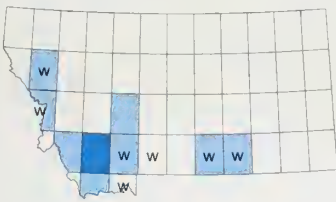
Coturnicops noveboracensis

2003-2011 = 3 SOC R2

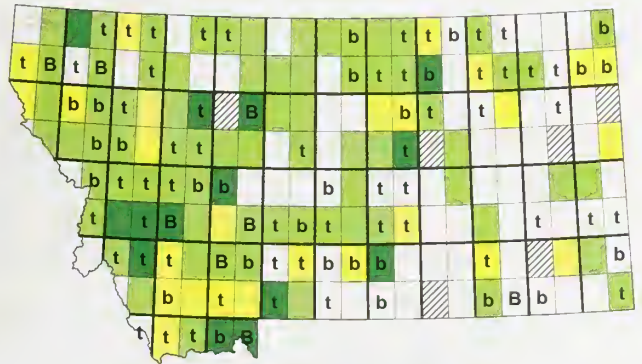
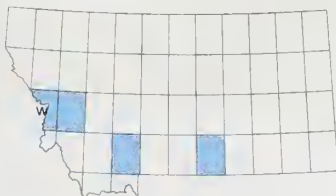




Virginia Rail
Rallus limicola
2003-2011 = 149 SI



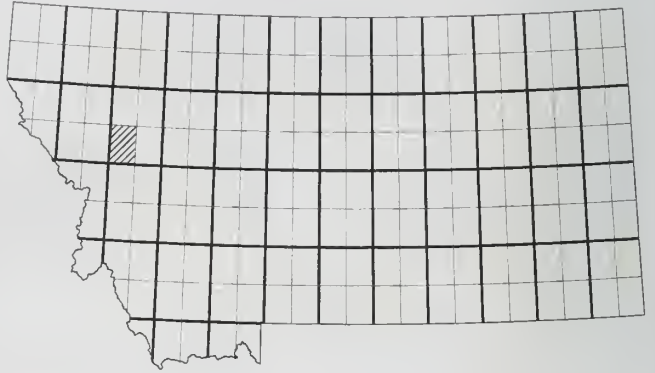
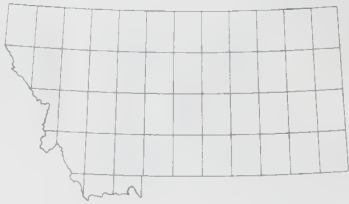
Sora
Porzana carolina
2003-2011 = 510



Common Gallinule

Gallinula galeata

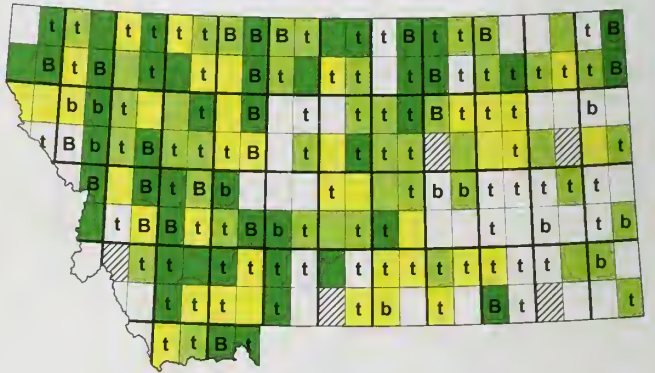
2003-2011 = 0 R1



American Coot

Fulica americana

2003-2011 = 1688

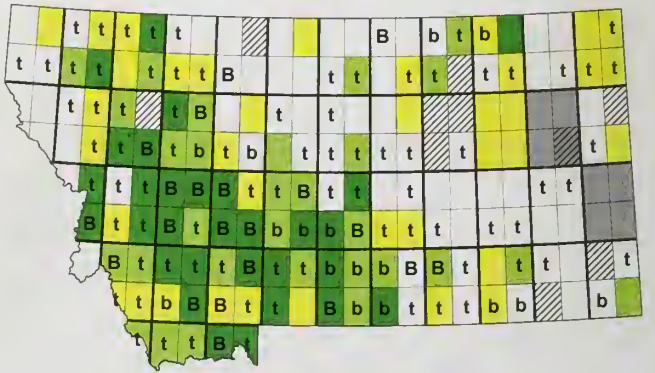
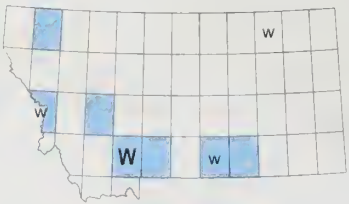


Gruidae

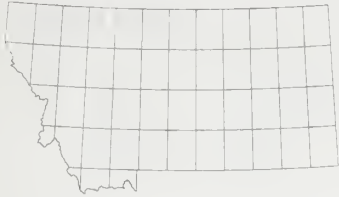
Sandhill Crane

Grus canadensis

2003-2011 = 1123

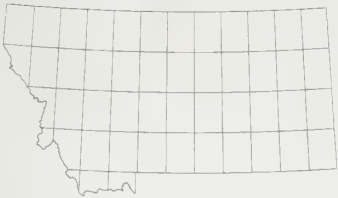


Whooping Crane
Grus americana
 2003-2011 = 6 E

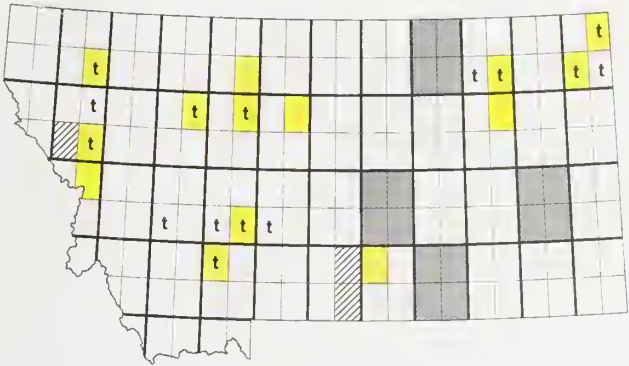
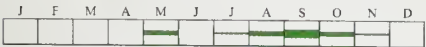


CHARADRIIFORMES Charadriidae

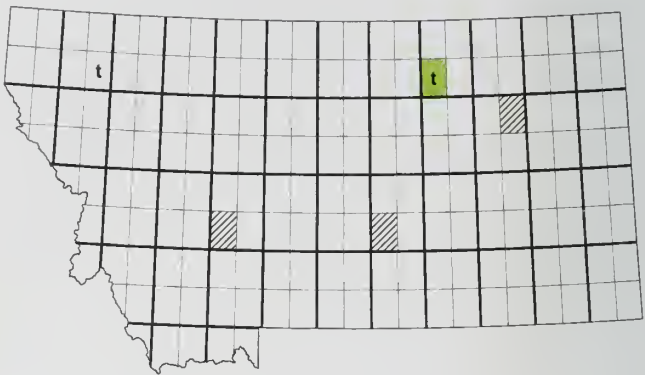
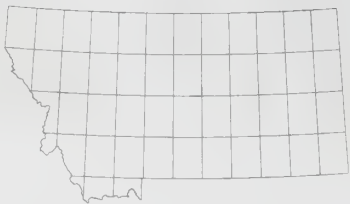
Black-bellied Plover
Pluvialis squatarola
 2003-2011 = 82



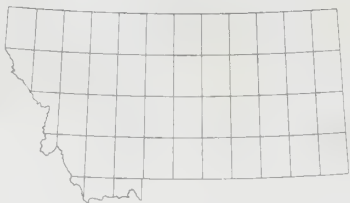
American Golden-Plover
Pluvialis dominica
 2003-2011 = 30



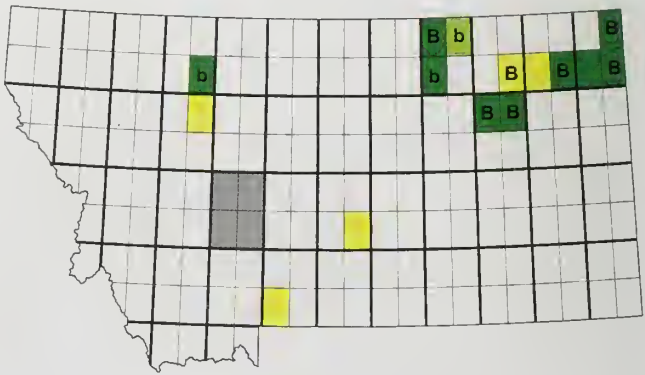
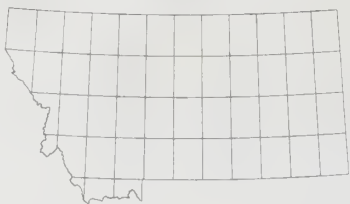
Snowy Plover
Charadrius nivosus
 2003-2011 = 2 R1



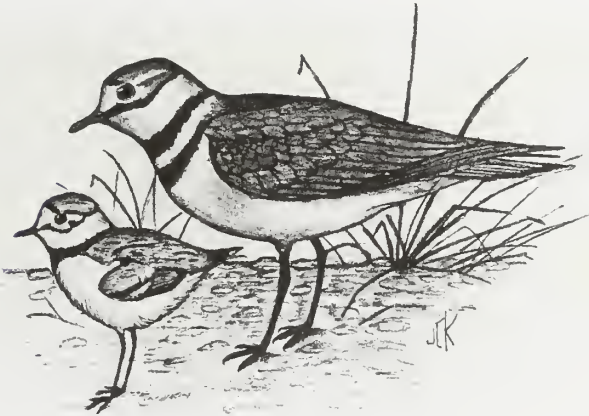
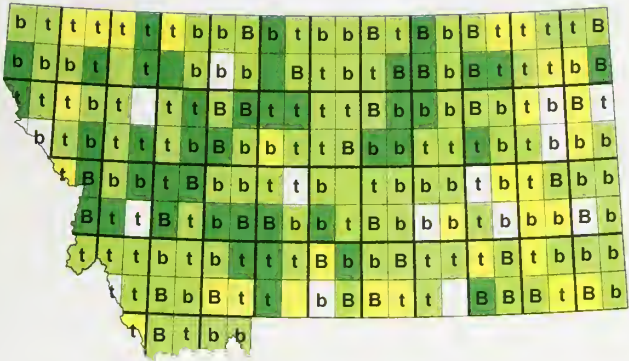
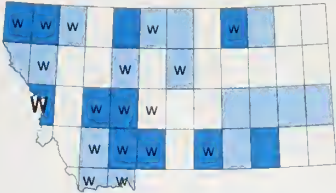
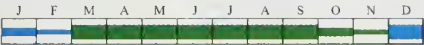
Semipalmated Plover
Charadrius semipalmatus
 2003-2011 = 64



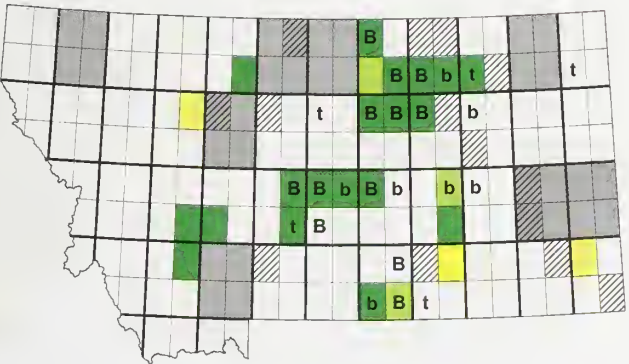
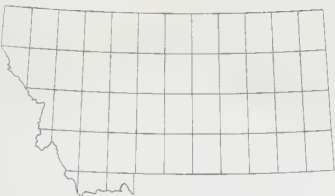
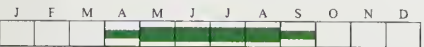
Piping Plover
Charadrius melodus
 2003-2011 = 262 E



Killdeer
Charadrius vociferus
 2003-2011 = 3564



Mountain Plover
Charadrius montanus
 2003-2011 = 1003 SOC

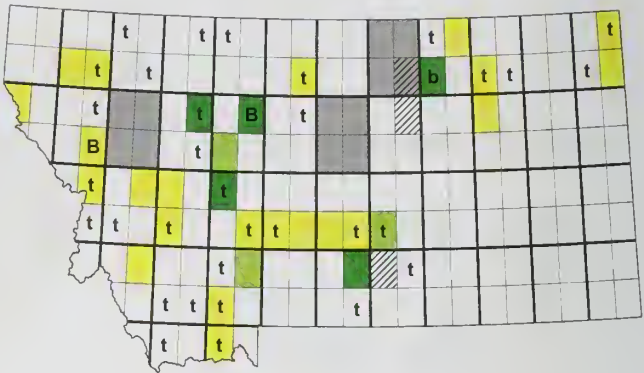
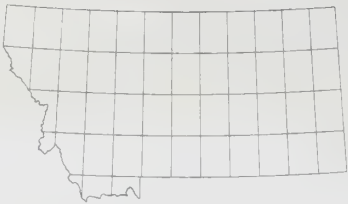


Recurvirostridae

Black-necked Stilt

Himantopus mexicanus

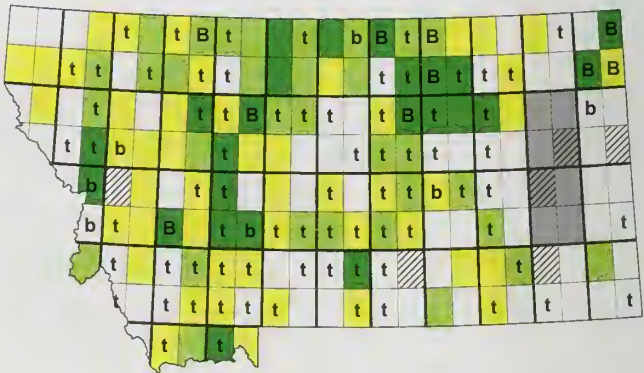
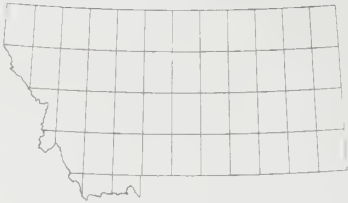
2003-2011 = 170 SOC



American Avocet

Recurvirostra americana

2003-2011 = 638

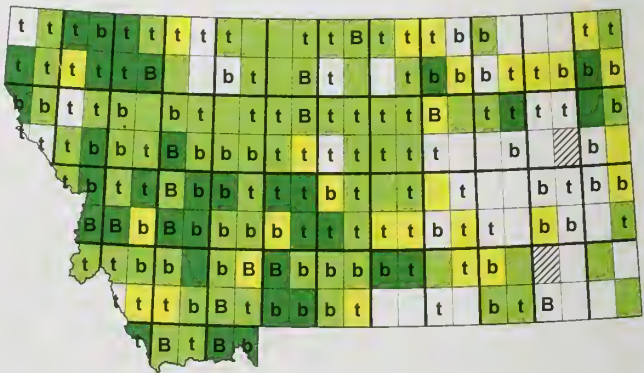
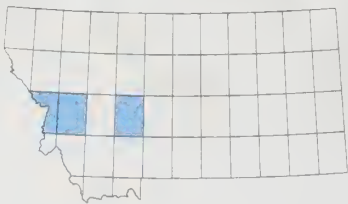


Scolopacidae

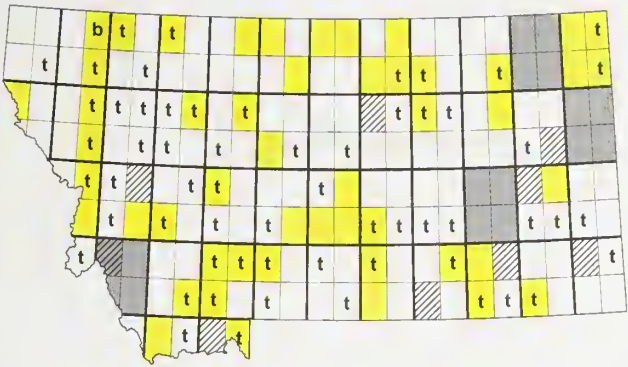
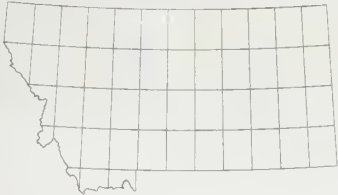
Spotted Sandpiper

Actitis macularius

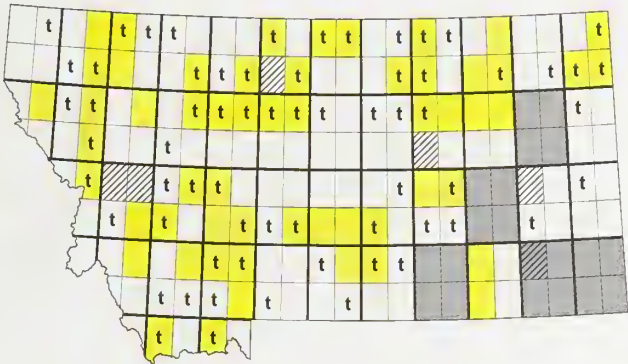
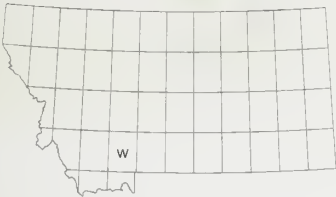
2003-2011 = 1524



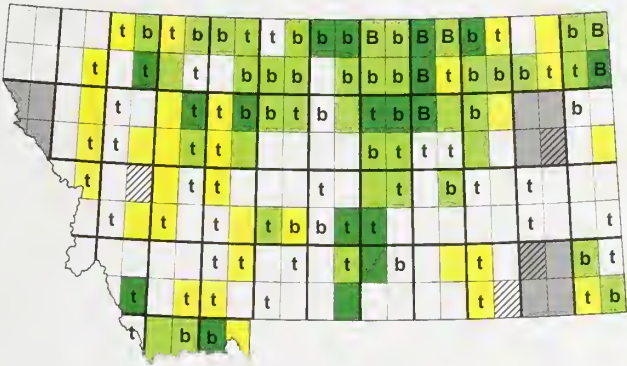
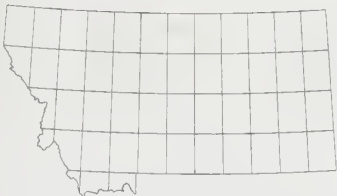
Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria
 2003-2011 = 155



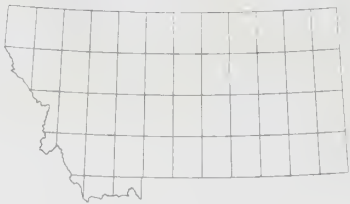
Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa melanoleuca
 2003-2011 = 289



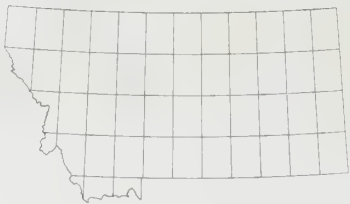
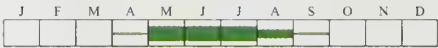
Willet
Tringa semipalmata
 2003-2011 = 979



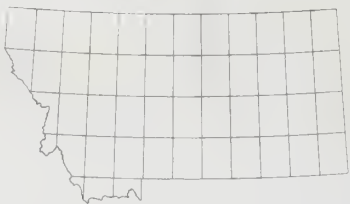
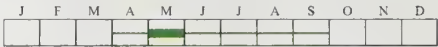
Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa flavipes
 2003-2011 = 218



Upland Sandpiper
Bartramia longicauda
 2003-2011 = 970 SI

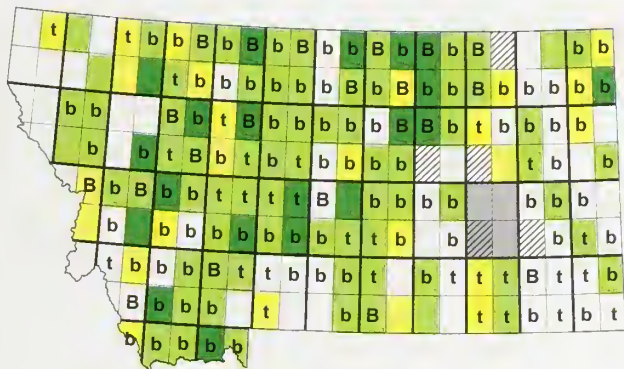
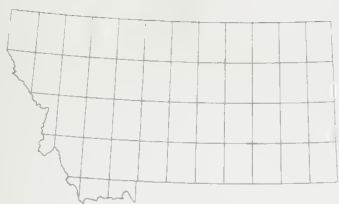
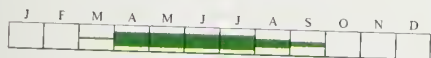


Whimbrel
Numenius phaeopus
 2003-2011 = 13





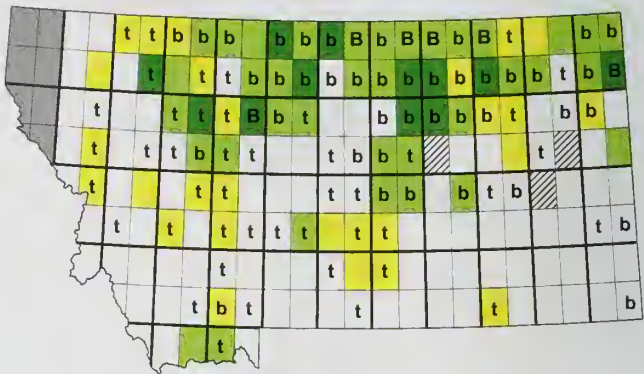
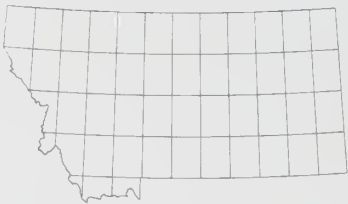
Long-billed Curlew
Numenius americanus
2003-2011 = 1997 SOC



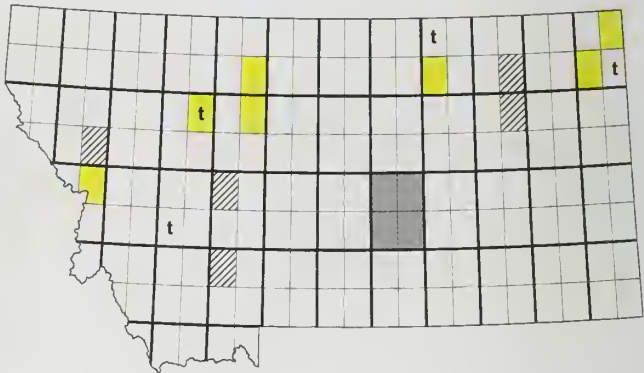
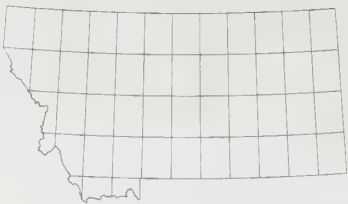
Hudsonian Godwit
Limosa haemastica
2003-2011 = 14



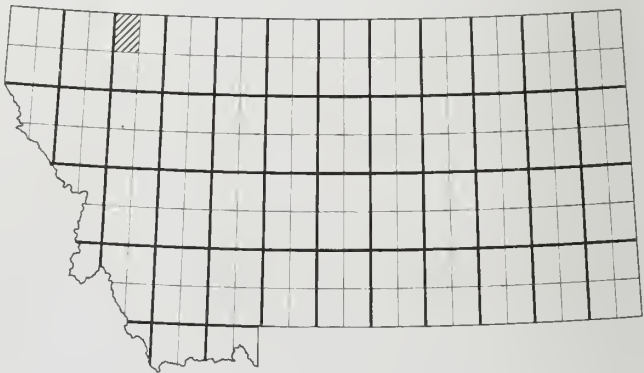
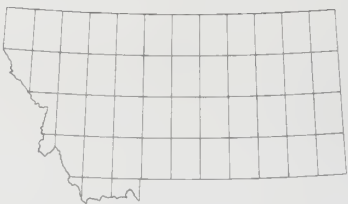
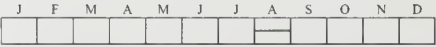
Marbled Godwit
Limosa fedoa
 2003-2011 = 1351



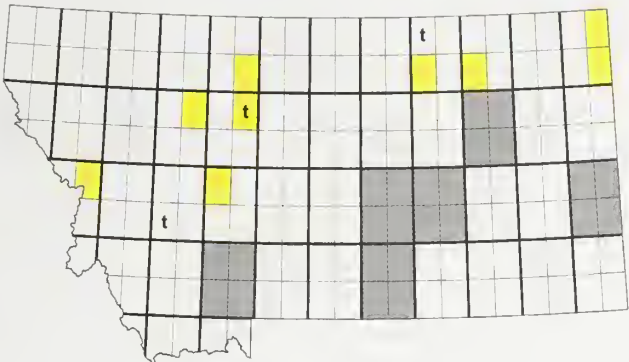
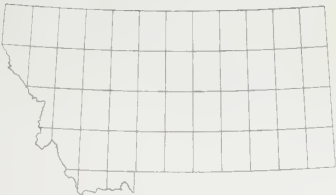
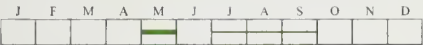
Ruddy Turnstone
Arenaria interpres
 2003-2011 = 7



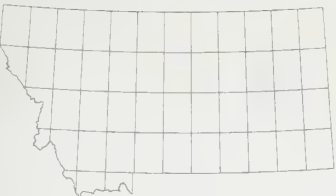
Black Turnstone
Arenaria melanocephala
 2003-2011 = 0 R1



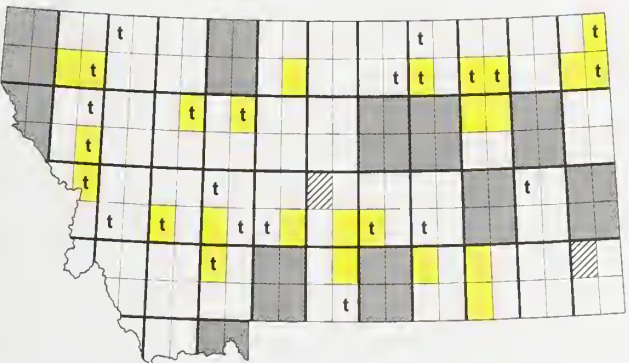
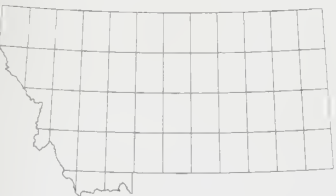
Red Knot
Calidris canutus
 2003-2011 = 4



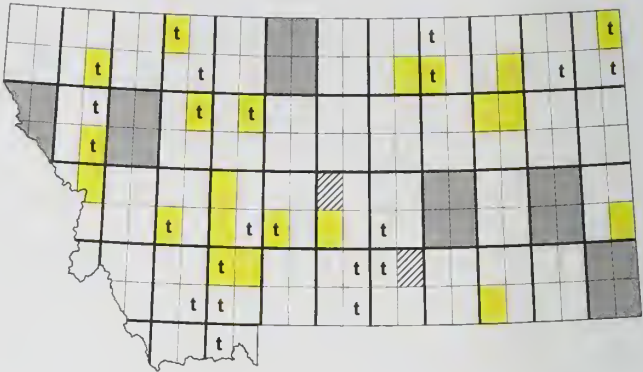
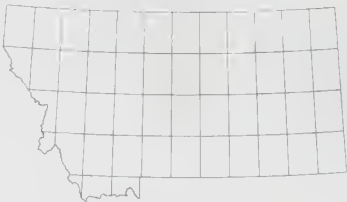
Sanderling
Calidris alba
 2003-2011 = 72



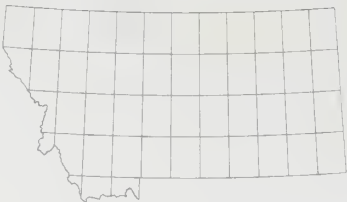
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Calidris pusilla
 2003-2011 = 105



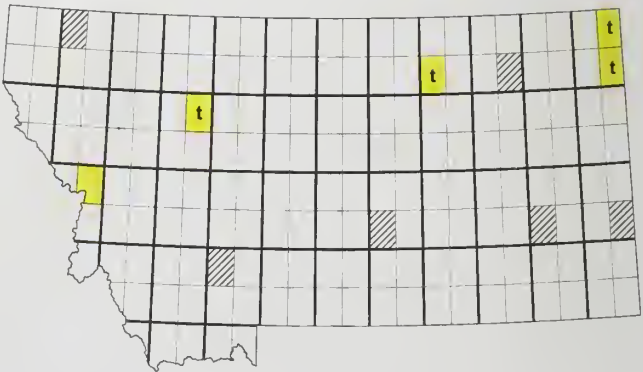
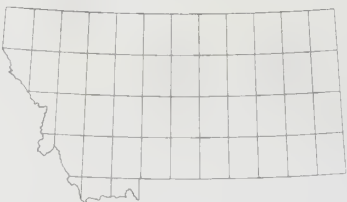
Western Sandpiper
Calidris mauri
 2003-2011 = 61



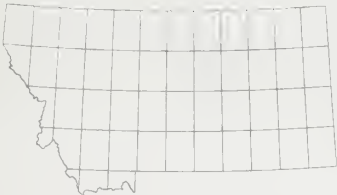
Least Sandpiper
Calidris minutilla
 2003-2011 = 97



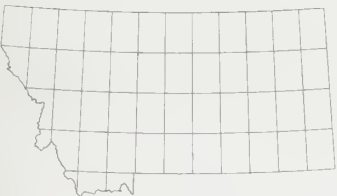
White-rumped Sandpiper
Calidris fuscicollis
 2003-2011 = 16



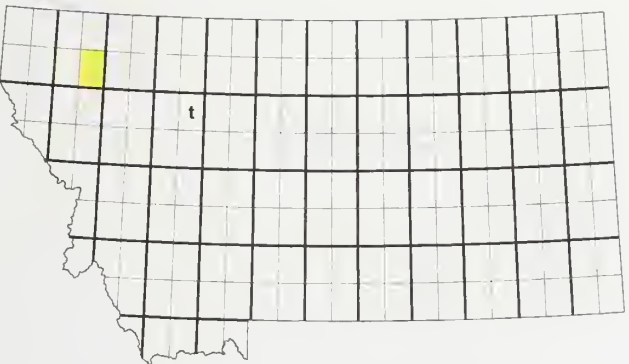
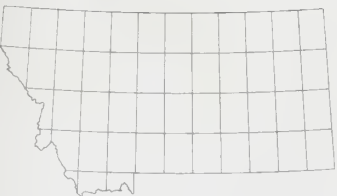
Baird's Sandpiper
Calidris bairdii
 2003-2011 = 147



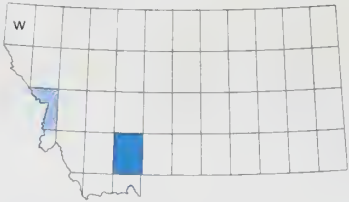
Pectoral Sandpiper
Calidris melanotos
 2003-2011 = 80



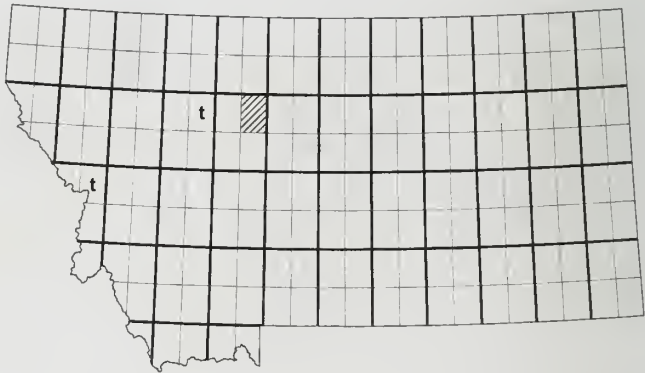
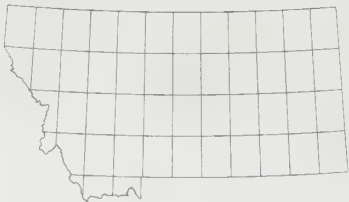
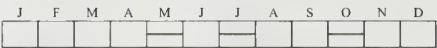
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Calidris acuminata
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



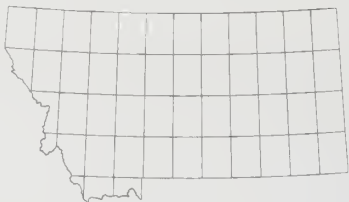
Dunlin
Calidris alpina
 2003-2011 = 17



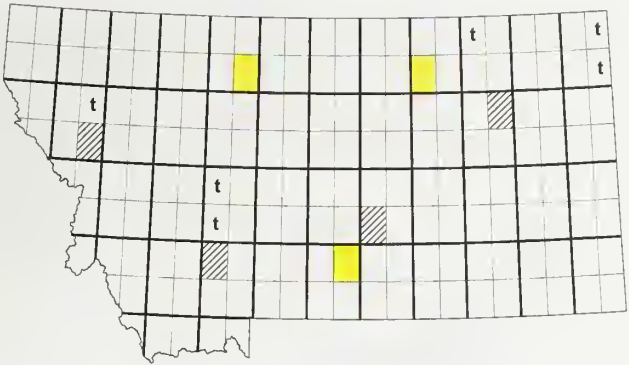
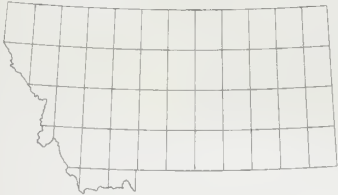
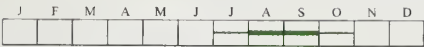
Curlew Sandpiper
Calidris ferruginea
 2003-2011 = 2 R1



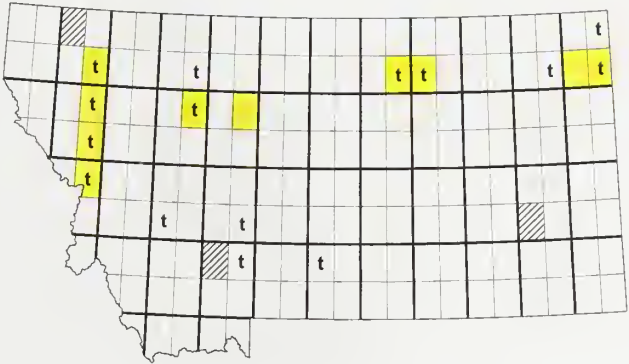
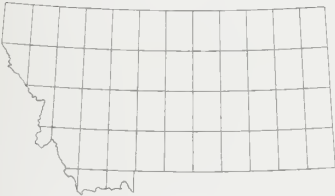
Stilt Sandpiper
Calidris himantopus
 2003-2011 = 56



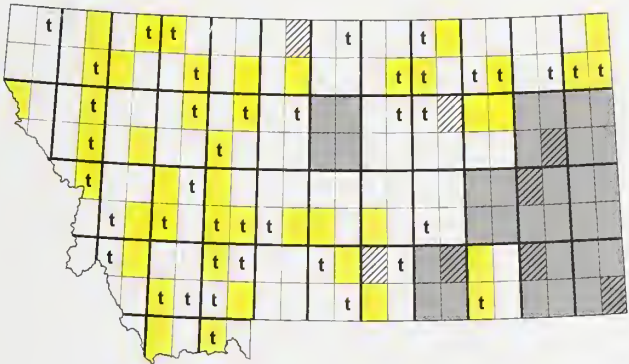
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Tryngites subruficollis
 2003-2011 = 10



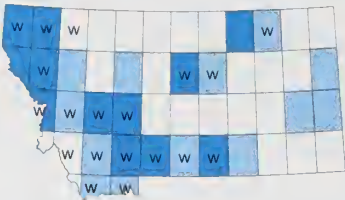
Short-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus griseus
 2003-2011 = 29



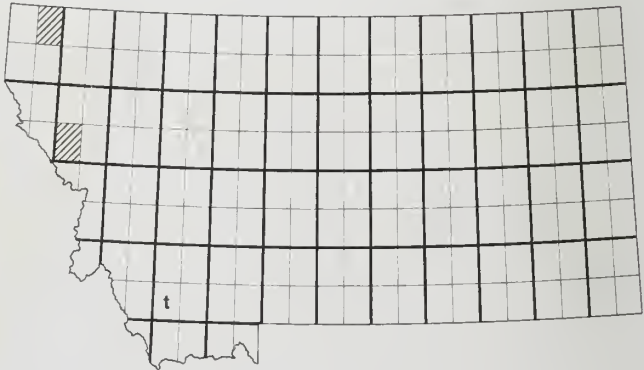
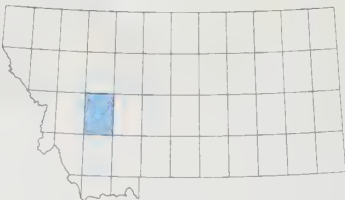
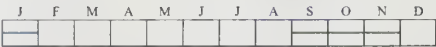
Long-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus scolopaceus
 2003-2011 = 178



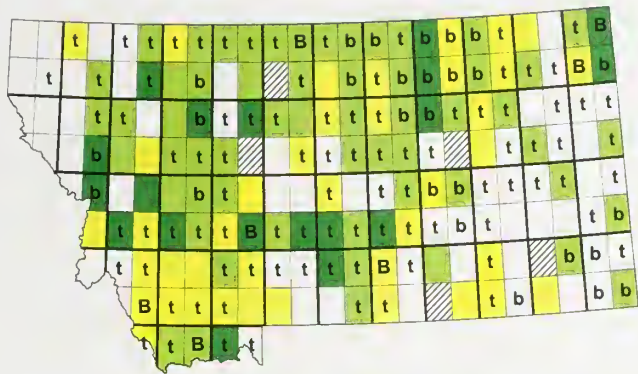
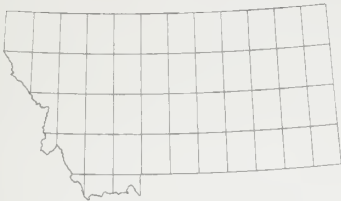
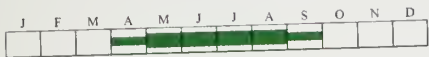
Wilson's Snipe
Gallinago delicata
 2003-2011 = 2011



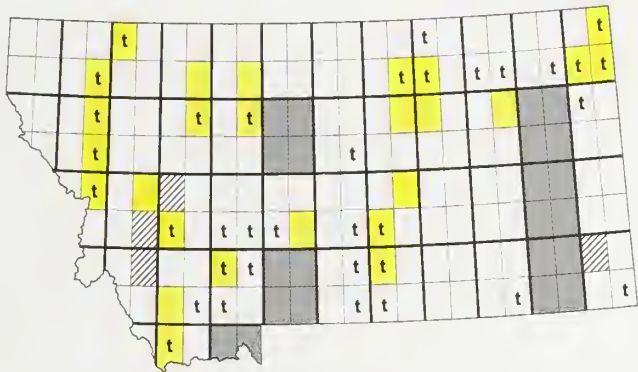
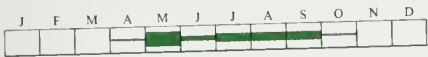
American Woodcock
Scolopax minor
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



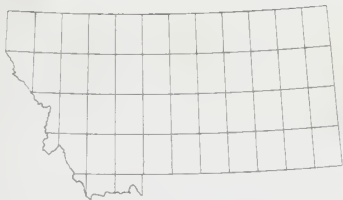
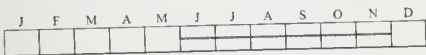
Wilson's Phalarope
Phalaropus tricolor
 2003-2011 = 918



Red-necked Phalarope
Phalaropus lobatus
 2003-2011 = 130

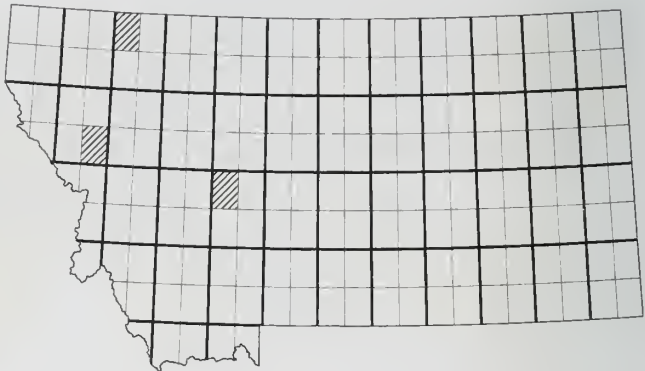
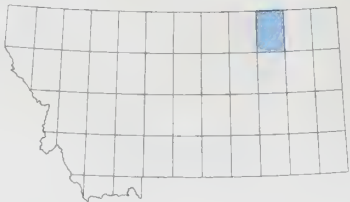
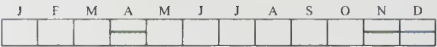


Red Phalarope
Phalaropus fulicarius
 2003-2011 = 6 R1

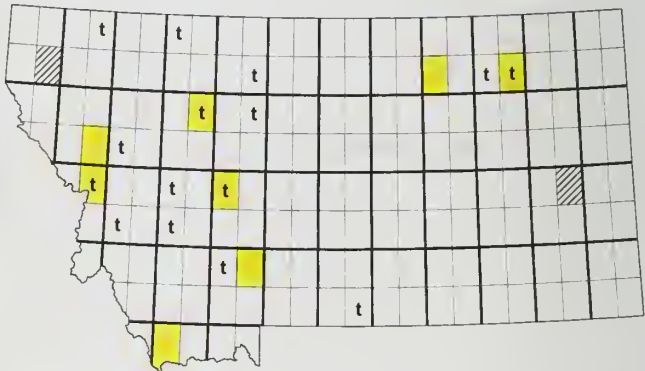


Laridae

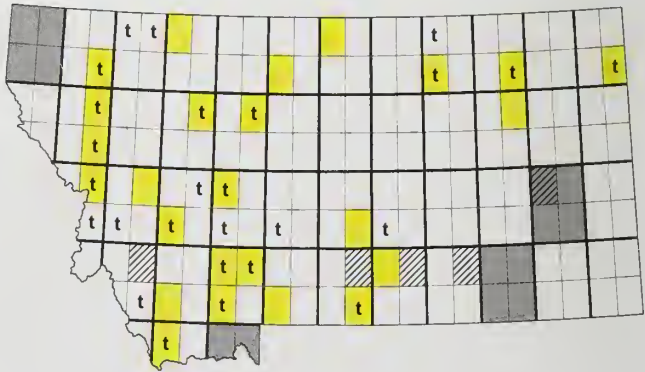
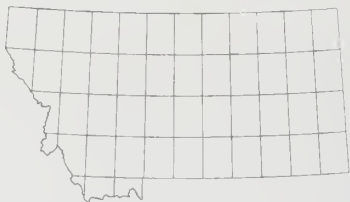
Black-legged Kittiwake
Rissa tridactyla
2003-2011 = 0 R1



Sabine's Gull
Xema sabini
2003-2011 = 24



Bonaparte's Gull
Chroicocephalus philadelphia
2003-2011 = 84



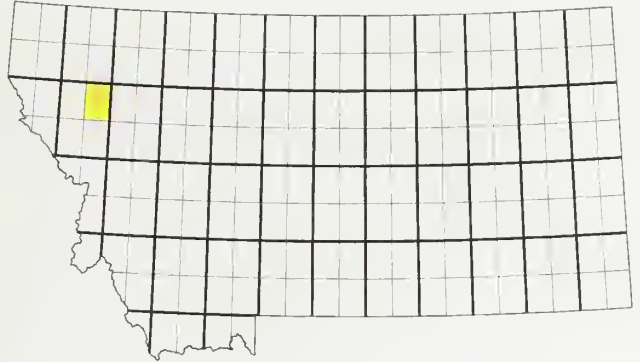
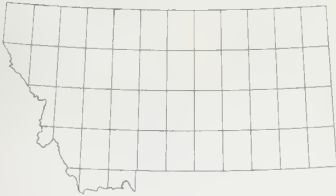


Little Gull

Hydrocoloeus minutus

2003-2011 = 0 R1

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

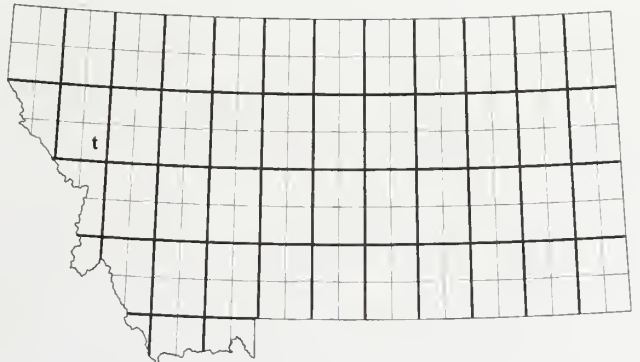
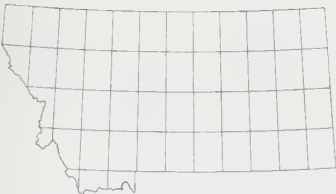


Ross's Gull

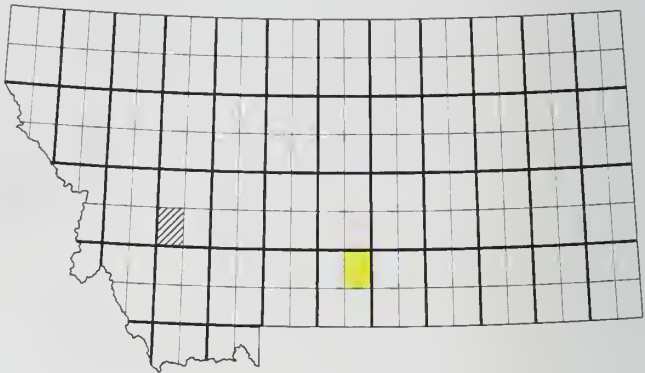
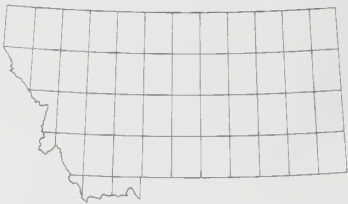
Rhodostethia rosea

2003-2011 = 1 R1

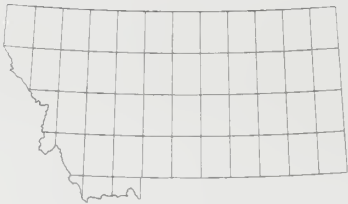
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D



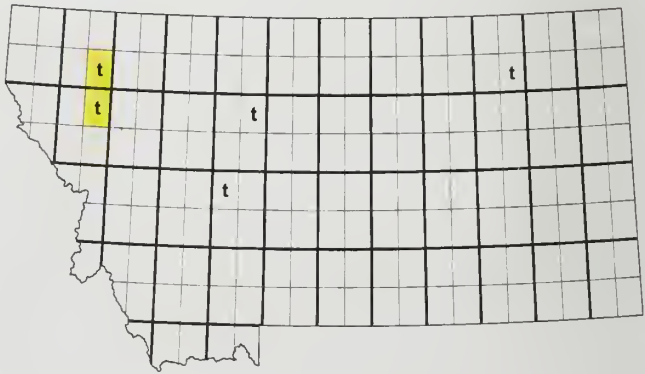
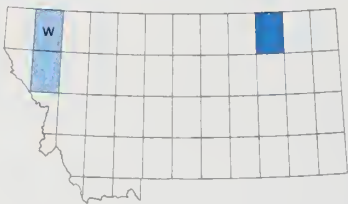
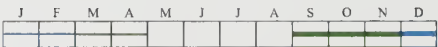
Laughing Gull
Leucophaeus atricilla
 2003-2011 = 0 R1



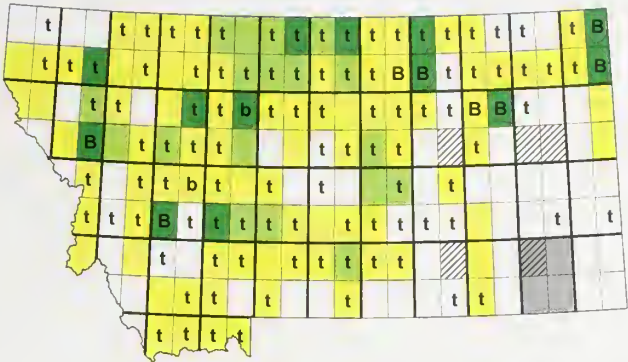
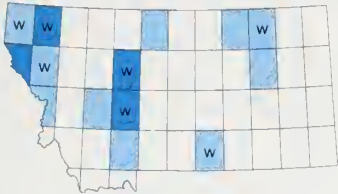
Franklin's Gull
Leucophaeus pipixcan
 2003-2011 = 416 SOC



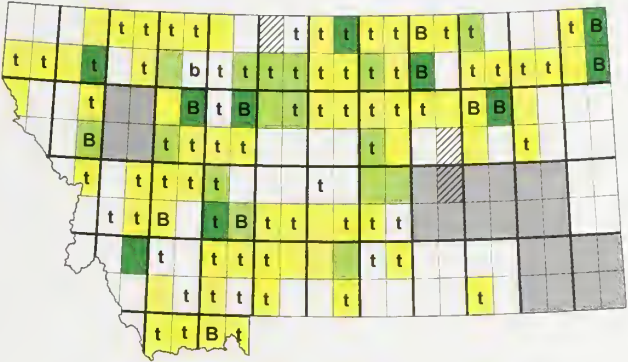
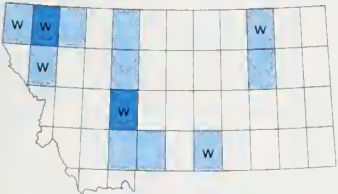
Mew Gull
Larus canus
 2003-2011 = 15



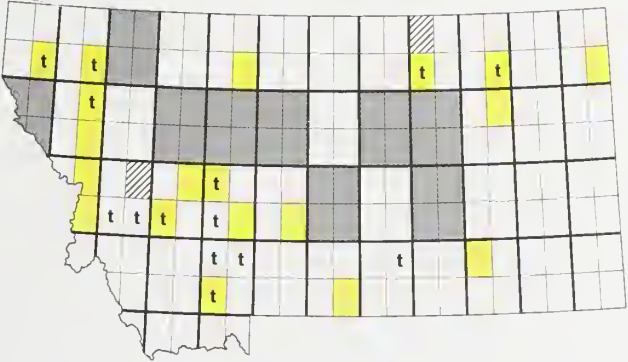
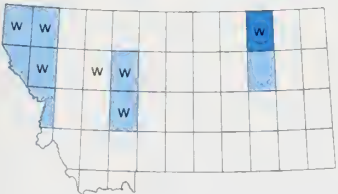
Ring-billed Gull
Larus delawarensis
 2003-2011 = 1285



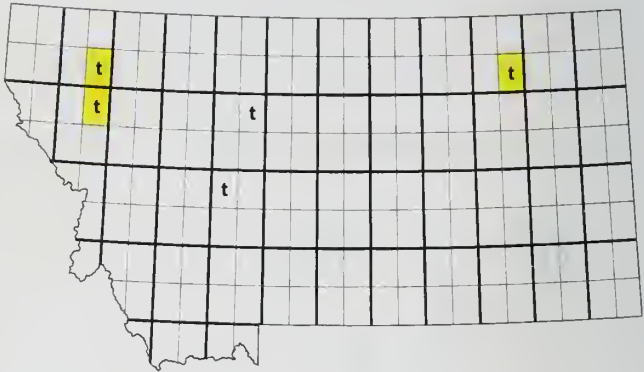
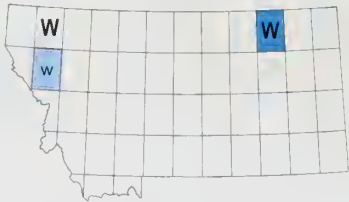
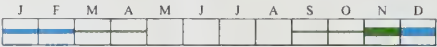
California Gull
Larus californicus
 2003-2011 = 667



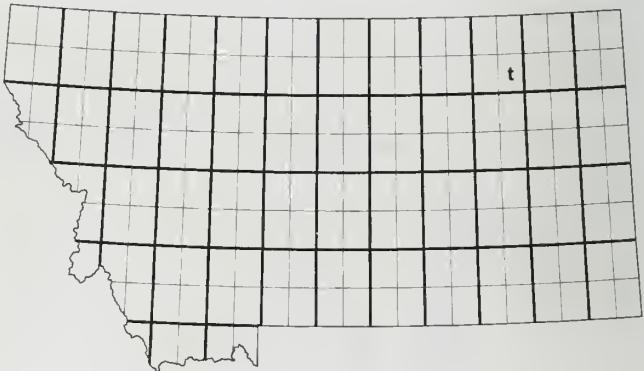
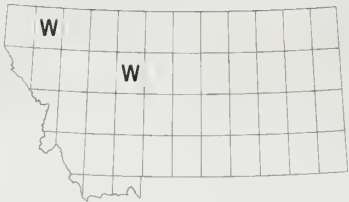
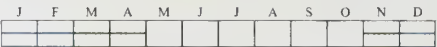
Herring Gull
Larus argentatus
 2003-2011 = 80



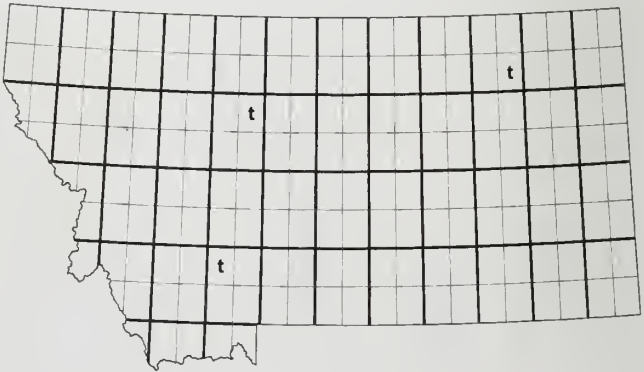
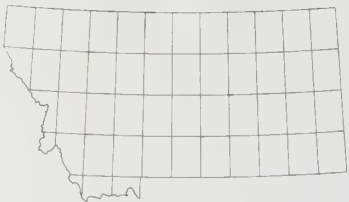
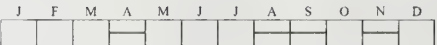
Thayer's Gull
Larus thayeri
 2003-2011 = 34



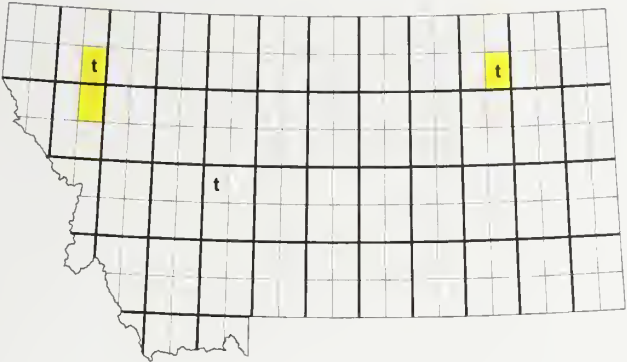
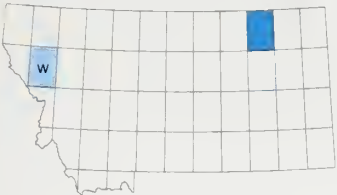
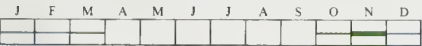
Iceland Gull
Larus glaucooides
 2003-2011 = 5 R1



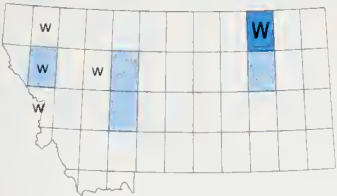
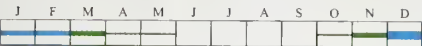
Lesser Black-backed Gull
Larus fuscus
 2003-2011 = 6 R1



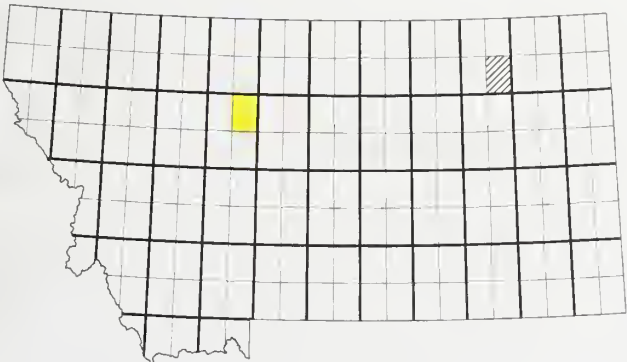
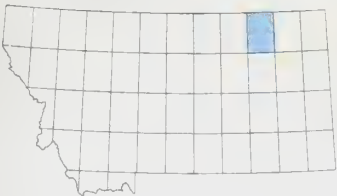
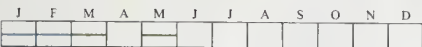
Glaucous-winged Gull
Larus glaucescens
 2003-2011 = 8 R2



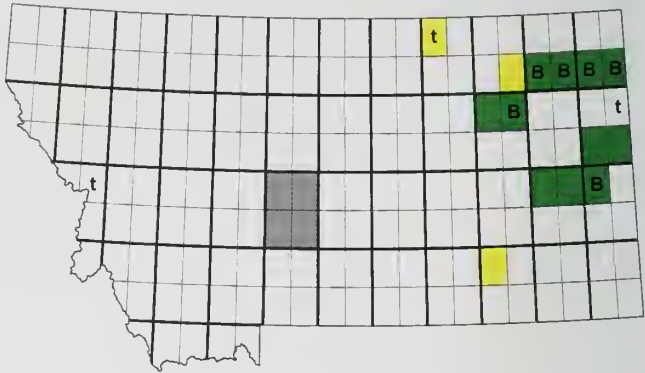
Glaucous Gull
Larus hyperboreus
 2003-2011 = 24



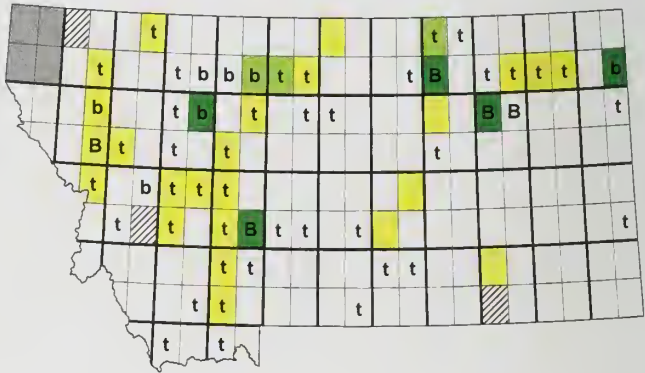
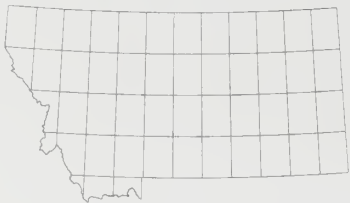
Great Black-backed Gull
Larus marinus
 2003-2011 = 0 R1



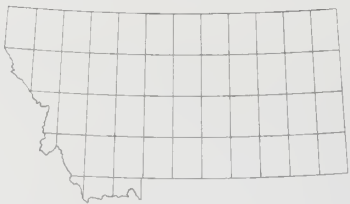
Least Tern
Sternula antillarum
 2003-2011 = 219 E



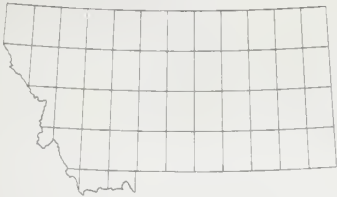
Caspian Tern
Hydroprogne caspia
 2003-2011 = 150 SOC



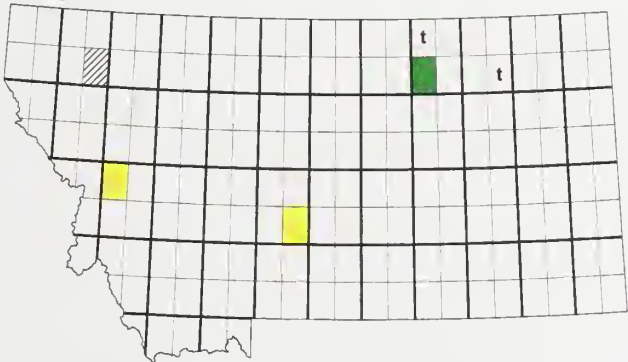
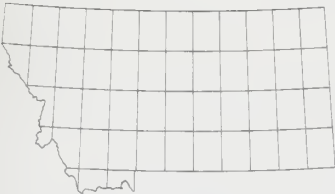
Black Tern
Chlidonias niger
 2003-2011 = 207 SOC



Common Tern
Sterna hirundo
 2003-2011 = 157 SOC



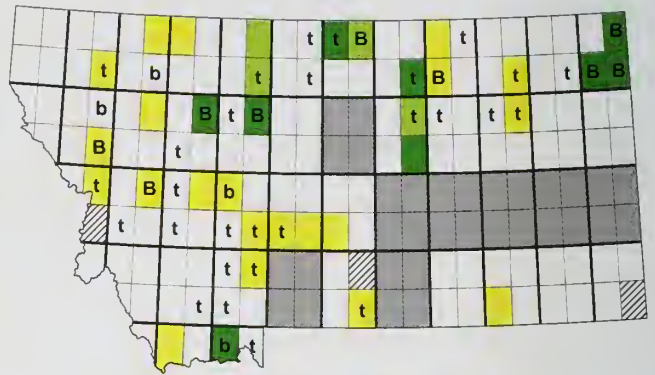
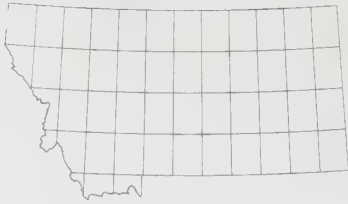
Arctic Tern
Sterna paradisaea
 2003-2011 = 2 R1



Forster's Tern

Sterna forsteri

2003-2011 = 147 SOC

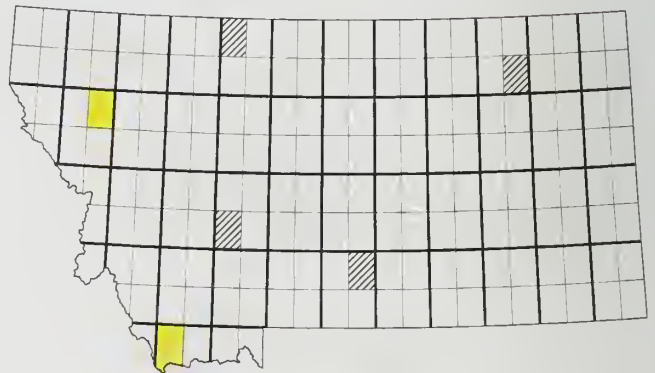
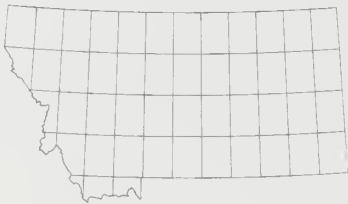


Stercorariidae

Pomarine Jaeger

Stercorarius pomarinus

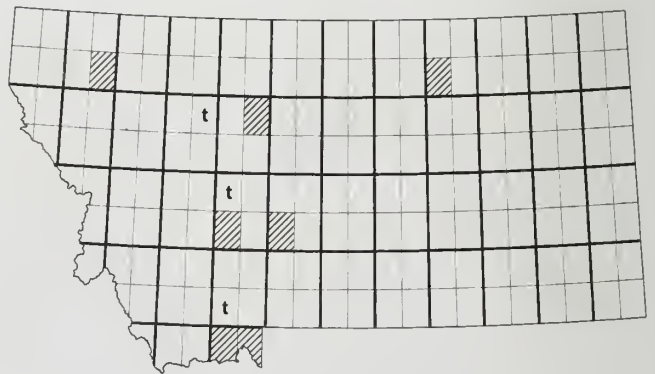
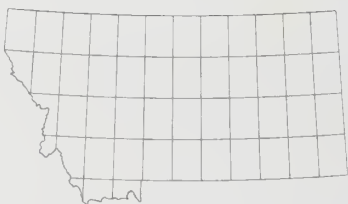
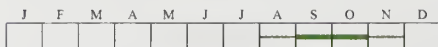
2003-2011 = 0 R1



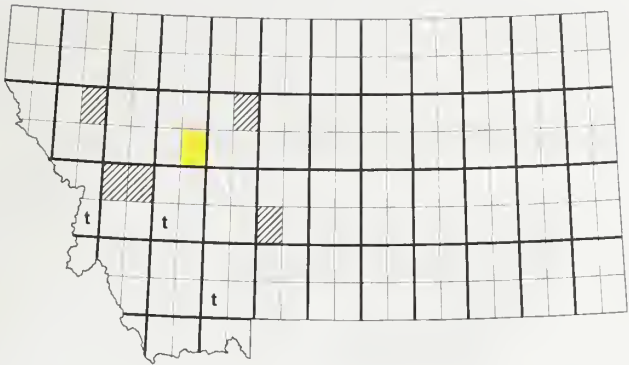
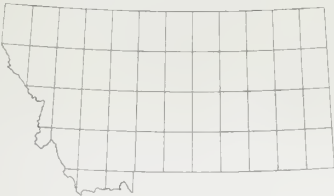
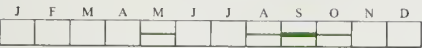
Parasitic Jaeger

Stercorarius parasiticus

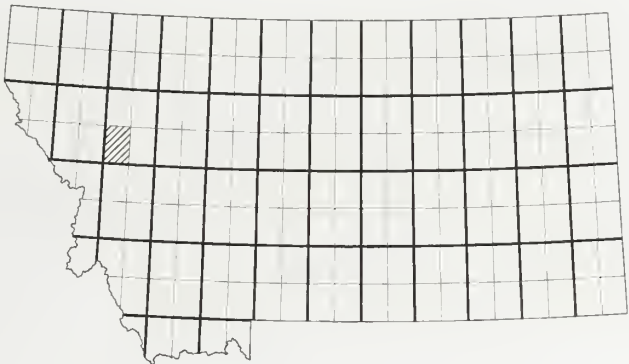
2003-2011 = 6 R1



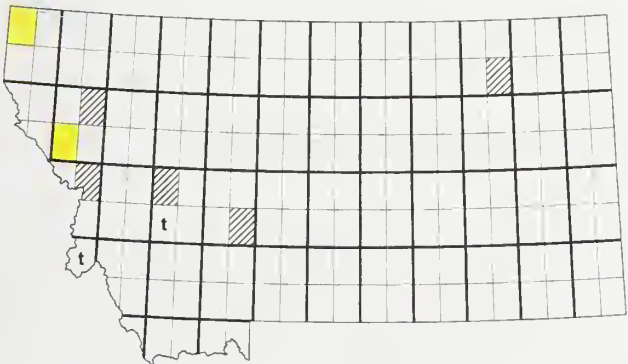
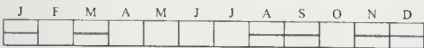
Long-tailed Jaeger
Stercorarius longicaudus
 2003-2011 = 3 R1



Long-billed Murrelet
Brachyramphus perdix
 2003-2011 = 0 R1

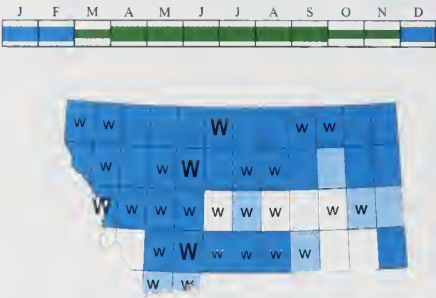


Ancient Murrelet
Synthliboramphus antiquus
 2003-2011 = 2 R1

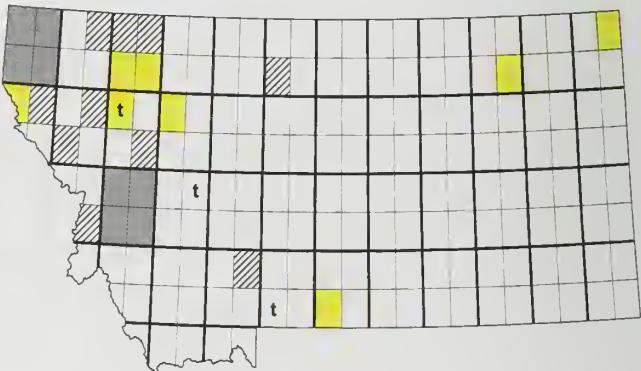
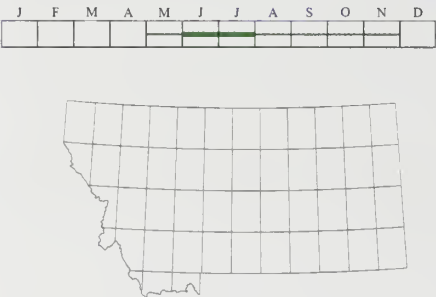


COLUMBIFORMES Columbidae

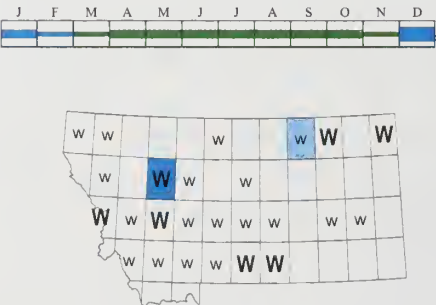
Rock Pigeon
Columba livia
2003-2011 = 1323



Band-tailed Pigeon
Patagioenas fasciata
2003-2011 = 3



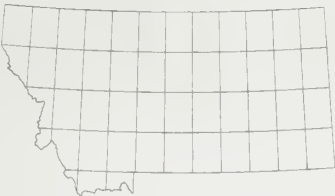
Eurasian Collared-Dove
Streptopelia decaocto
2003-2011 = 427



White-winged Dove

Zenaida asiatica

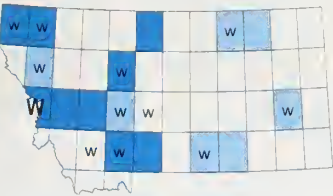
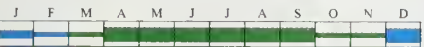
2003-2011 = 16 R1



Mourning Dove

Zenaida macroura

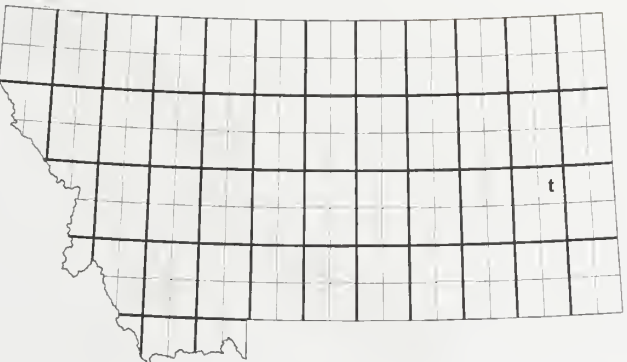
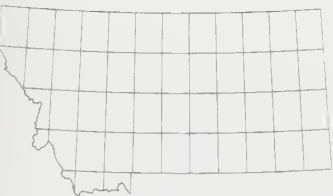
2003-2011 = 6936



Inca Dove

Columbina inca

2003-2011 = 1 R1

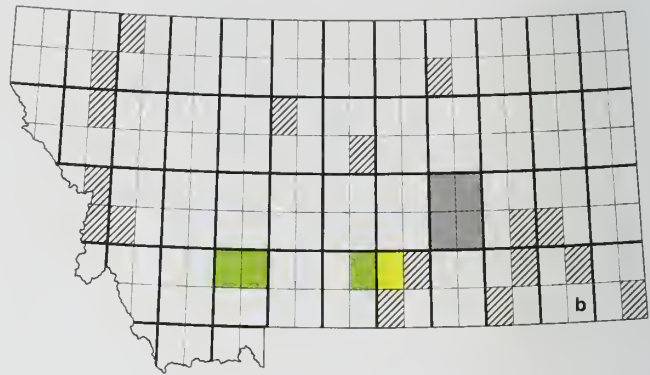
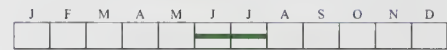


CUCULIFORMES Cuculidae

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Coccyzus americanus

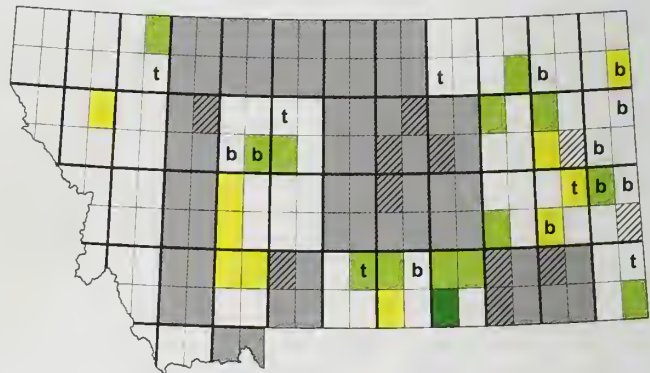
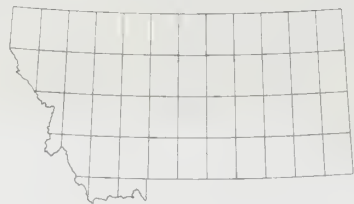
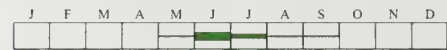
2003-2011 = 1 C R3



Black-billed Cuckoo

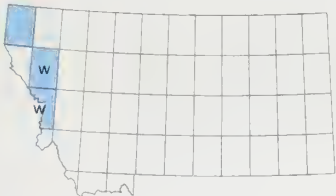
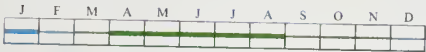
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus

2003-2011 = 23 SOC



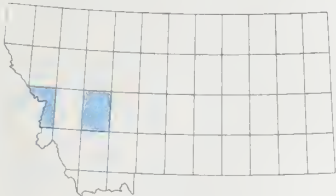
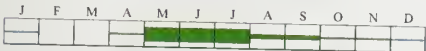
STRIGIFORMES Tytonidae

Barn Owl
Tyto alba
2003-2011 = 27

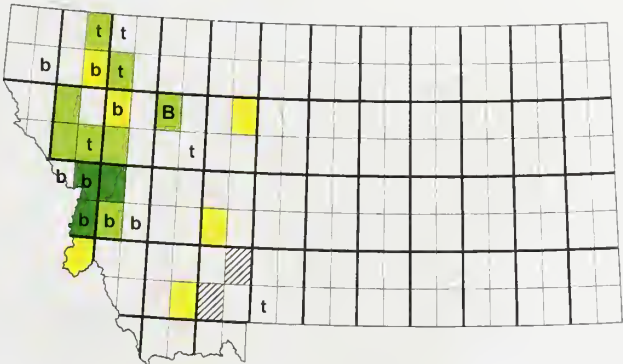
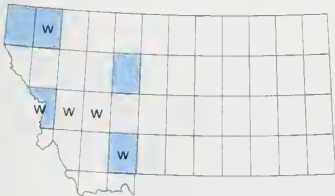


Strigidae

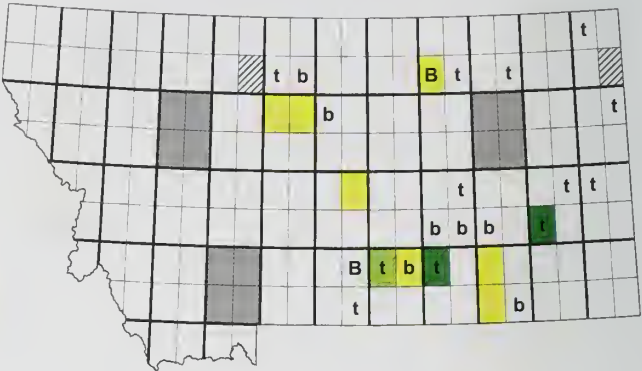
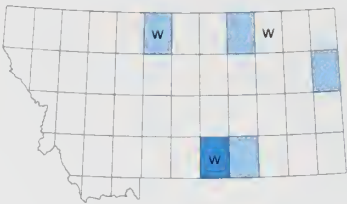
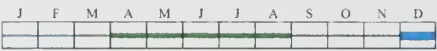
Flammulated Owl
Otus flammeolus
2003-2011 = 509 SOC



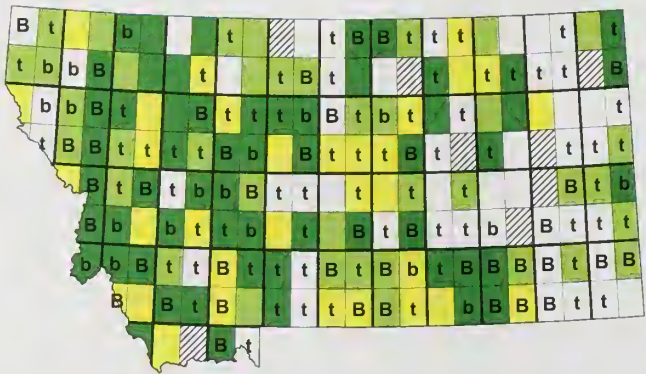
Western Screech-Owl
Megascops kennicottii
2003-2011 = 48 SI



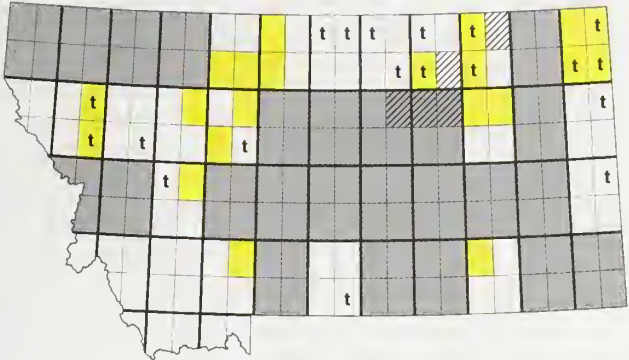
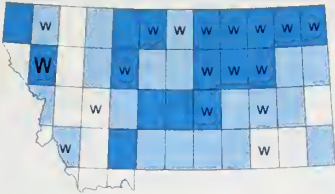
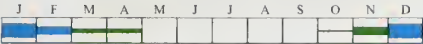
Eastern Screech-Owl
Megascops asio
 2003-2011 = 44 SI



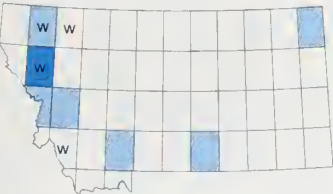
Great Horned Owl
Bubo virginianus
 2003-2011 = 730



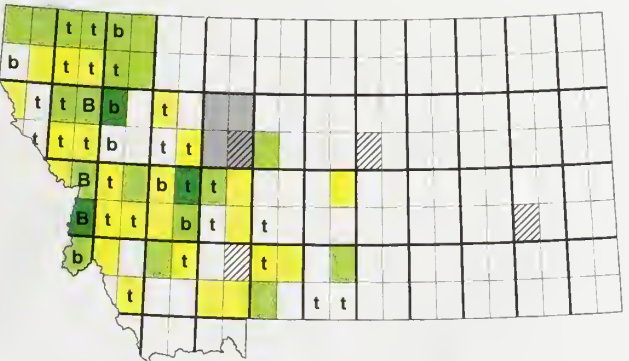
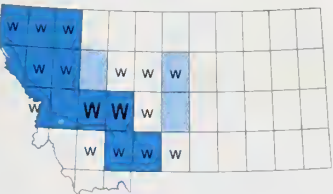
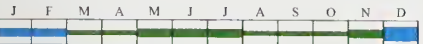
Snowy Owl
Bubo scandiacus
 2003-2011 = 155



Northern Hawk Owl
Surnia ulula
 2003-2011 = 38 SOC



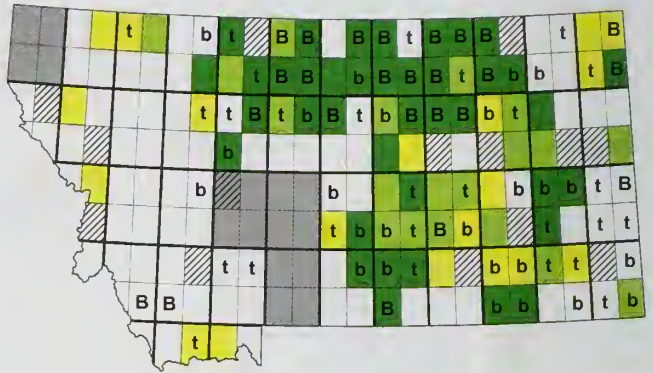
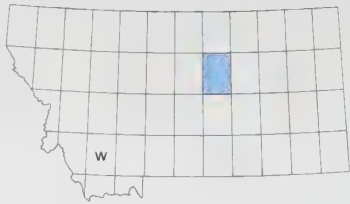
Northern Pygmy-Owl
Glaucidium gnoma
 2003-2011 = 171



Burrowing Owl

Athene cunicularia

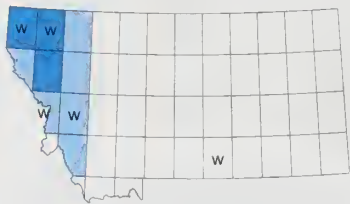
2003-2011 = 522 SOC



Barred Owl

Strix varia

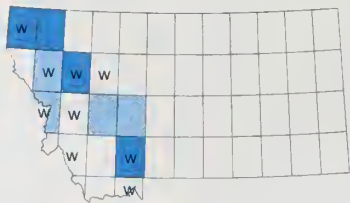
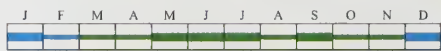
2003-2011 = 81 SI



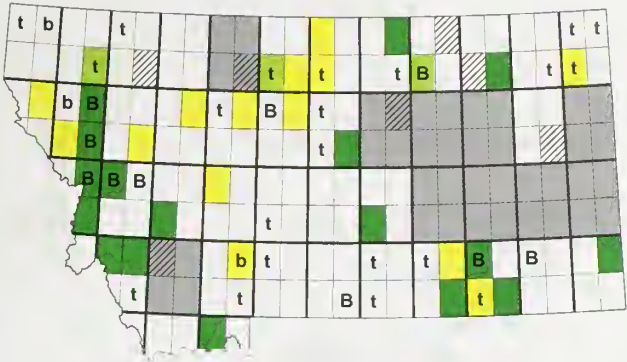
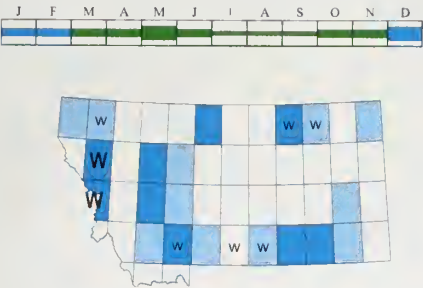
Great Gray Owl

Strix nebulosa

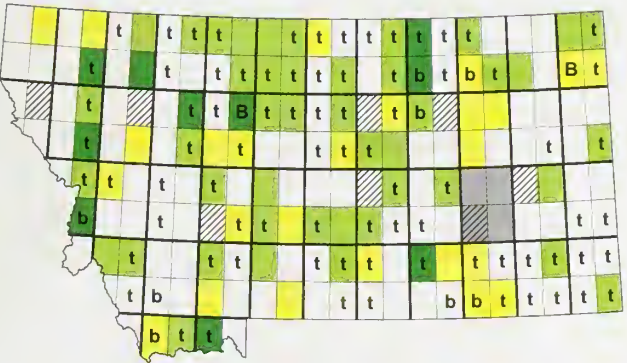
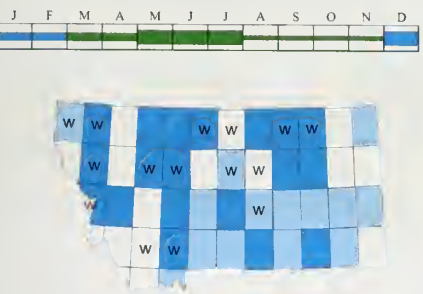
2003-2011 = 77 SOC



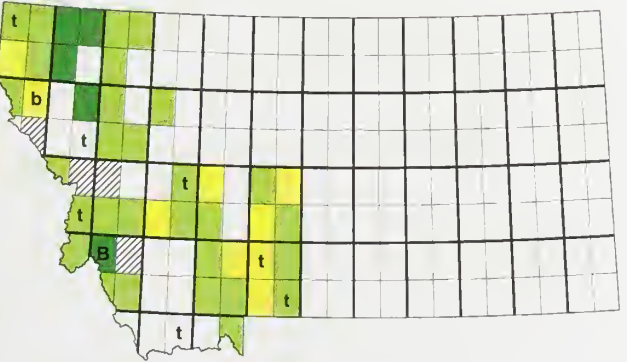
Long-eared Owl
Asio otus
2003-2011 = 206



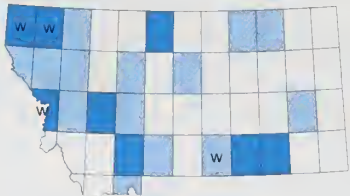
Short-eared Owl
Asio flammeus
2003-2011 = 392 SI



Boreal Owl
Aegolius funereus
2003-2011 = 34 SI

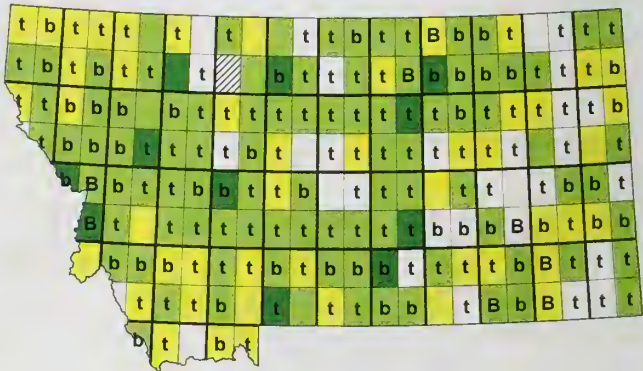
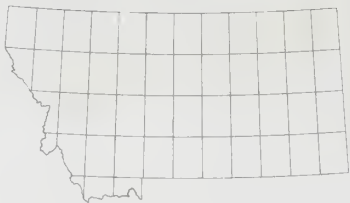


Northern Saw-whet Owl
Aegolius acadicus
 2003-2011 = 128

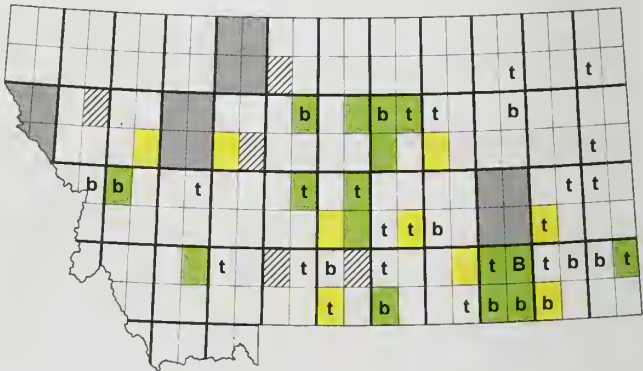
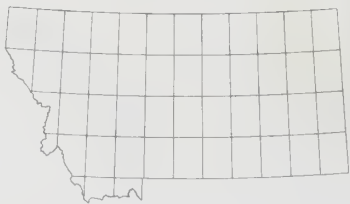
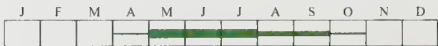


CAPRIMULGIFORMES Caprimulgidae

Common Nighthawk
Chordeiles minor
 2003-2011 = 1367



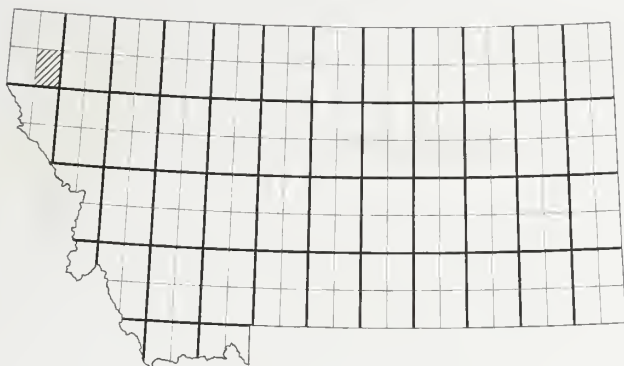
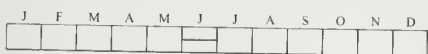
Common Poorwill
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii
 2003-2011 = 81 SI



Whip-poor-will

Caprimulgus sp.

2003-2011 = 0 R1

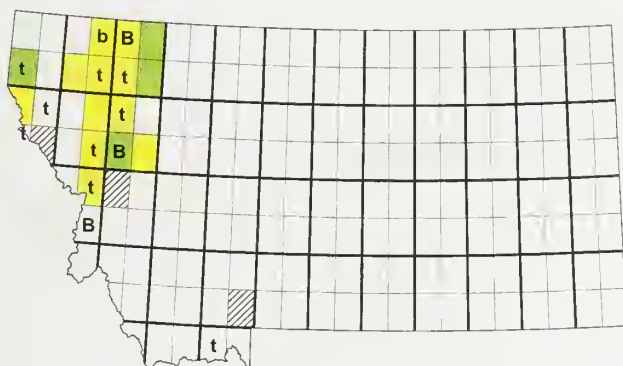
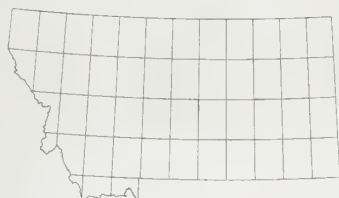


APODIFORMES Apodidae

Black Swift

Cypseloides niger

2003-2011 = 47 SOC



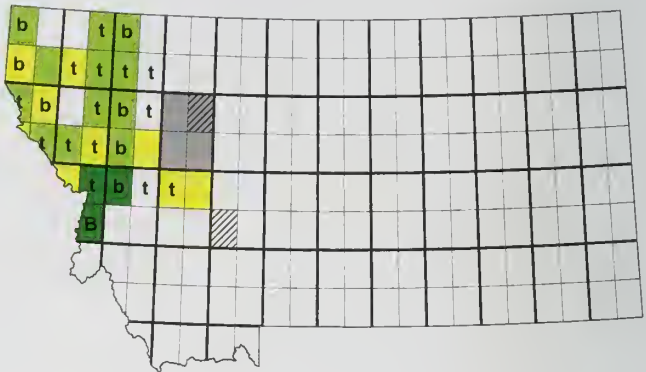
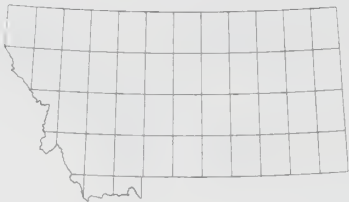
Chimney Swift

Chaetura pelagica

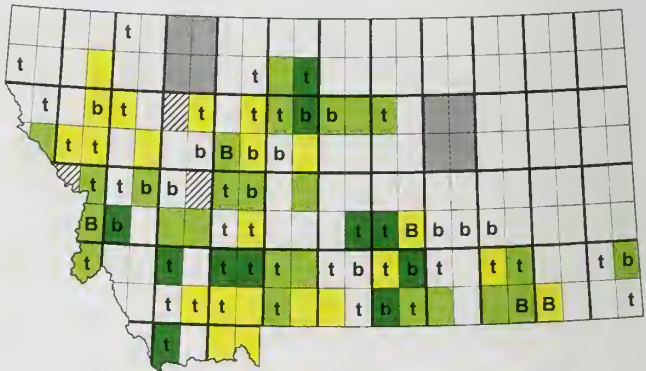
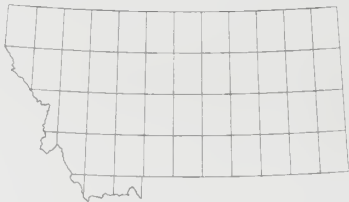
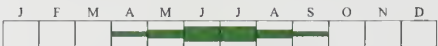
2003-2011 = 32 SI



Vaux's Swift
Chaetura vauxi
 2003-2011 = 149



White-throated Swift
Aeronautes saxatalis
 2003-2011 = 246

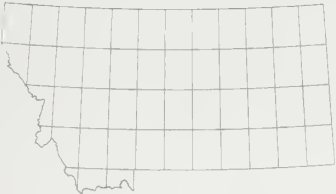
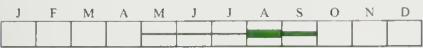


Trochilidae

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Archilochus colubris

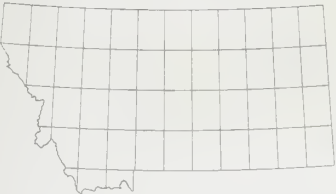
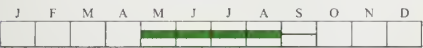
2003-2011 = 18 R2



Black-chinned Hummingbird

Archilochus alexandri

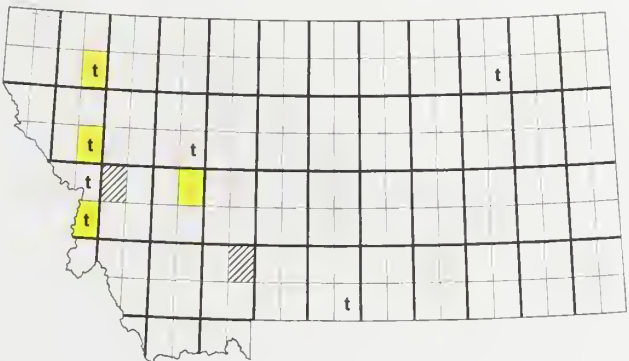
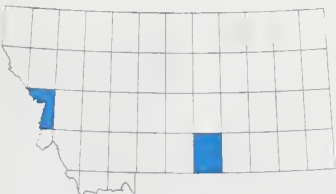
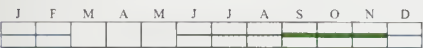
2003-2011 = 160



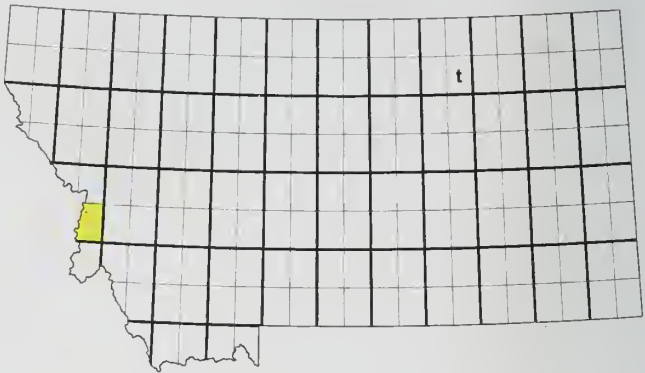
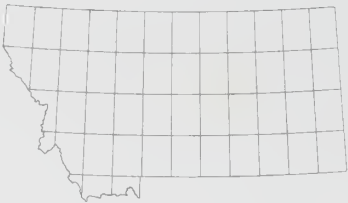
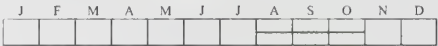
Anna's Hummingbird

Calypte anna

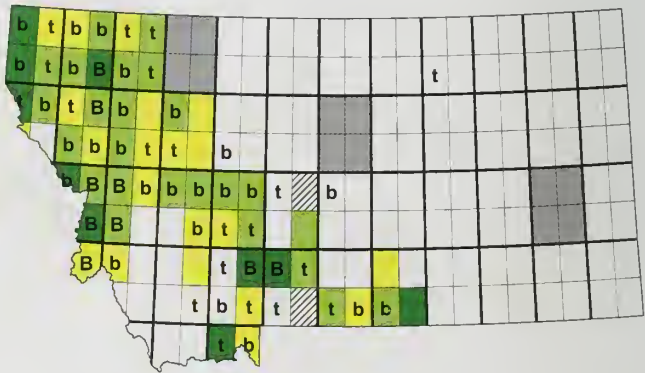
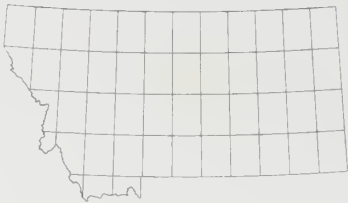
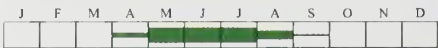
2003-2011 = 10 R2



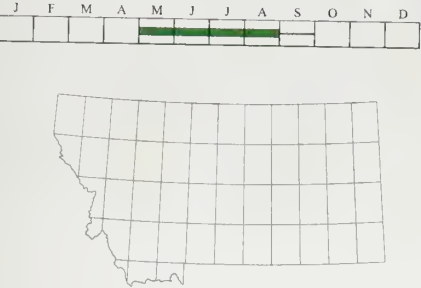
Costa's Hummingbird
Calypte costae
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



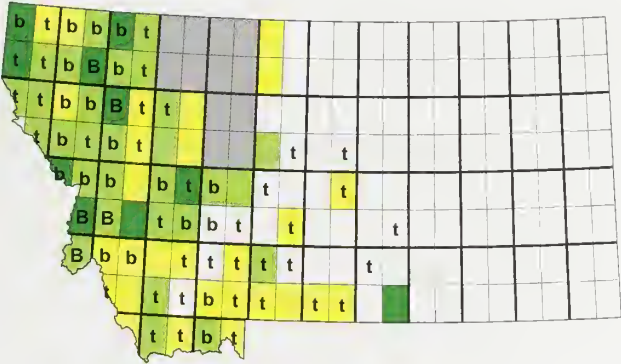
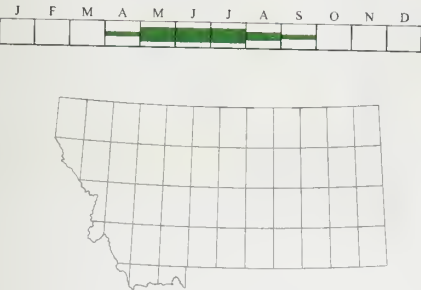
Calliope Hummingbird
Stellula calliope
 2003-2011 = 458



Broad-tailed Hummingbird
Selasphorus platycercus
 2003-2011 = 53 SI

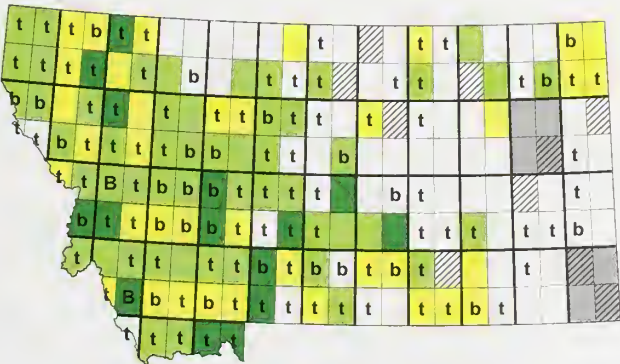
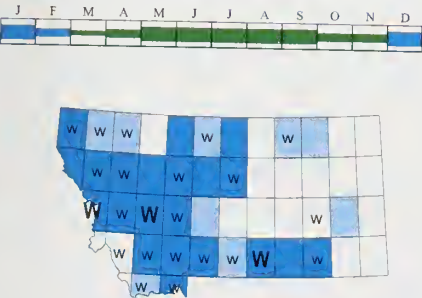


Rufous Hummingbird
Selasphorus rufus
 2003-2011 = 387 SI



CORACIIFORMES Alcedinidae

Belted Kingfisher
Megaceryle alcyon
 2003-2011 = 946

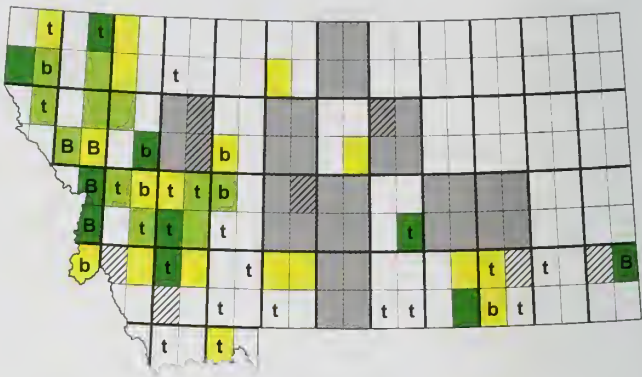
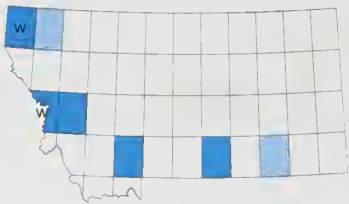


PICIFORMES Picidae

Lewis's Woodpecker

Melanerpes lewis

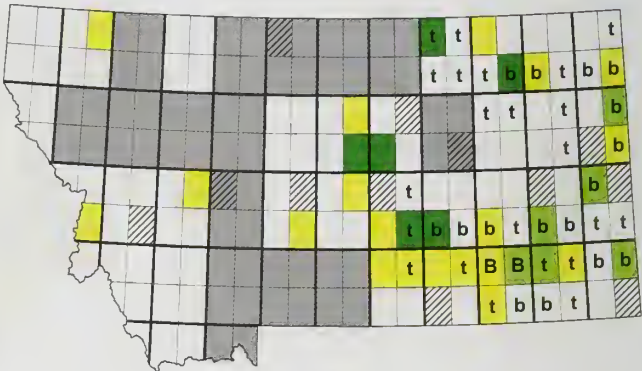
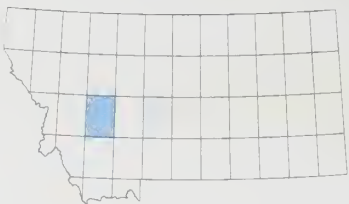
2003-2011 = 175 SOC



Red-headed Woodpecker

Melanerpes erythrocephalus

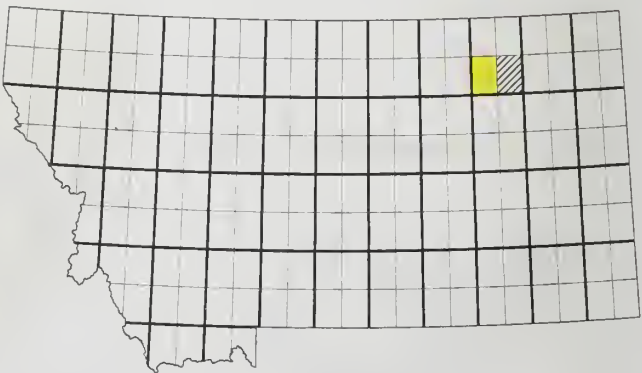
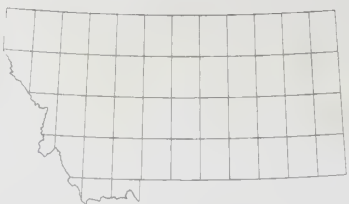
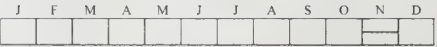
2003-2011 = 201 SOC



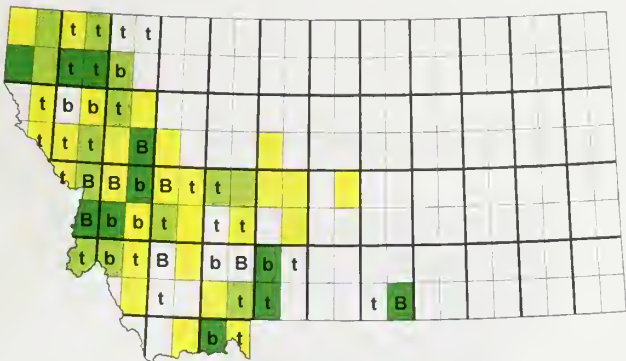
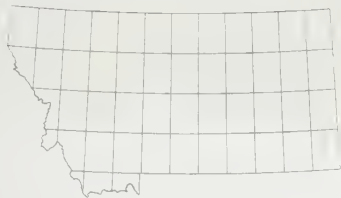
Red-bellied Woodpecker

Melanerpes carolinus

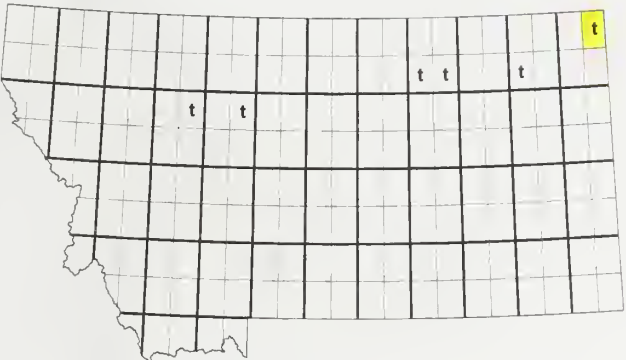
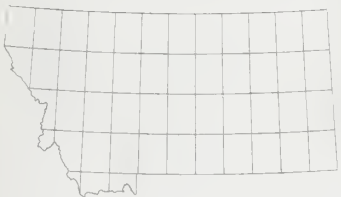
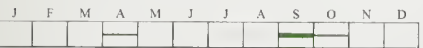
2003-2011 = 0 R1



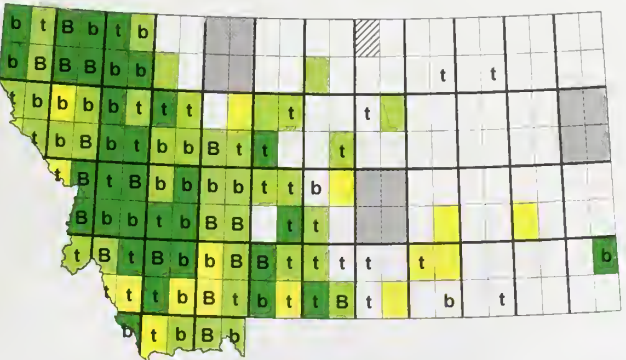
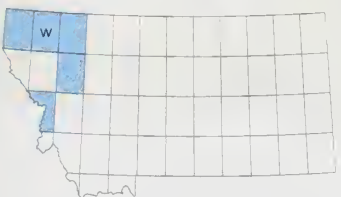
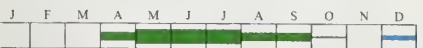
Williamson's Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus thyroideus
 2003-2011 = 293



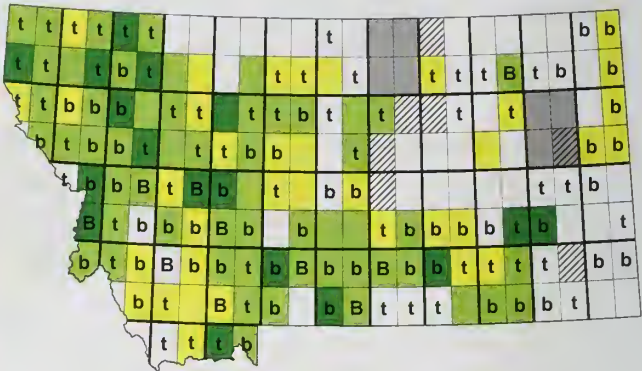
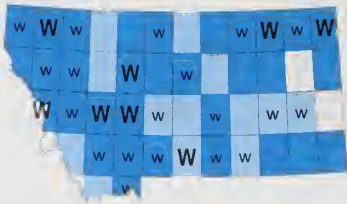
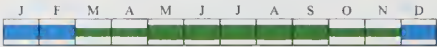
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus varius
 2003-2011 = 10 R2



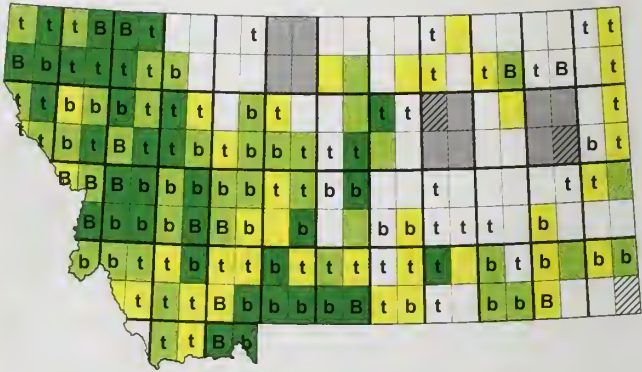
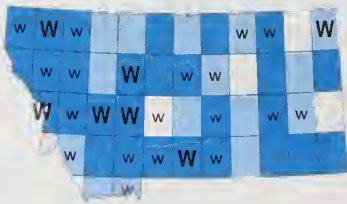
Red-naped Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus nuchalis
 2003-2011 = 1260



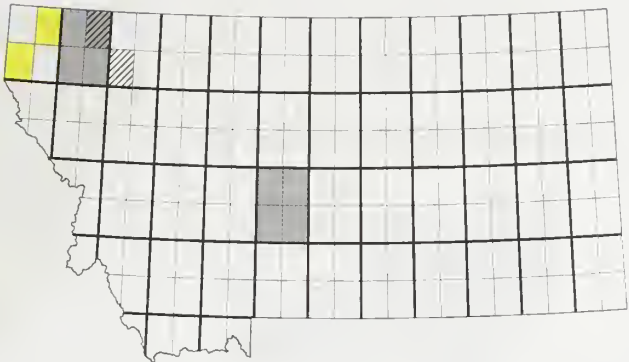
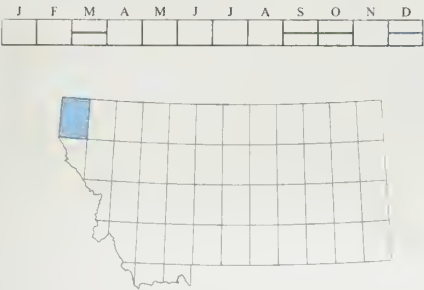
Downy Woodpecker
Picoides pubescens
 2003-2011 = 1193



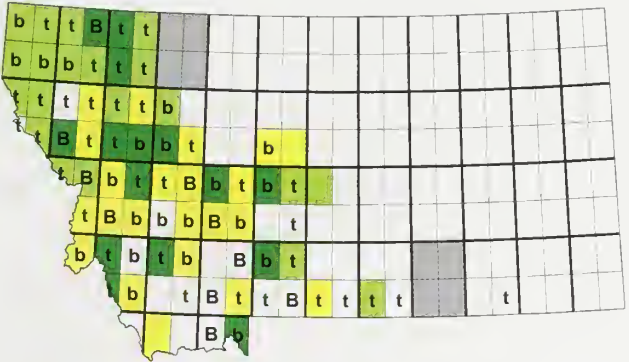
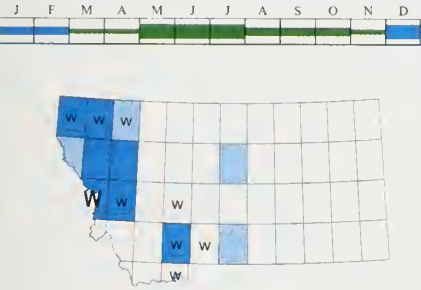
Hairy Woodpecker
Picoides villosus
 2003-2011 = 1854



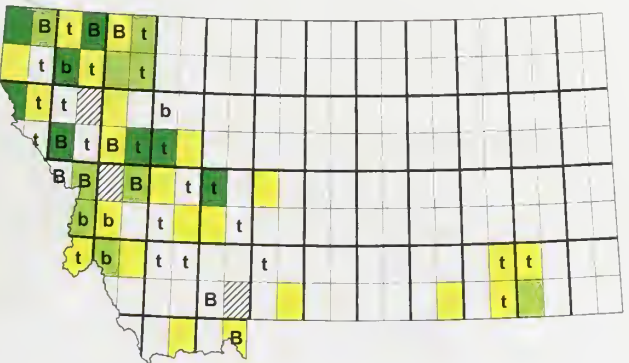
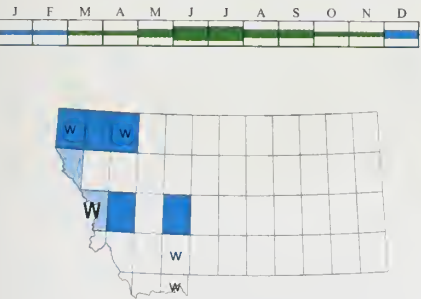
White-headed Woodpecker
Picoides albolarvatus
 2003-2011 = 0 R1



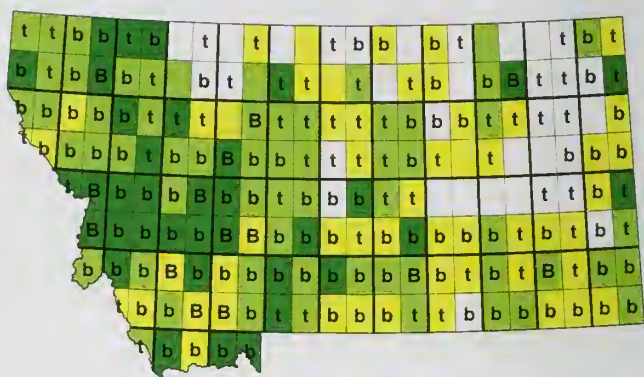
American Three-toed Woodpecker
Picoides dorsalis
 2003-2011 = 449



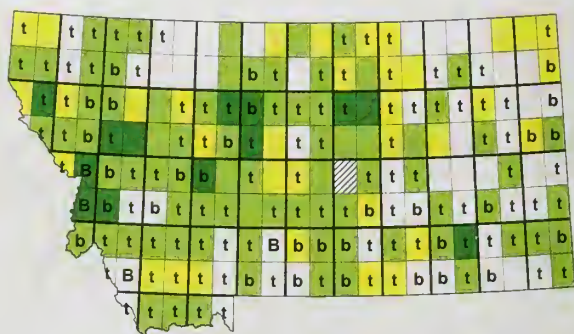
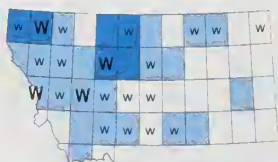
Black-backed Woodpecker
Picoides arcticus
 2003-2011 = 155 SOC



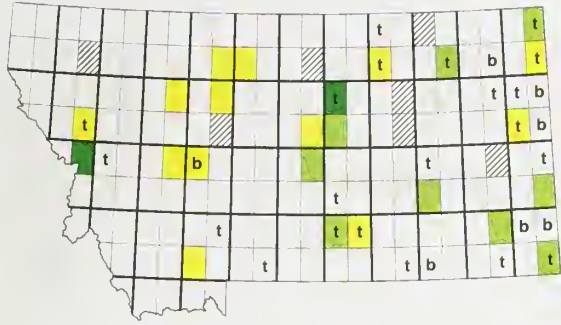
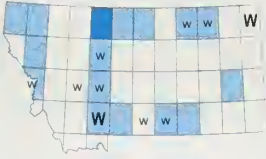
Colaptes auratus



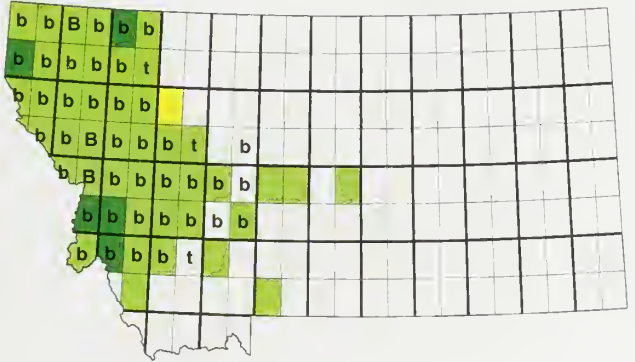
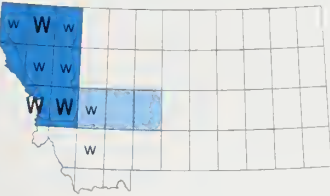
Colaptes auratus cafer



Yellow-shafted Flicker
Colaptes auratus auratus
 2003-2011 = 84

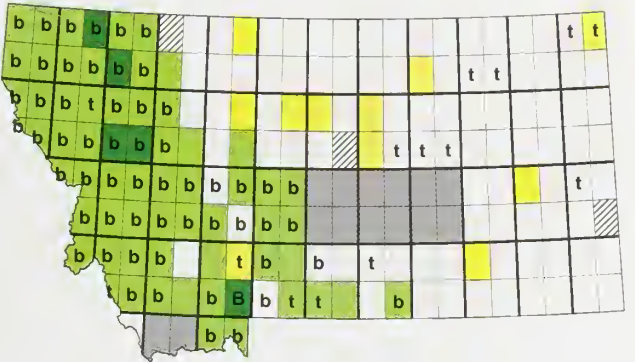
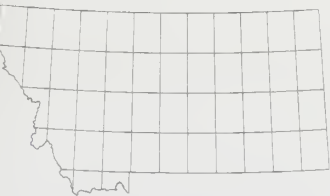


Pileated Woodpecker
Dryocopus pileatus
 2003-2011 = 855 SOC

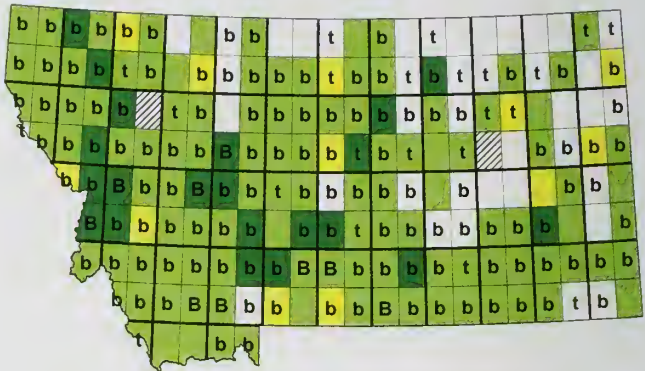
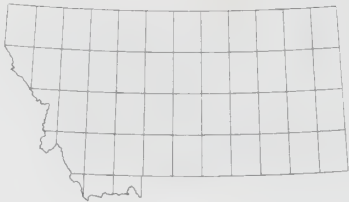


PASSERIFORMES Tyrannidae

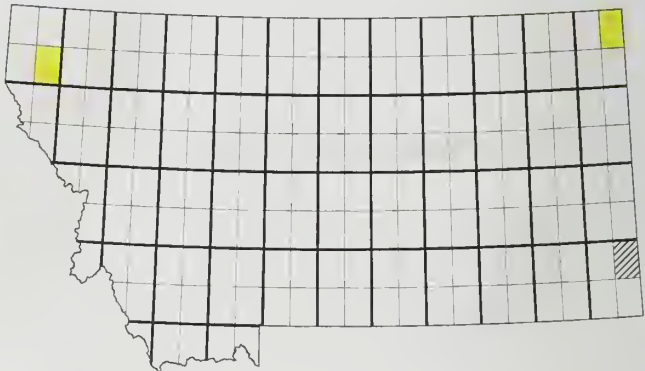
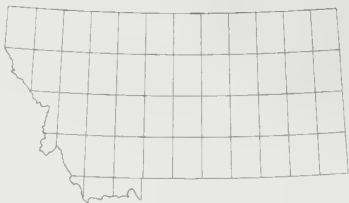
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Contopus cooperi
 2003-2011 = 1044



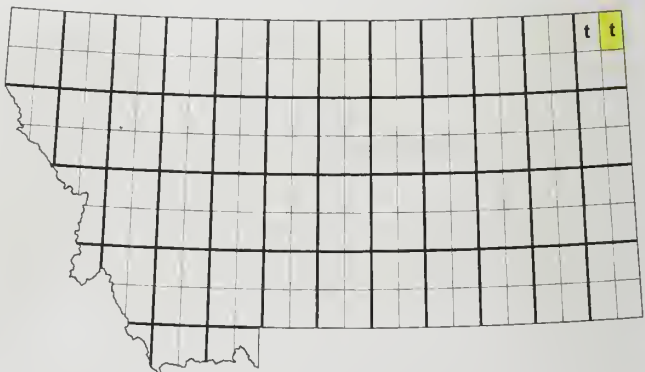
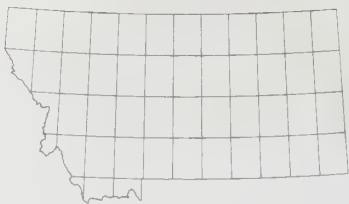
Western Wood-Pewee
Contopus sordidulus
 2003-2011 = 2756



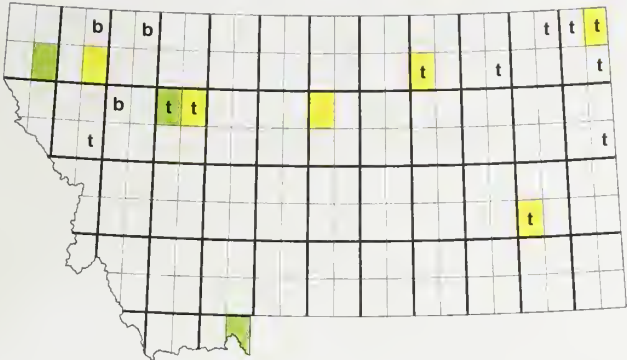
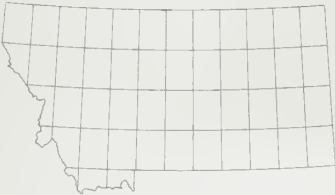
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Contopus virens
 2003-2011 = 0 R1



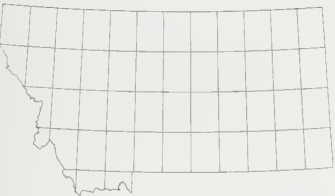
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Empidonax flaviventris
 2003-2011 = 19 R2



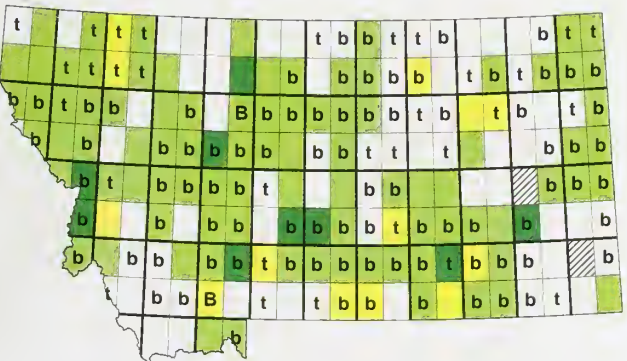
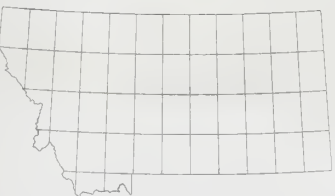
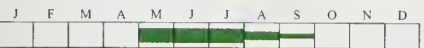
Alder Flycatcher
Empidonax alnorum
 2003-2011 = 23 SOC



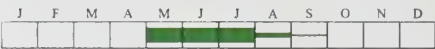
Willow Flycatcher
Empidonax traillii
 2003-2011 = 1251



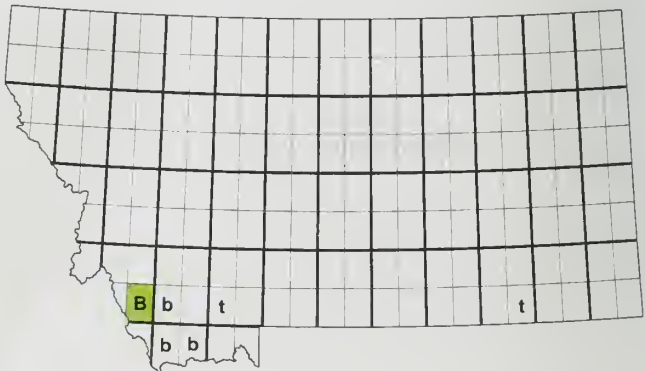
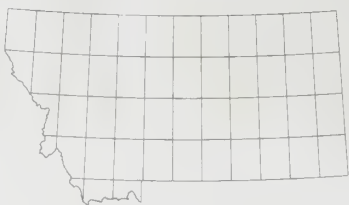
Least Flycatcher
Empidonax minimus
 2003-2011 = 1314



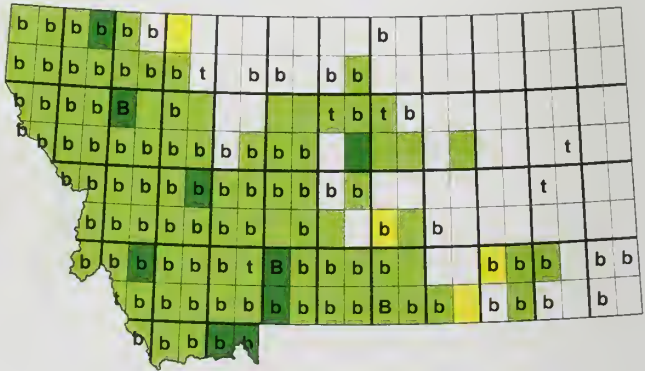
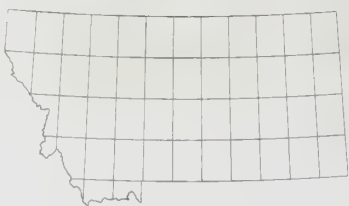
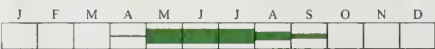
Hammond's Flycatcher
Empidonax hammondi
 2003-2011 = 1762



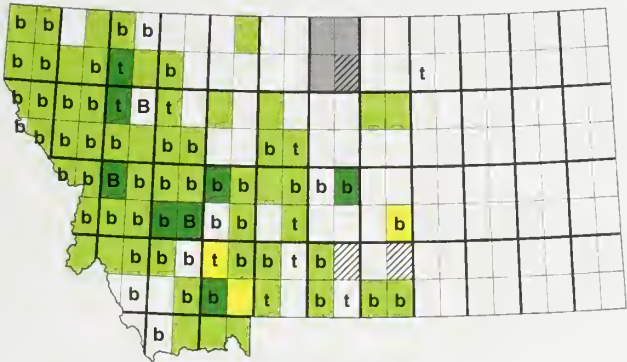
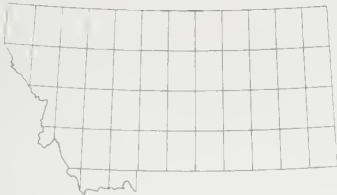
Gray Flycatcher
Empidonax wrightii
 2003-2011 = 38 R2



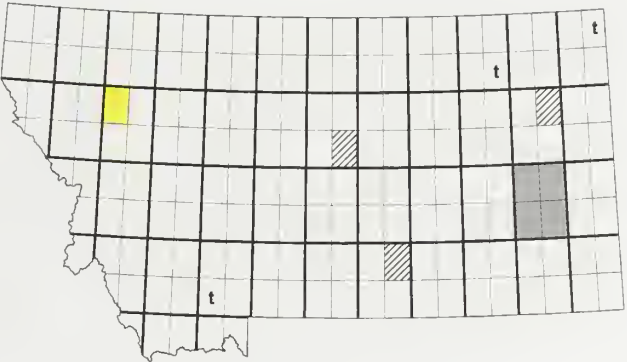
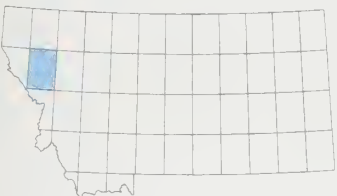
Dusky Flycatcher
Empidonax oberholseri
 2003-2011 = 3275



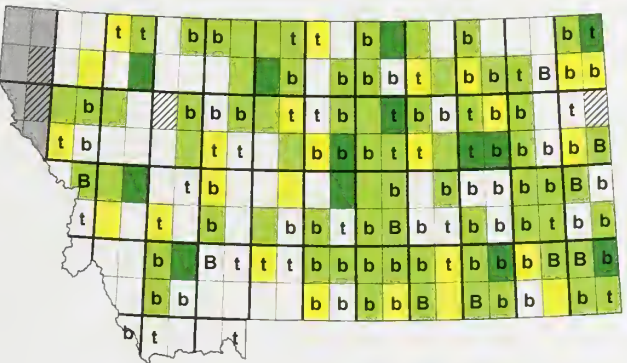
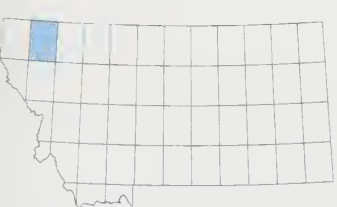
Cordilleran Flycatcher
Empidonax occidentalis
 2003-2011 = 349



Eastern Phoebe
Sayornis phoebe
 2003-2011 = 7 R1

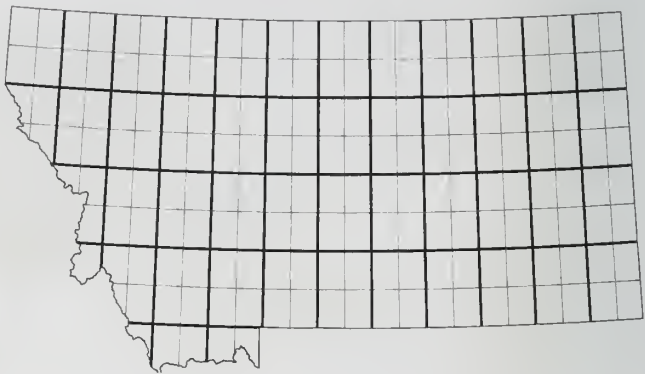
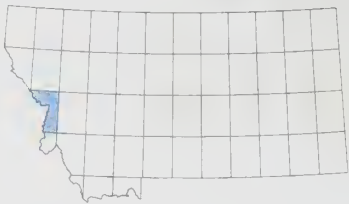


Say's Phoebe
Sayornis saya
 2003-2011 = 514



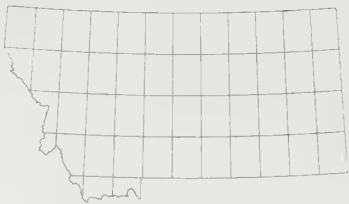
Vermilion Flycatcher
Pyrocephalus rubinus
 2003-2011 = 0 R1

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D



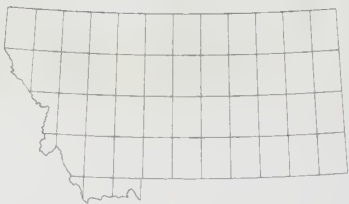
Ash-throated Flycatcher
Myiarchus cinerascens
 2003-2011 = 3 R1

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

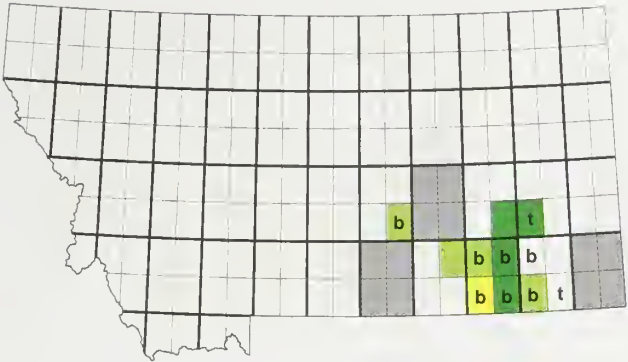


Great Crested Flycatcher
Myiarchus crinitus
 2003-2011 = 6 R1

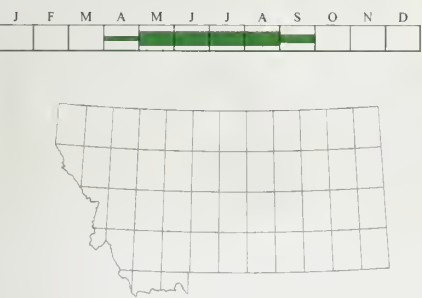
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D



Cassin's Kingbird
Tyrannus vociferans
 2003-2011 = 115 SI



Western Kingbird
Tyrannus verticalis
 2003-2011 = 1813



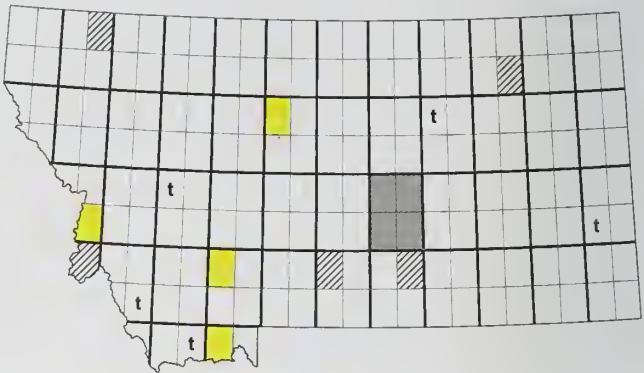
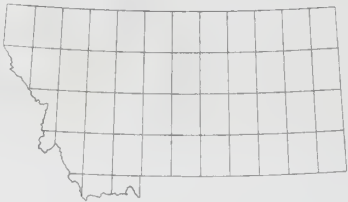
Eastern Kingbird
Tyrannus tyrannus
 2003-2011 = 3343



Scissor-tailed Flycatcher

Tyrannus forficatus

2003-2011 = 5 R1

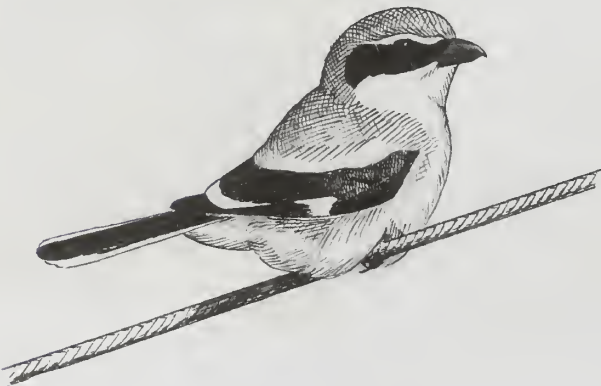
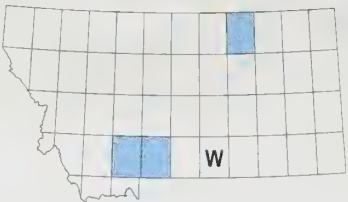
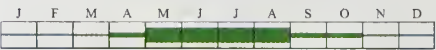


Laniidae

Loggerhead Shrike

Lanius ludovicianus

2003-2011 = 508 SOC

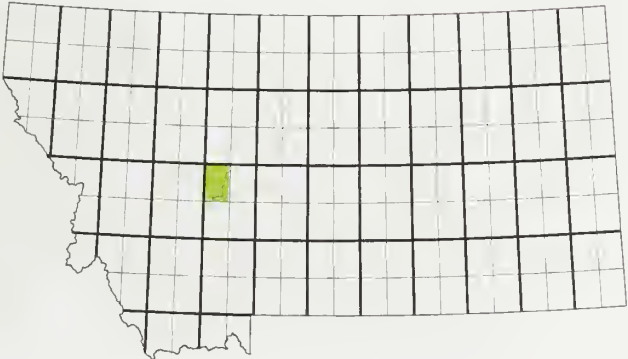
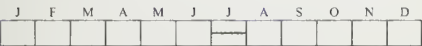


Northern Shrike
Lanius excubitor
 2003-2011 = 360

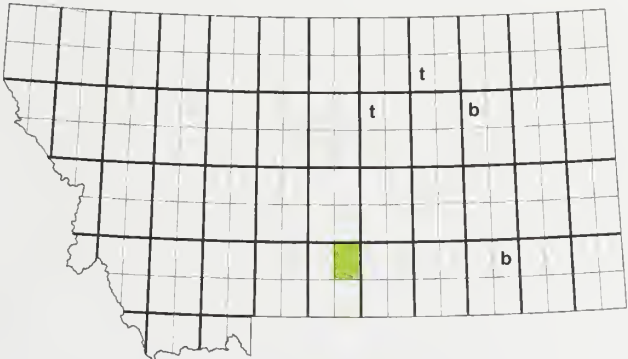
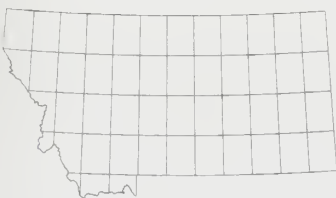
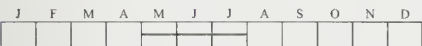


Vireonidae

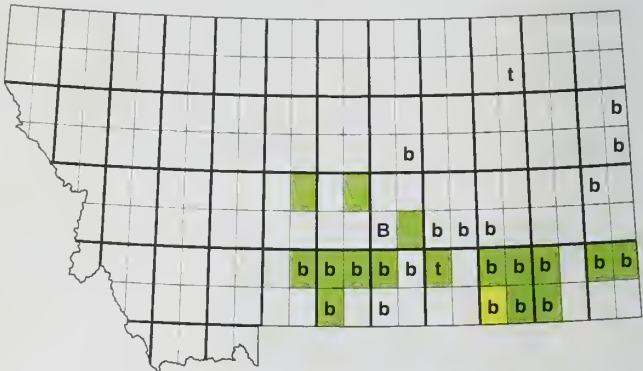
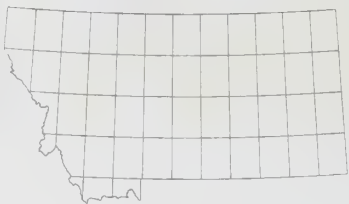
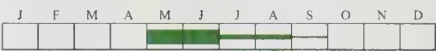
White-eyed Vireo
Vireo griseus
 2003-2011 = 0 R1



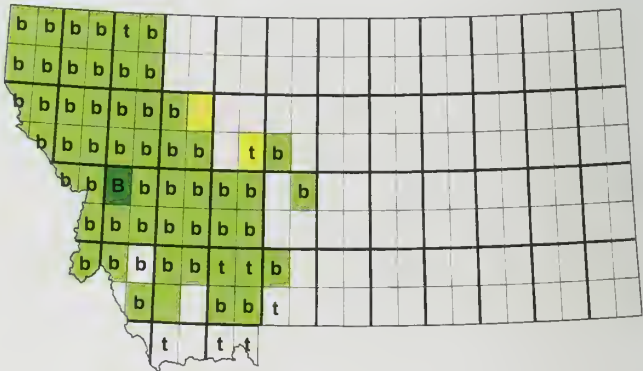
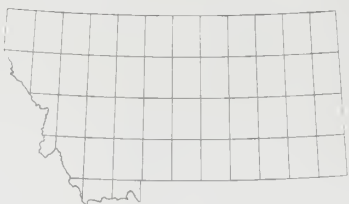
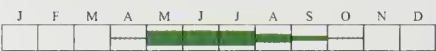
Yellow-throated Vireo
Vireo flavifrons
 2003-2011 = 4 R1



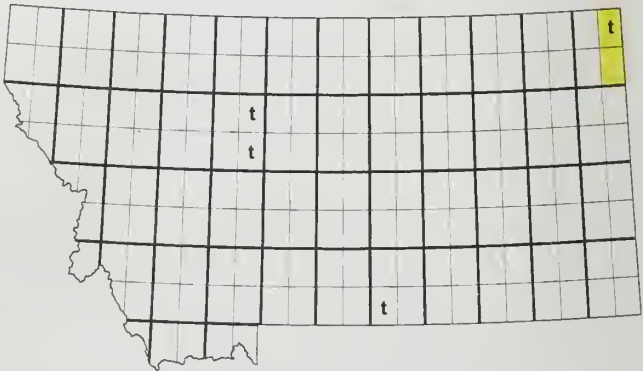
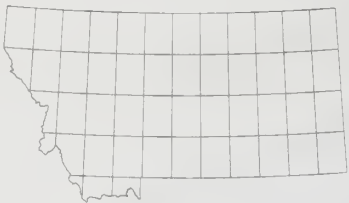
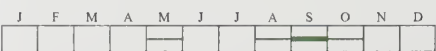
Plumbeous Vireo
Vireo plumbeus
 2003-2011 = 312 SI



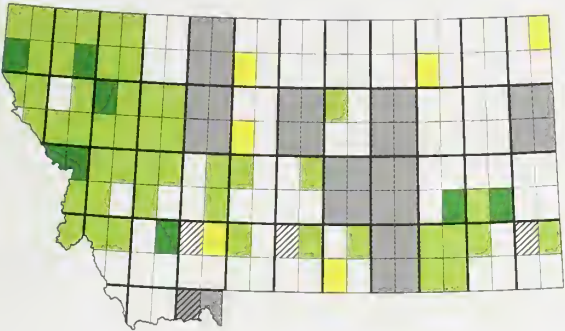
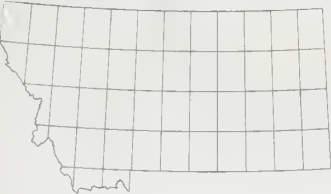
Cassin's Vireo
Vireo cassinii
 2003-2011 = 1666



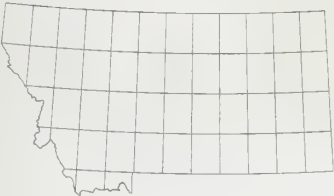
Blue-headed Vireo
Vireo solitarius
 2003-2011 = 13 R2



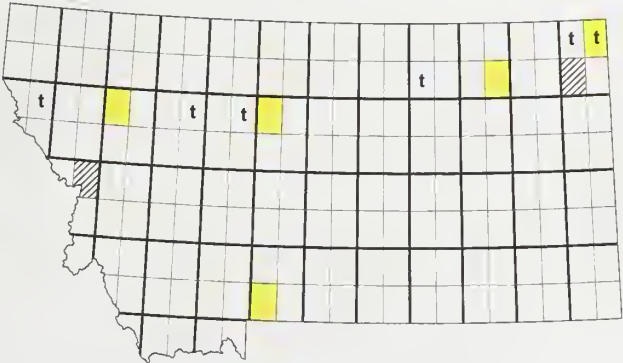
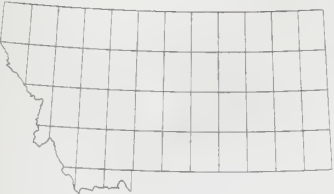
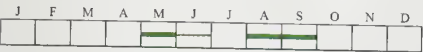
Solitary Vireo
Vireo solitarius
 2003-2011 = 0



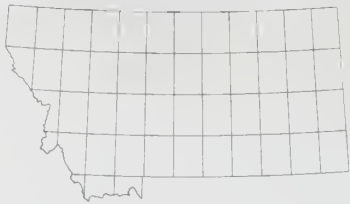
Warbling Vireo
Vireo gilvus
 2003-2011 = 4918



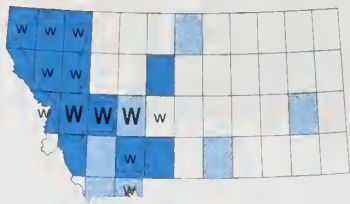
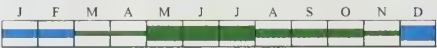
Philadelphia Vireo
Vireo philadelphicus
 2003-2011 = 13 R2



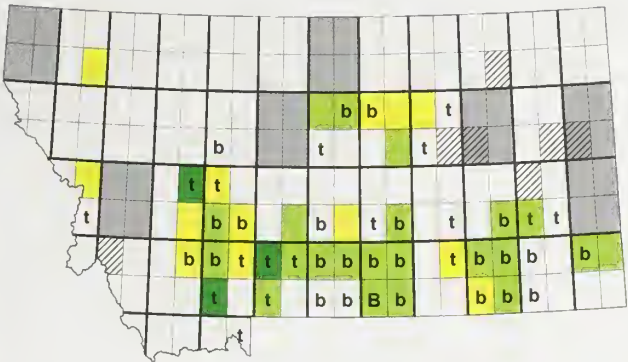
Red-eyed Vireo
Vireo olivaceus
 2003-2011 = 258



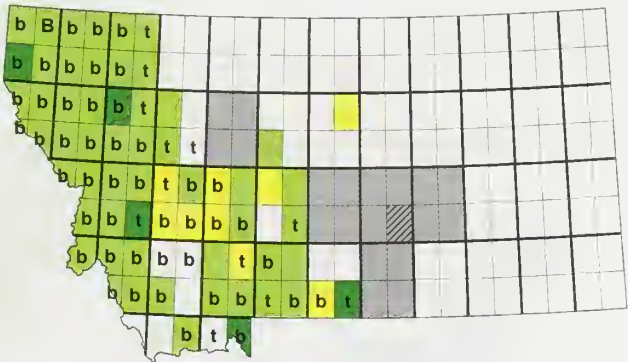
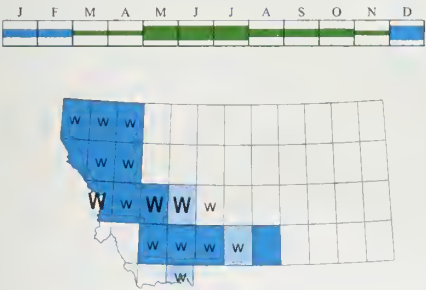
Corvidae
 Gray Jay
Perisoreus canadensis
 2003-2011 = 1033



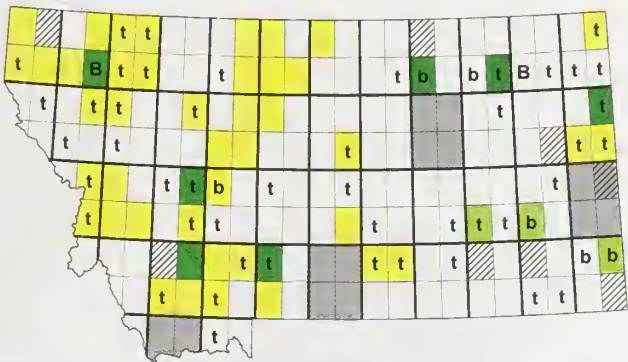
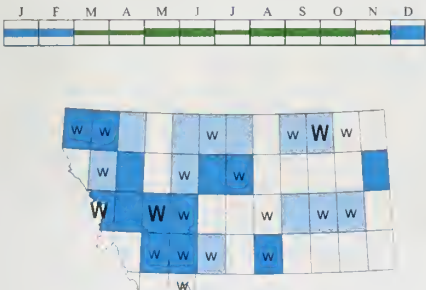
Pinyon Jay
Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus
 2003-2011 = 253 SOC



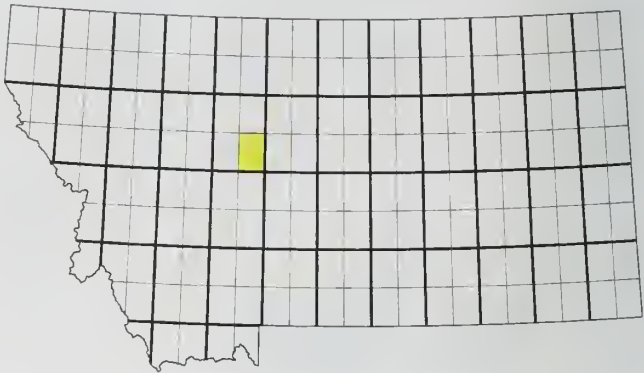
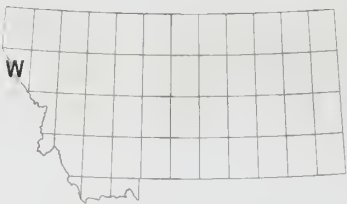
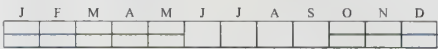
Steller's Jay
Cyanocitta stelleri
 2003-2011 = 690



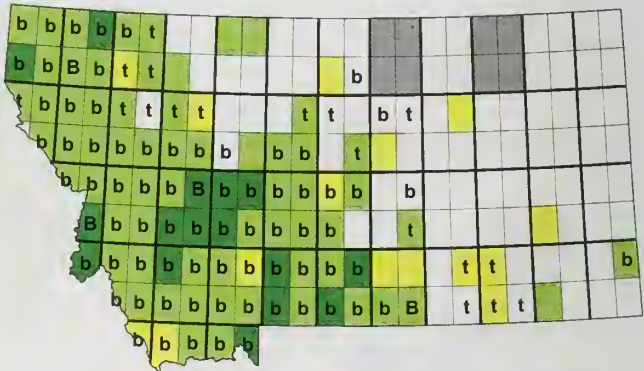
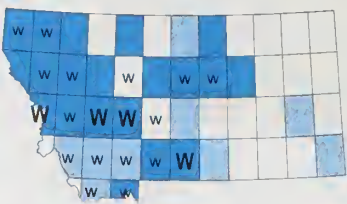
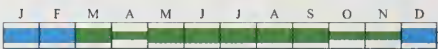
Blue Jay
Cyanocitta cristata
 2003-2011 = 248



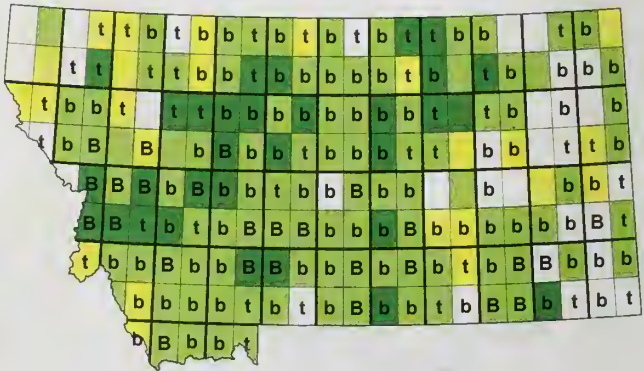
Western Scrub-Jay
Aphelocoma californica
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



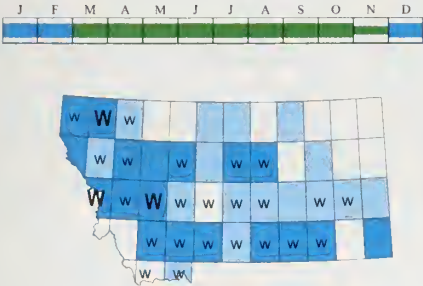
Clark's Nutcracker
Nucifraga columbiana
 2003-2011 = 2107 SOC



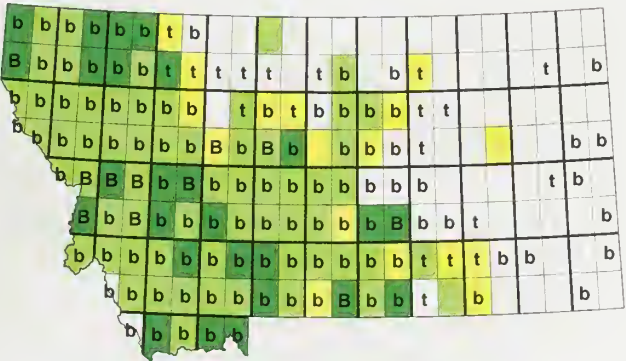
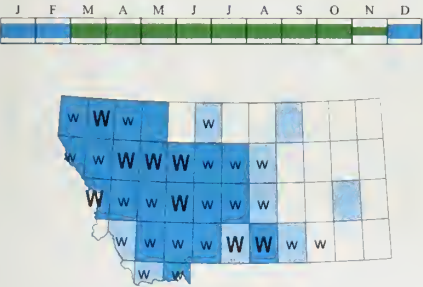
Black-billed Magpie
Pica hudsonia
 2003-2011 = 4015



American Crow
Corvus brachyrhynchos
 2003-2011 = 2924



Common Raven
Corvus corax
 2003-2011 = 4479



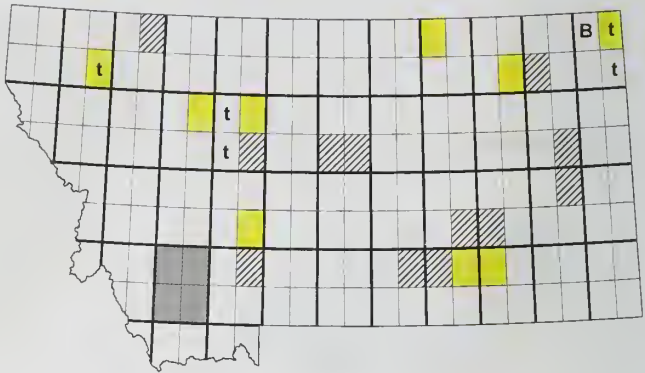
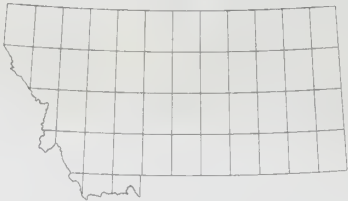
Alaudidae

Horned Lark
Eremophila alpestris
 2003-2011 = 9017

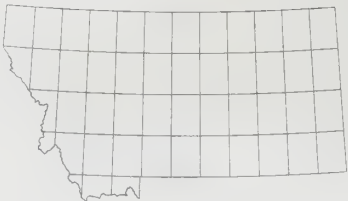


Hirundinidae

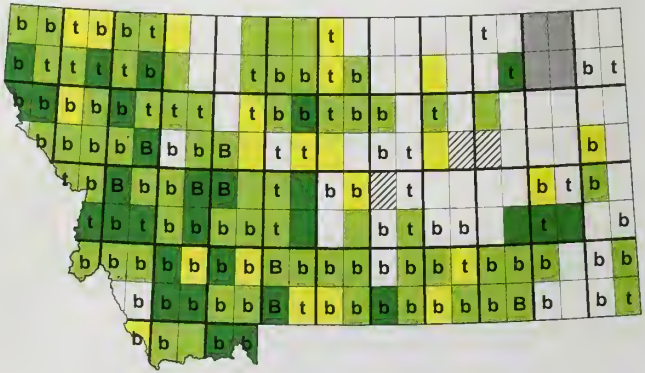
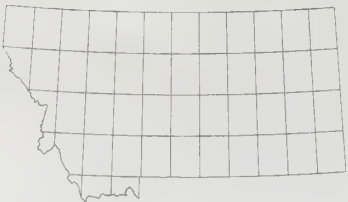
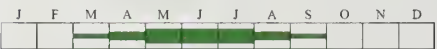
Purple Martin
Progne subis
2003-2011 = 15



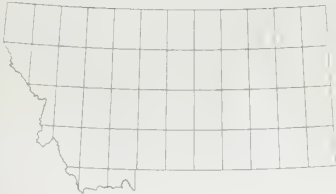
Tree Swallow
Tachycineta bicolor
2003-2011 = 2646



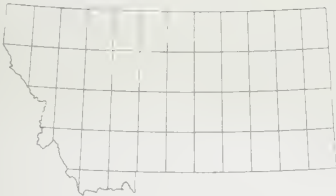
Violet-green Swallow
Tachycineta thalassina
2003-2011 = 899



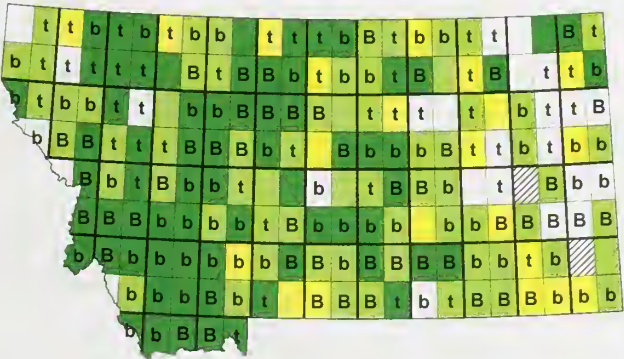
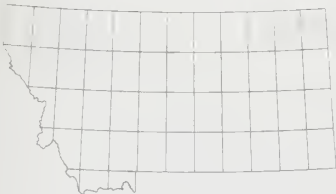
Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Stelgidopteryx serripennis
 2003-2011 = 688



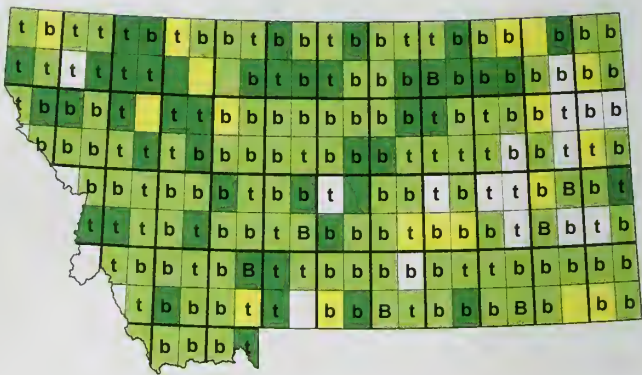
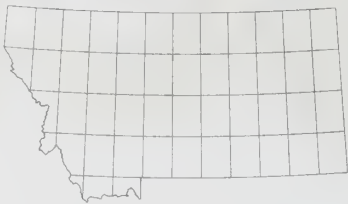
Bank Swallow
Riparia riparia
 2003-2011 = 498



Cliff Swallow
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
 2003-2011 = 1518

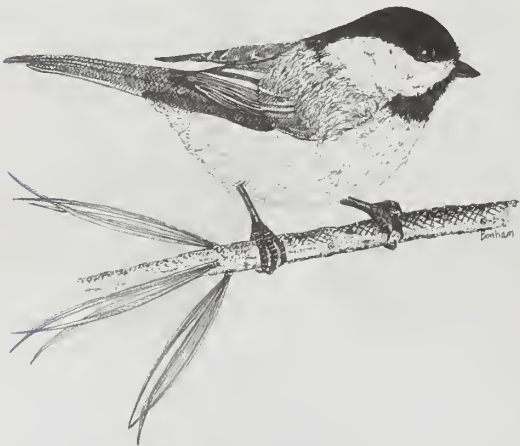
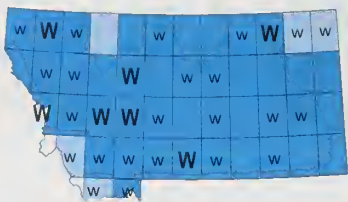
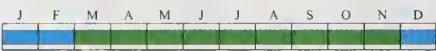


Barn Swallow
Hirundo rustica
 2003-2011 = 1860

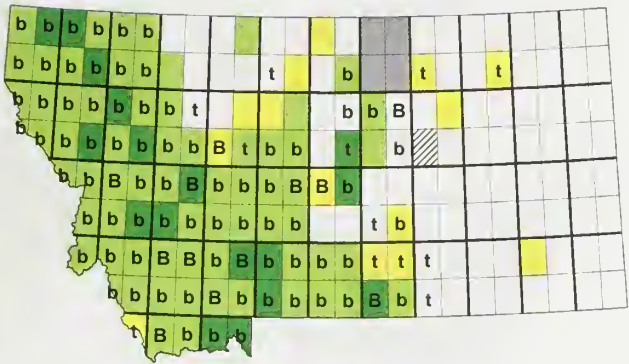
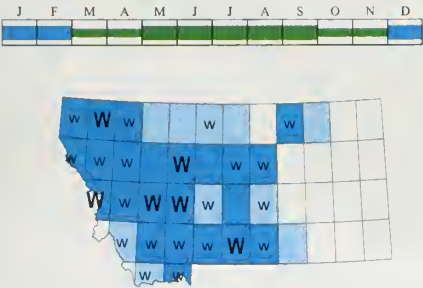


Paridae

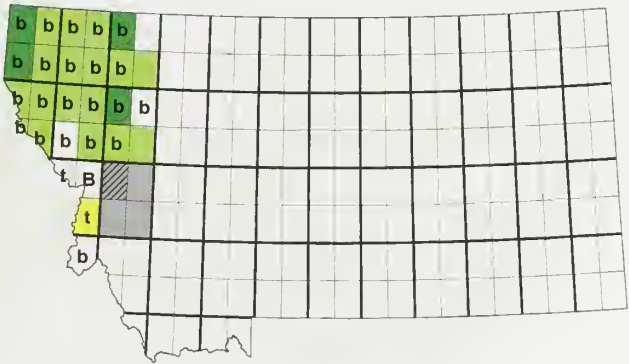
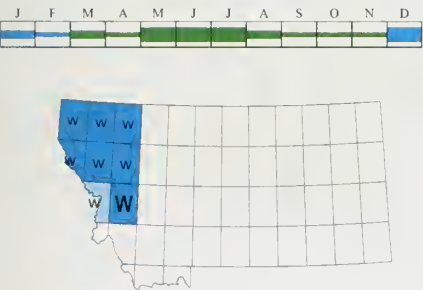
Black-capped Chickadee
Poecile atricapillus
 2003-2011 = 4061



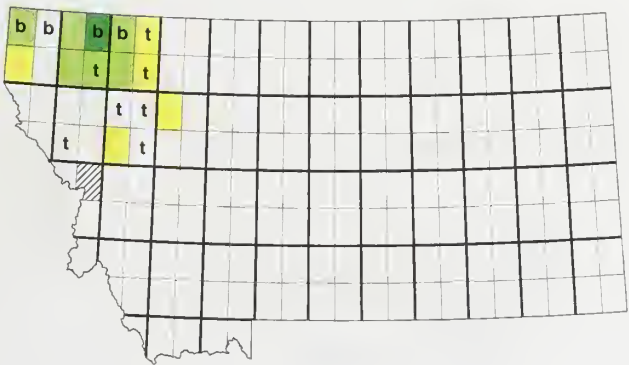
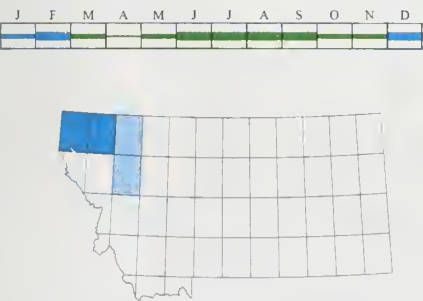
Mountain Chickadee
Poecile gambeli
 2003-2011 = 5235



Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Poecile rufescens
 2003-2011 = 328

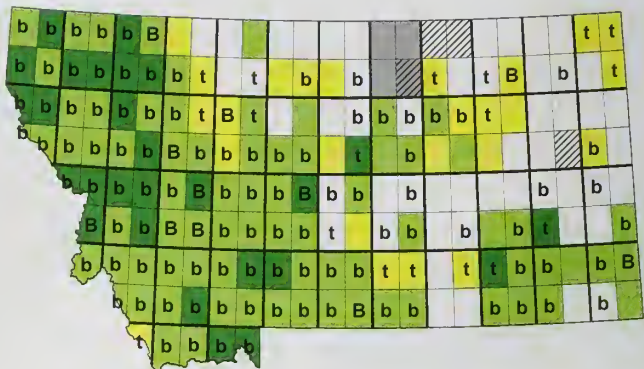
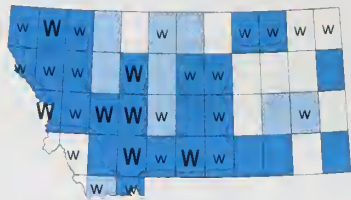


Boreal Chickadee
Poecile hudsonicus
 2003-2011 = 35 SOC

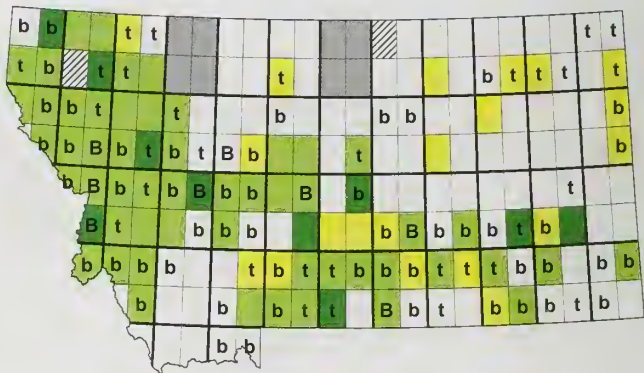


Sittidae

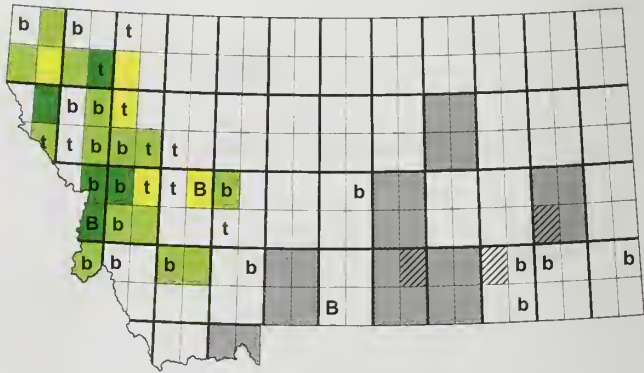
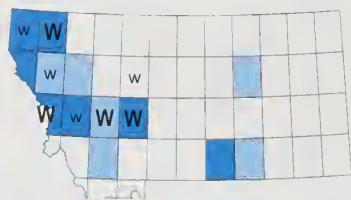
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta canadensis
2003-2011 = 7281



White-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta carolinensis
2003-2011 = 722



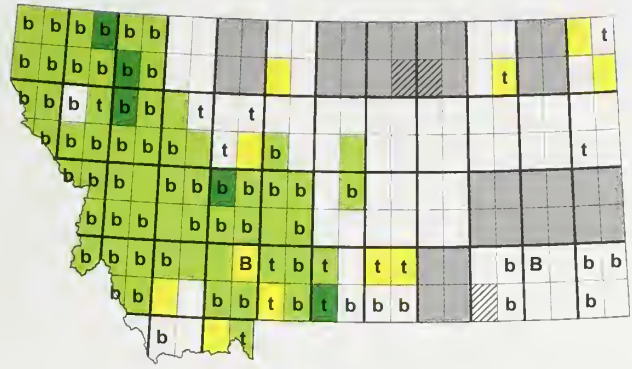
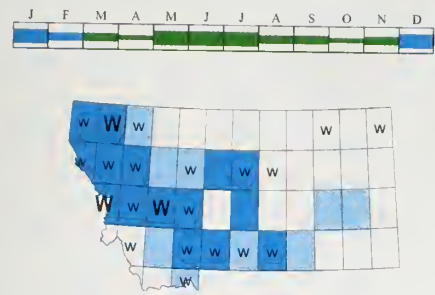
Pygmy Nuthatch
Sitta pygmaea
2003-2011 = 242



Certhiidae

Brown Creeper
Certhia americana

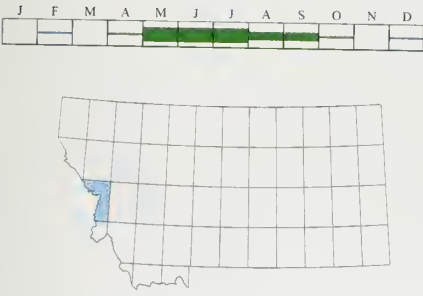
2003-2011 = 790 SOC



Troglodytidae

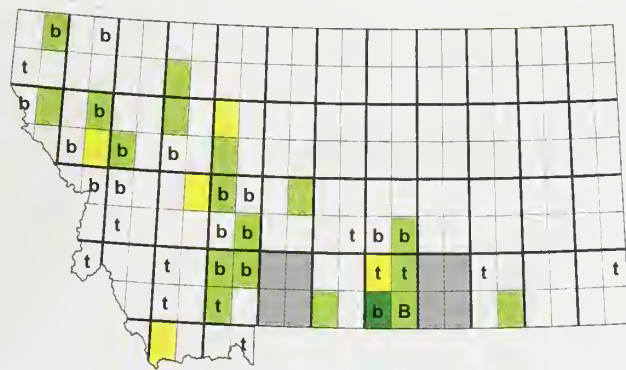
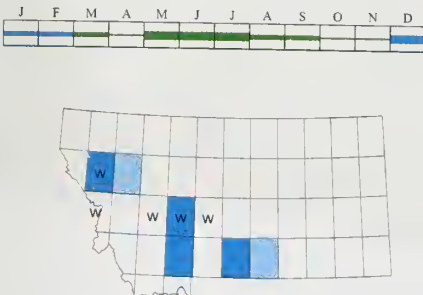
Rock Wren
Salpinctes obsoletus

2003-2011 = 1703

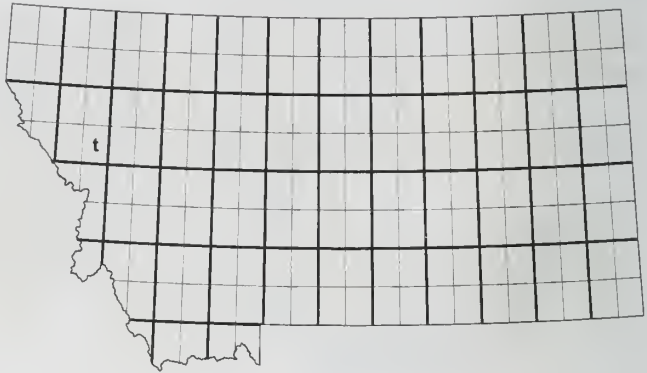
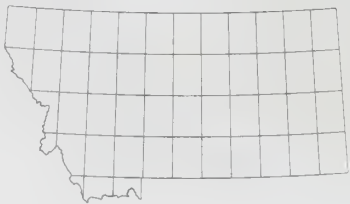
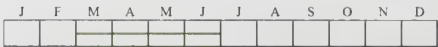


Canyon Wren
Catherpes mexicanus

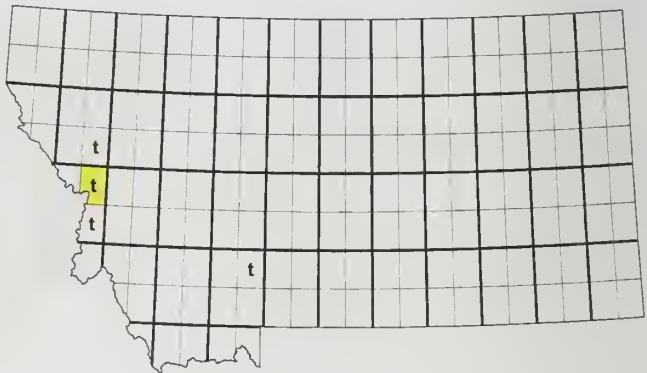
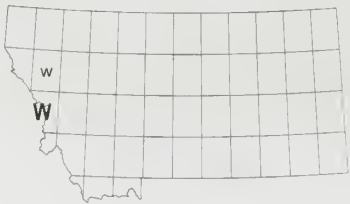
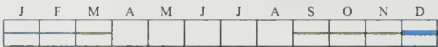
2003-2011 = 101



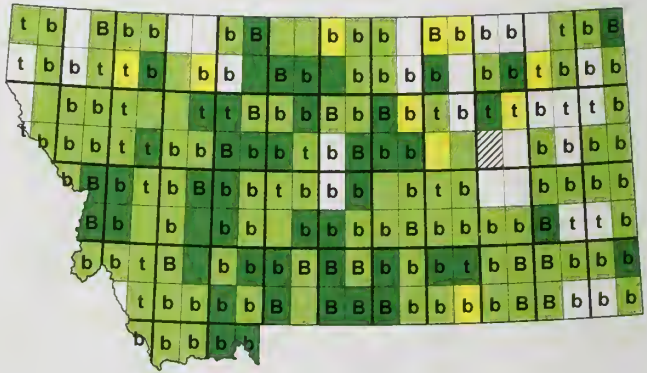
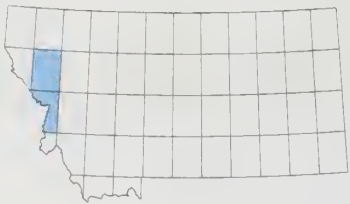
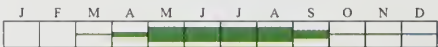
Carolina Wren
Thryothorus ludovicianus
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



Bewick's Wren
Thryomanes bewickii
 2003-2011 = 9 R1



House Wren
Troglodytes aedon
 2003-2011 = 4255

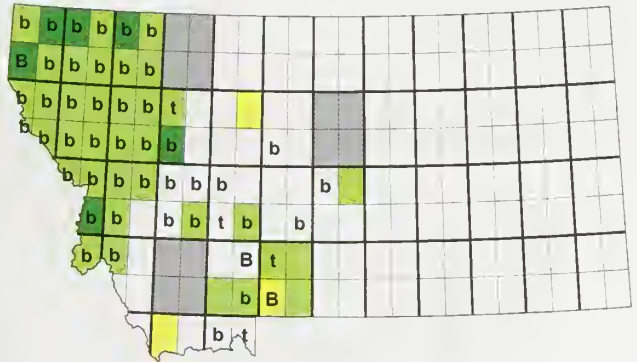
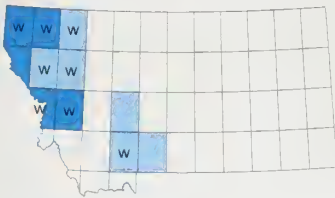
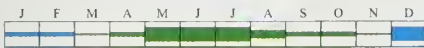




Pacific Wren

Troglodytes pacificus

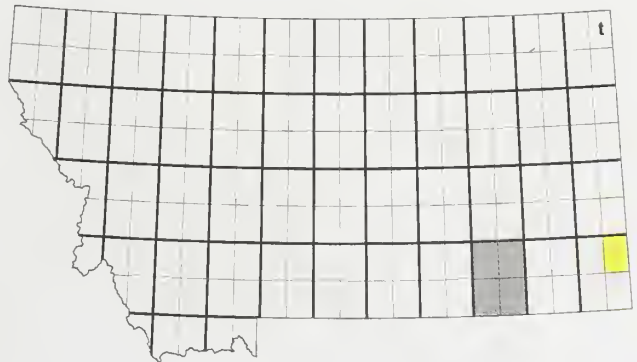
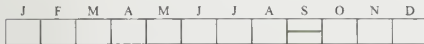
2003-2011 = 748 SOC



Winter Wren

Troglodytes troglodytes

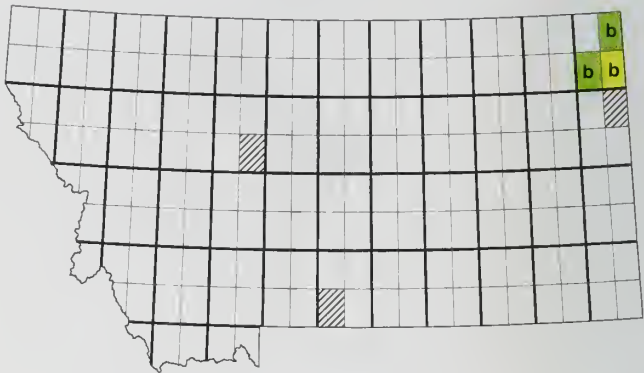
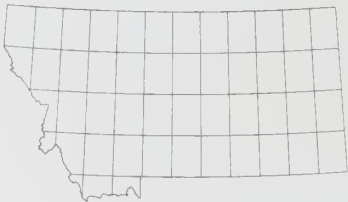
2003-2011 = 1 R1



Sedge Wren

Cistothorus platensis

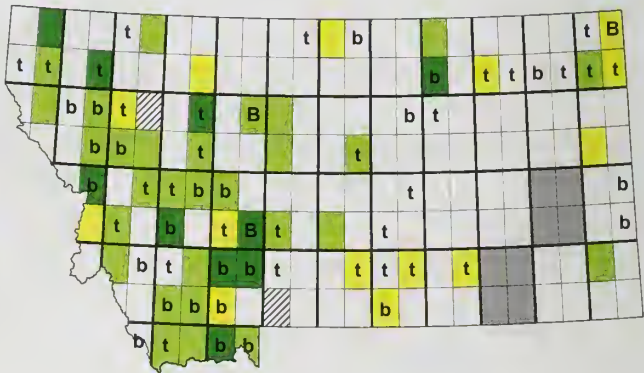
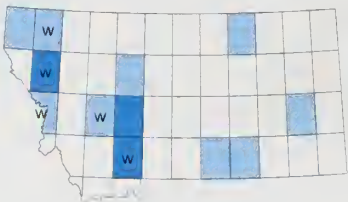
2003-2011 = 12 SOC R2



Marsh Wren

Cistothorus palustris

2003-2011 = 686

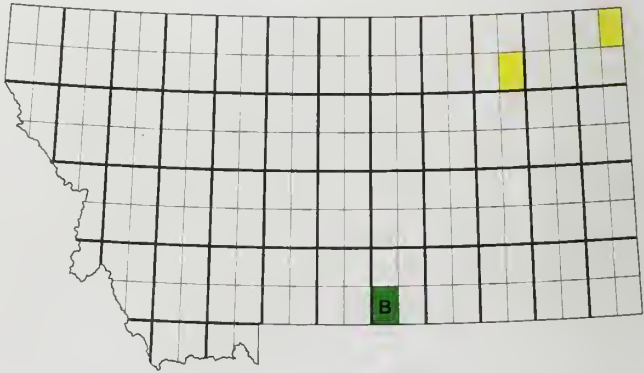
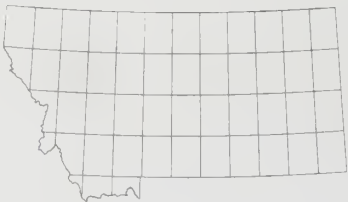


Poliopitilidae

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

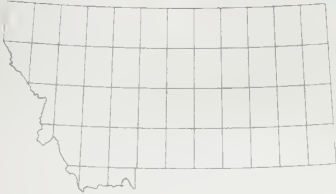
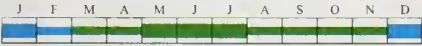
Poliopitila caerulea

2003-2011 = 20 SOC R2



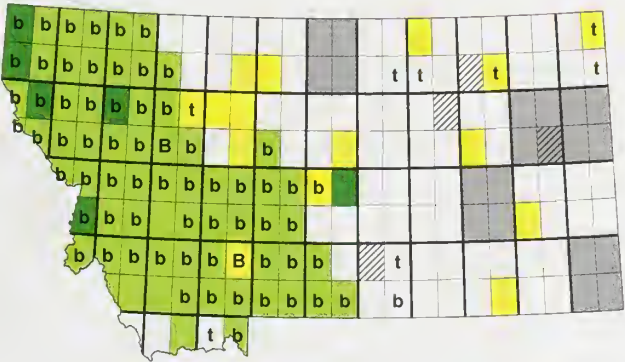
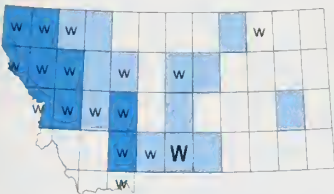
Cinclidae

American Dipper
Cinclus mexicanus
2003-2011 = 464



Regulidae

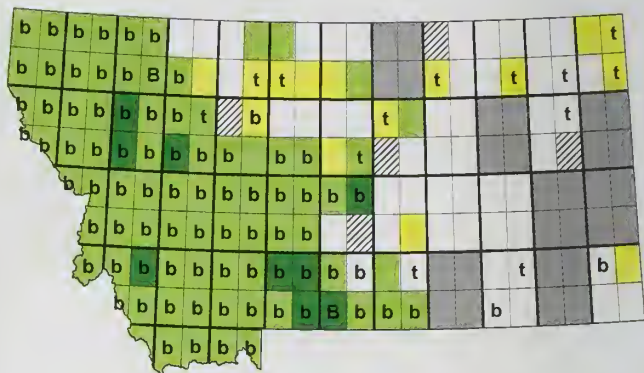
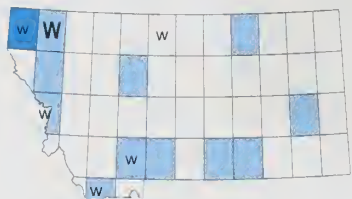
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Regulus satrapa
2003-2011 = 1494



Ruby-crowned Kinglet

Regulus calendula

2003-2011 = 6419

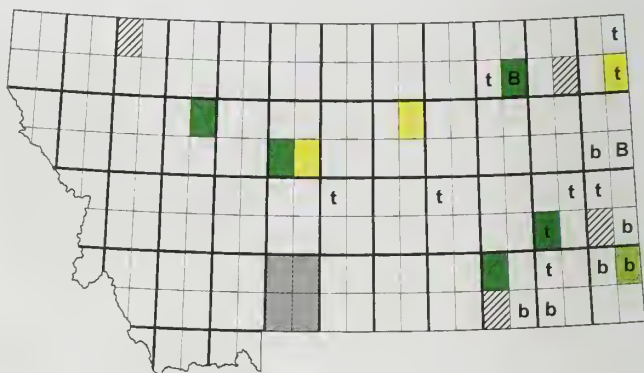


Turdidae

Eastern Bluebird

Sialia sialis

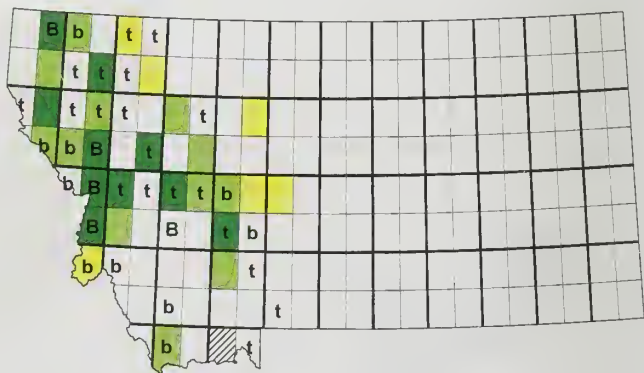
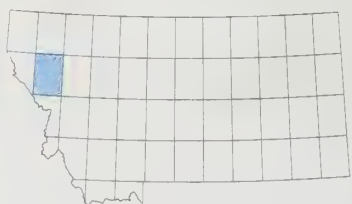
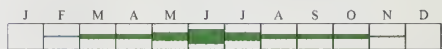
2003-2011 = 58 SI



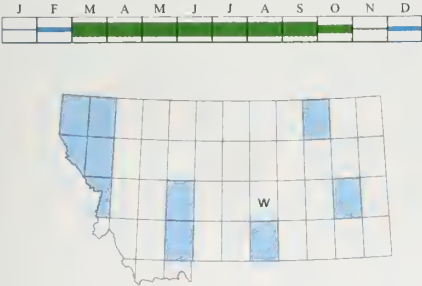
Western Bluebird

Sialia mexicana

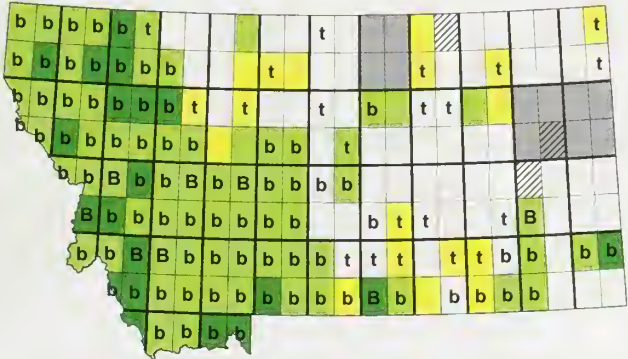
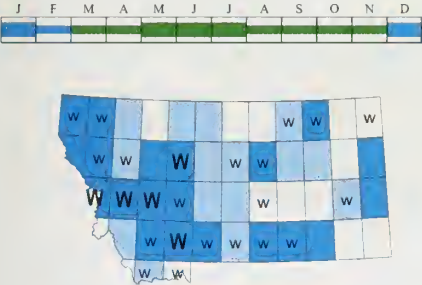
2003-2011 = 128



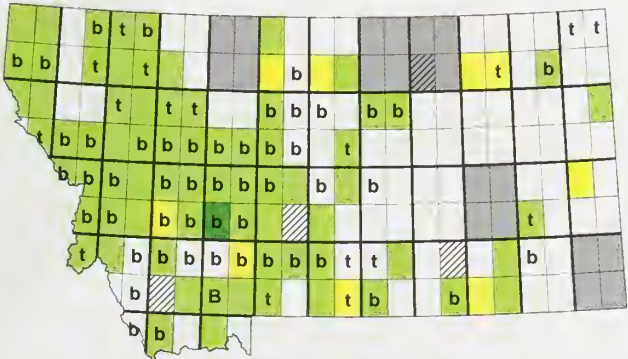
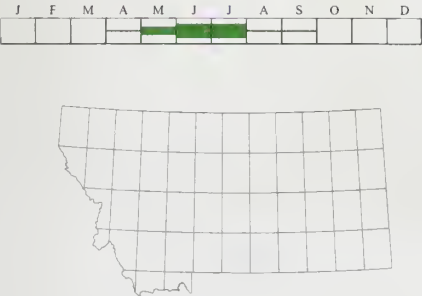
Mountain Bluebird
Sialia currucoides
 2003-2011 = 2503



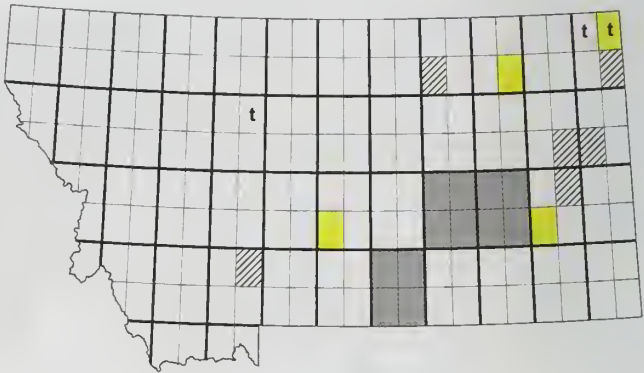
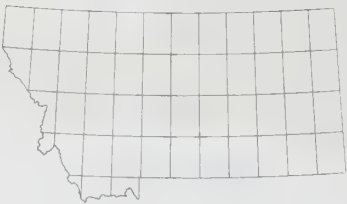
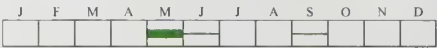
Townsend's Solitaire
Myadestes townsendi
 2003-2011 = 2807



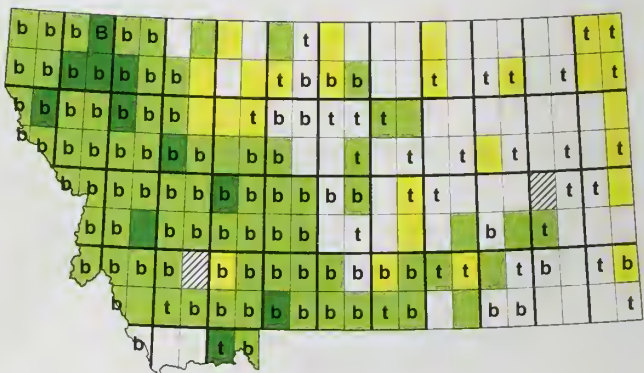
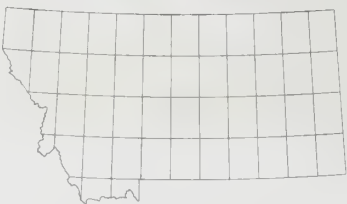
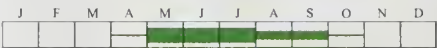
Veery
Catharus fuscescens
 2003-2011 = 409 SOC



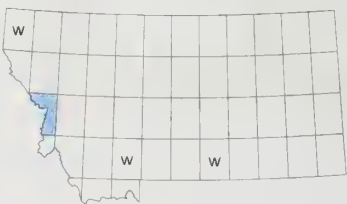
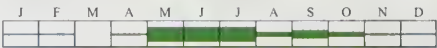
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Catharus minimus
 2003-2011 = 6 R2



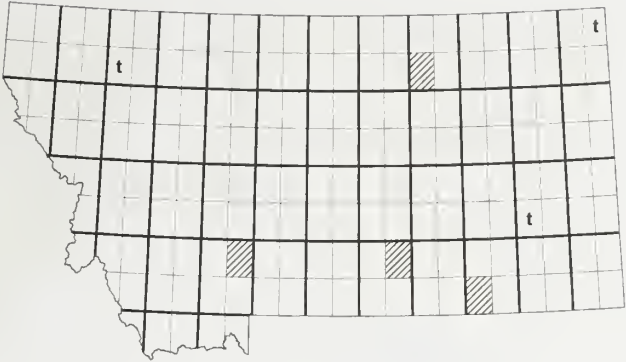
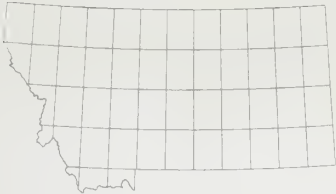
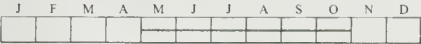
Swainson's Thrush
Catharus ustulatus
 2003-2011 = 4787



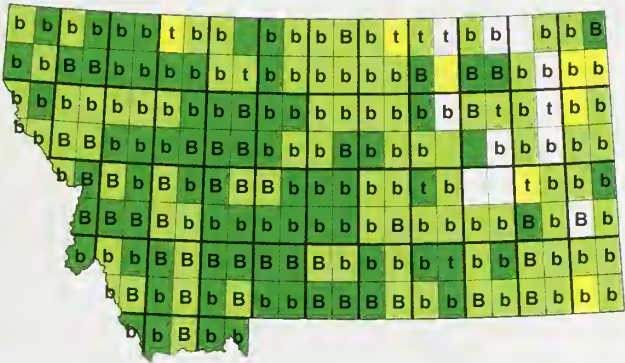
Hermit Thrush
Catharus guttatus
 2003-2011 = 2206



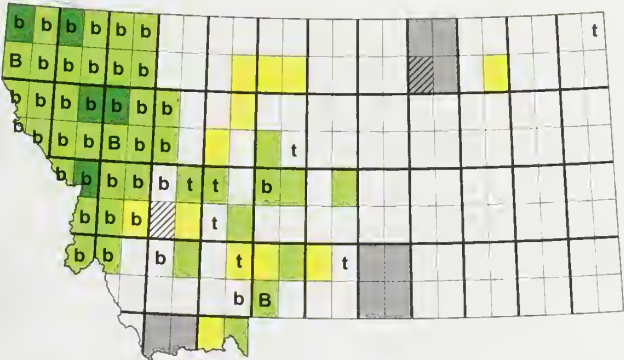
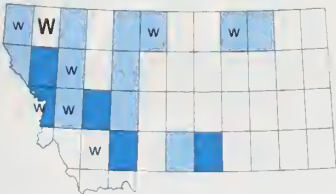
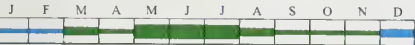
Wood Thrush
Hylocichla mustelina
 2003-2011 = 4 R1



American Robin
Turdus migratorius
 2003-2011 = 13537

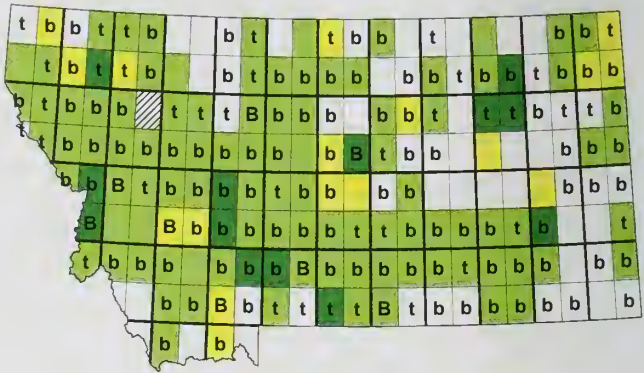
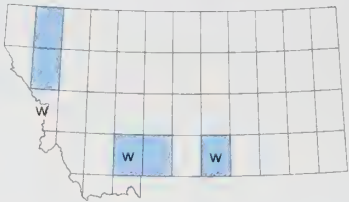


Varied Thrush
Ixoreus naevius
 2003-2011 = 947 SOC

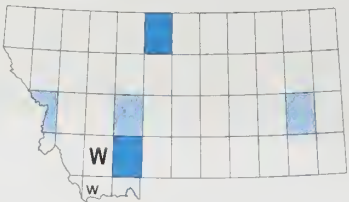


Mimidae

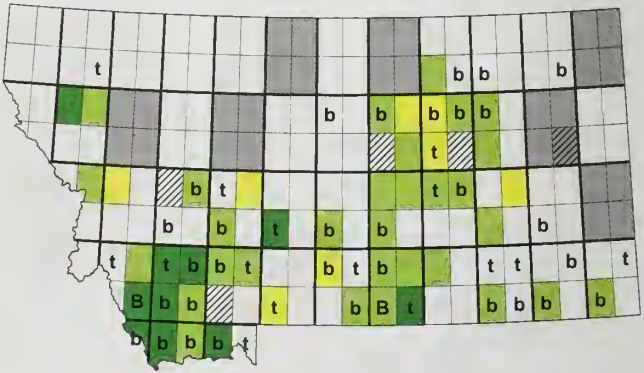
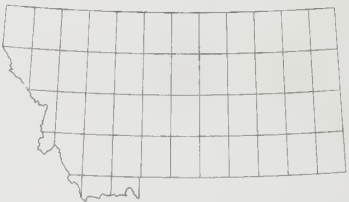
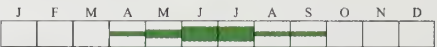
Gray Catbird
Dumetella carolinensis
2003-2011 = 1894



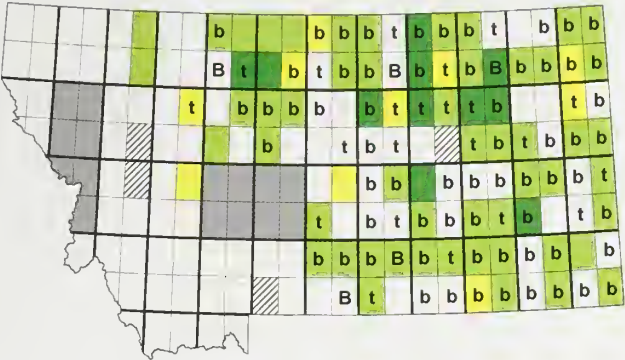
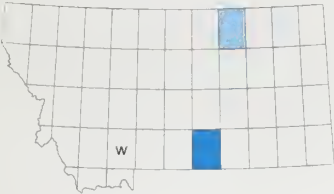
Northern Mockingbird
Mimus polyglottos
2003-2011 = 23



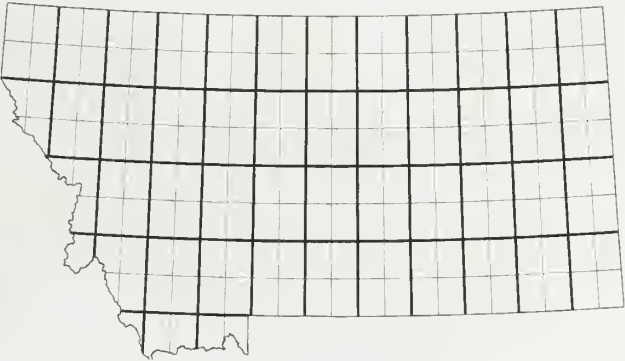
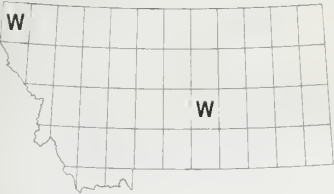
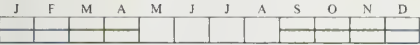
Sage Thrasher
Oreoscoptes montanus
2003-2011 = 313 SOC



Brown Thrasher
Toxostoma rufum
 2003-2011 = 403

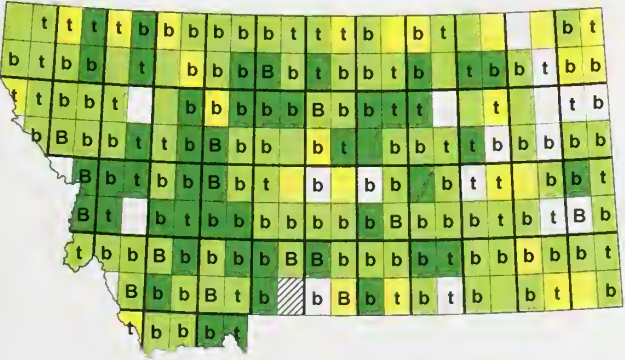
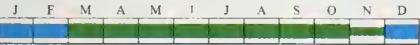


Curve-billed Thrasher
Toxostoma curvirostre
 2003-2011 = 2 R1



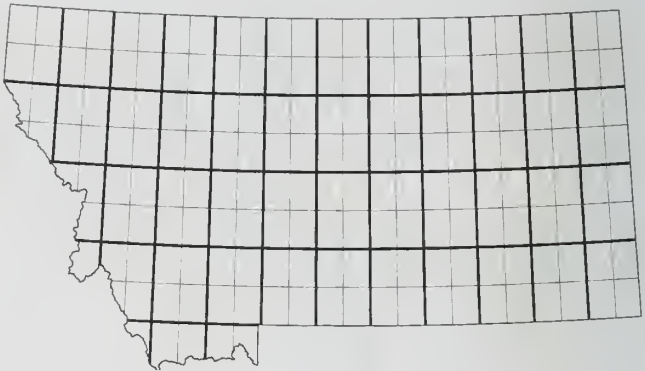
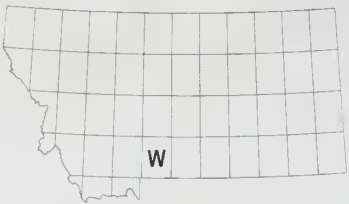
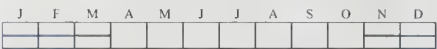
Sturnidae

European Starling
Sturnus vulgaris
 2003-2011 = 3183



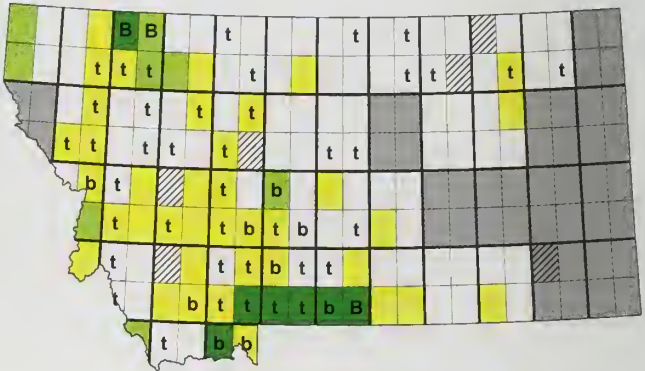
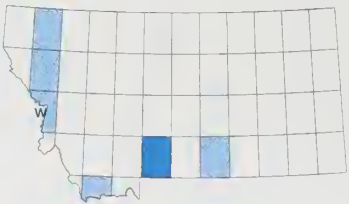
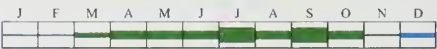
Prunellidae

Siberian Accentor
Prunella montanella
2003-2011 = 1 R1

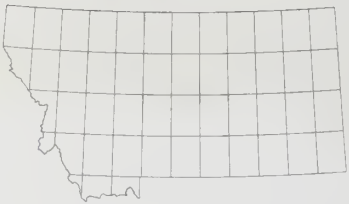
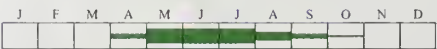


Motacillidae

American Pipit
Anthus rubescens
2003-2011 = 236

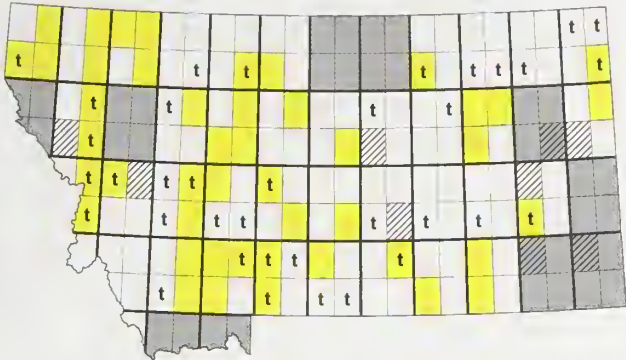
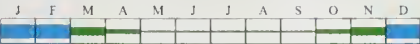


Sprague's Pipit
Anthus spragueii
2003-2011 = 2598 C

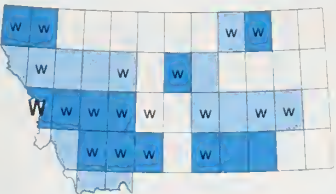
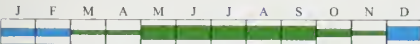


Bombycillidae

Bohemian Waxwing
Bombycilla garrulus
2003-2011 = 288

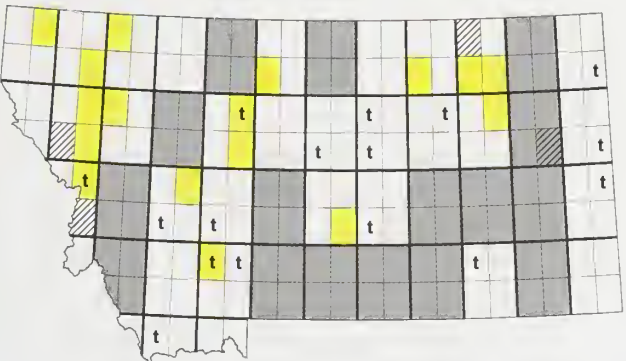
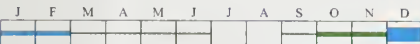


Cedar Waxwing
Bombycilla cedrorum
2003-2011 = 1982



Calcariidae

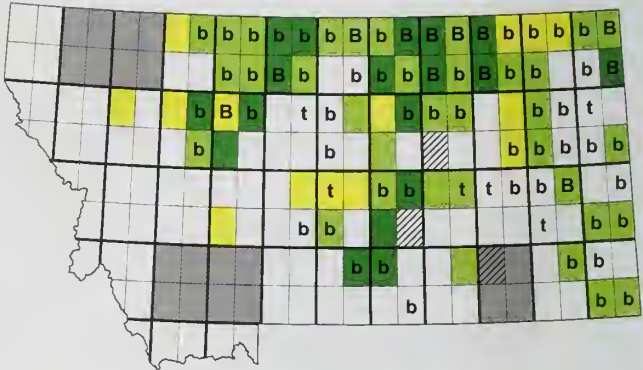
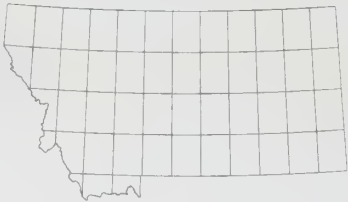
Lapland Longspur
Calcarius lapponicus
2003-2011 = 39



Chestnut-collared Longspur

Calcarius ornatus

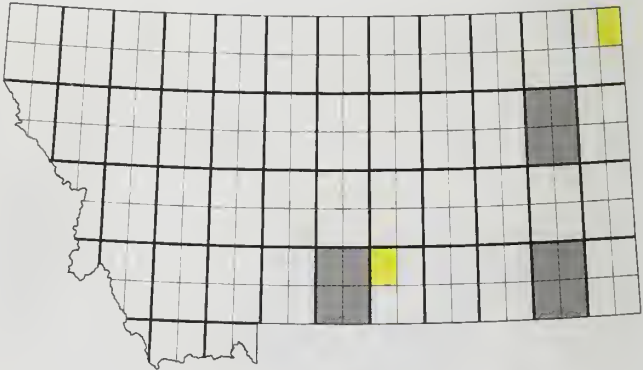
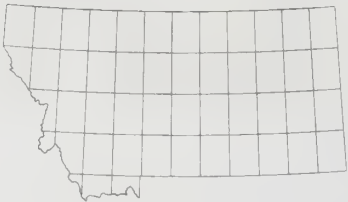
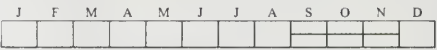
2003-2011 = 4097 SOC



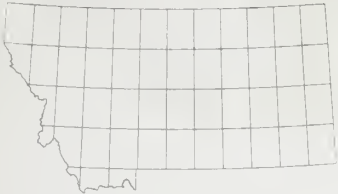
Smith's Longspur

Calcarius pictus

2003-2011 = 0 R1



McCown's Longspur
Rhynchophanes mccownii
 2003-2011 = 1424 SOC

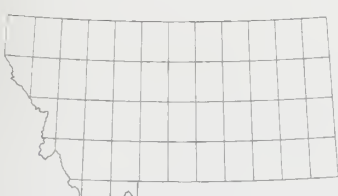


Snow Bunting
Plectrophenax nivalis
 2003-2011 = 101



Parulidae

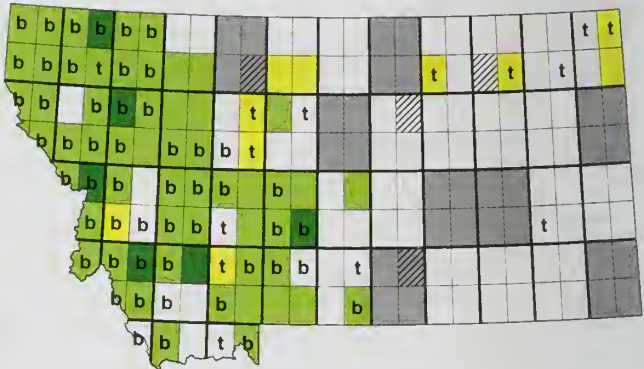
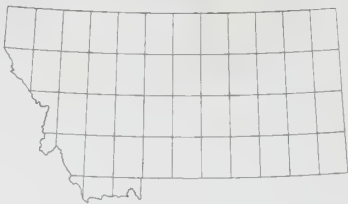
Ovenbird
Seiurus aurocapilla
 2003-2011 = 514 SI



Northern Waterthrush

Parkesia noveboracensis

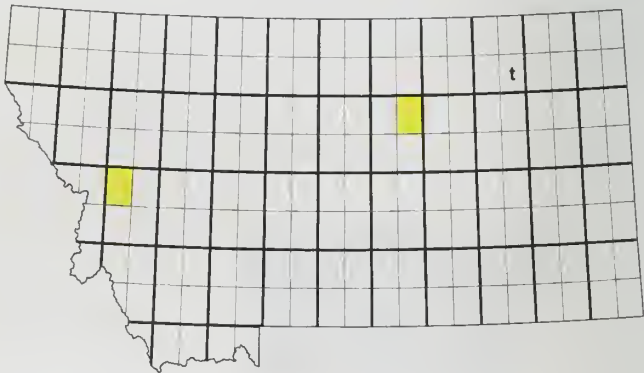
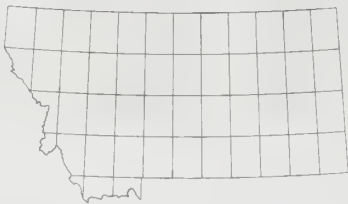
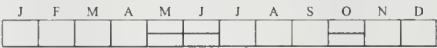
2003-2011 = 631



Golden-winged Warbler

Vermivora chrysoptera

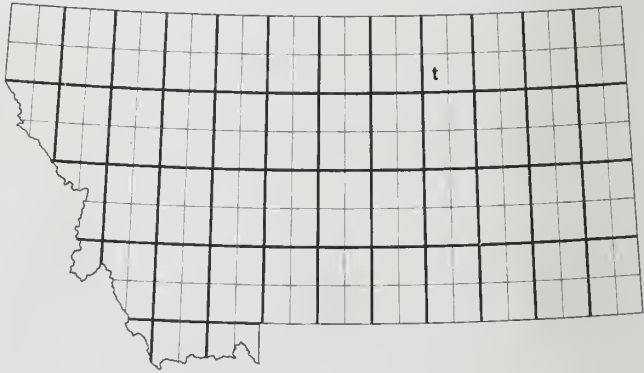
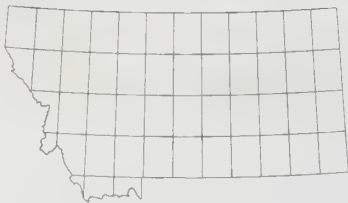
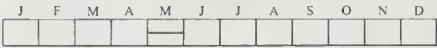
2003-2011 = 2 R1



Blue-winged Warbler

Vermivora cyanoptera

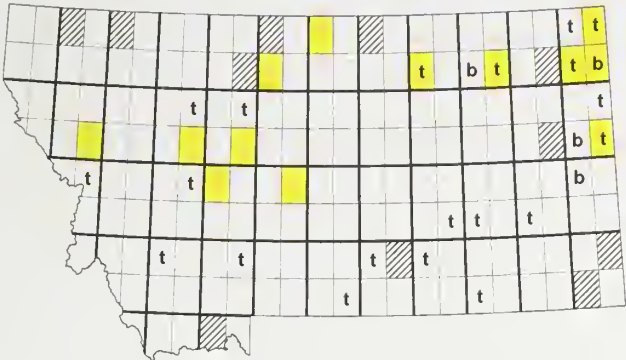
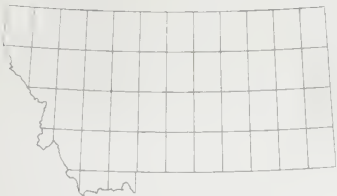
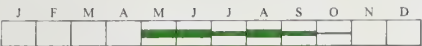
2003-2011 = 1 R1



Black-and-white Warbler

Mniotilta varia

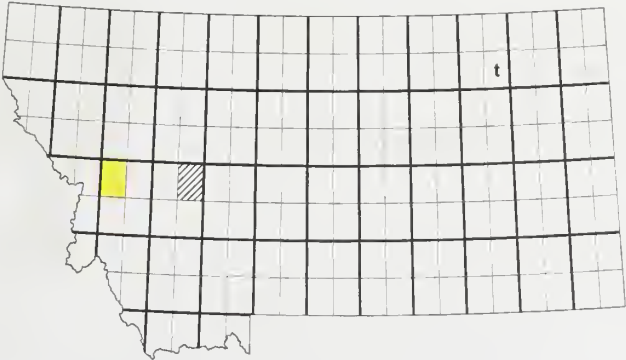
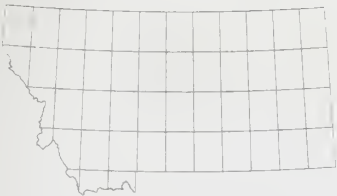
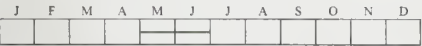
2003-2011 = 68 SI



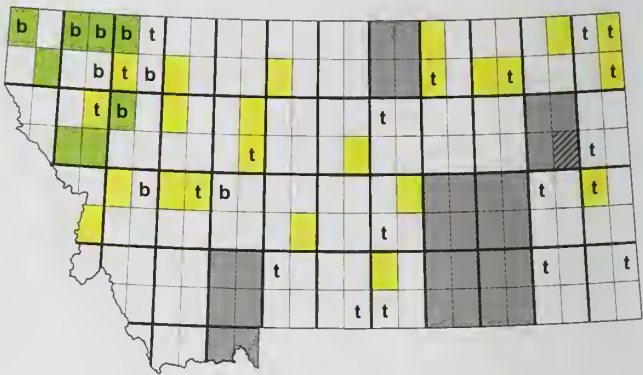
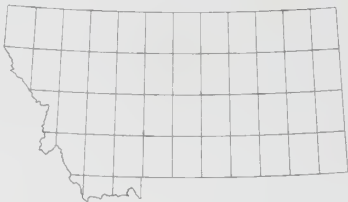
Prothonotary Warbler

Protonotaria citrea

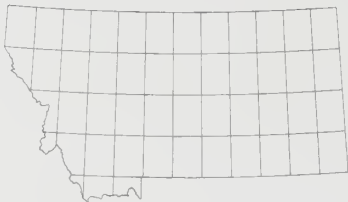
2003-2011 = 1 R1



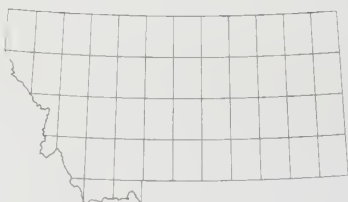
Tennessee Warbler
Oreothlypis peregrina
 2003-2011 = 59 SI



Orange-crowned Warbler
Oreothlypis celata
 2003-2011 = 1168



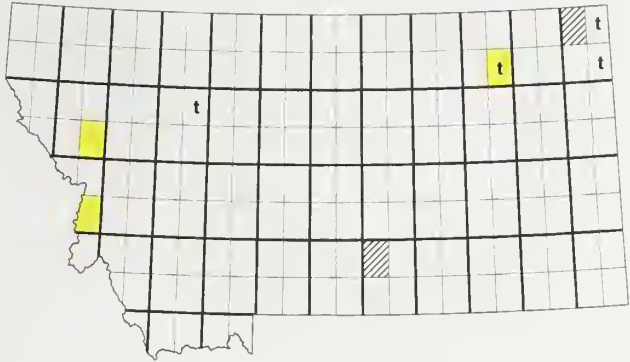
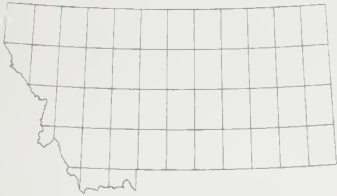
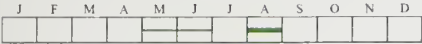
Nashville Warbler
Oreothlypis ruficapilla
 2003-2011 = 146



Connecticut Warbler

Oporornis agilis

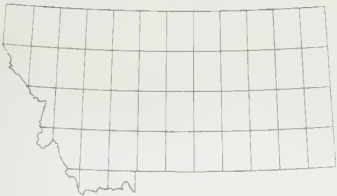
2003-2011 = 4 R1



MacGillivray's Warbler

Geothlypis tolmiei

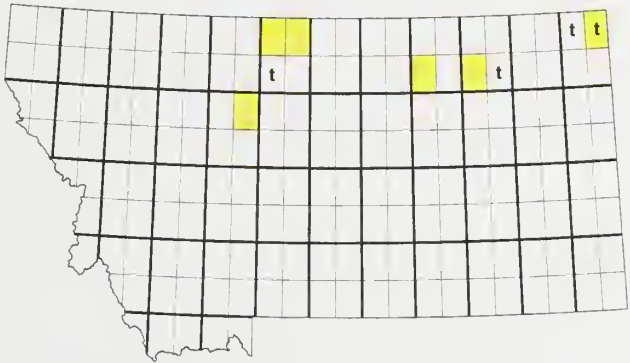
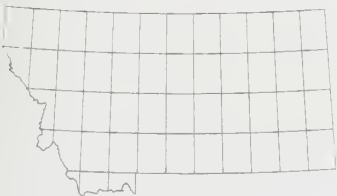
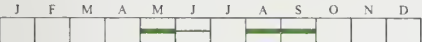
2003-2011 = 2981



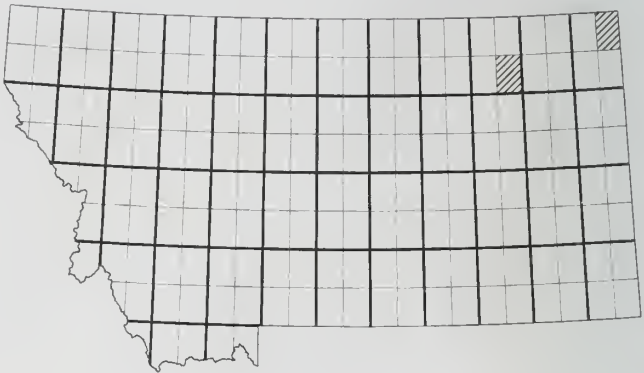
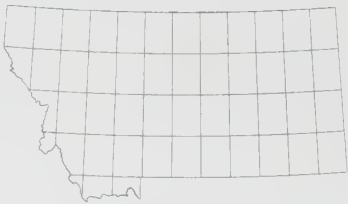
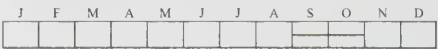
Mourning Warbler

Geothlypis philadelphia

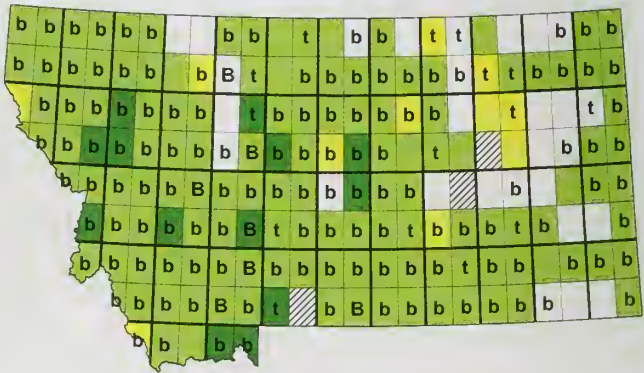
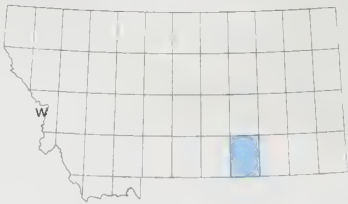
2003-2011 = 24



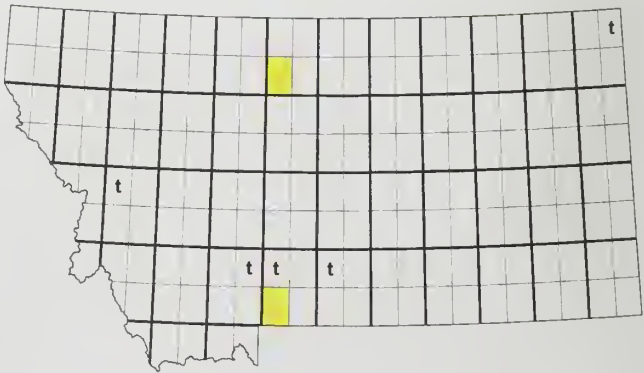
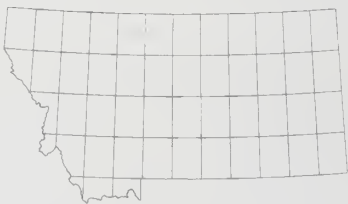
Kentucky Warbler
Geothlypis formosa
 2003-2011 = 0 R1



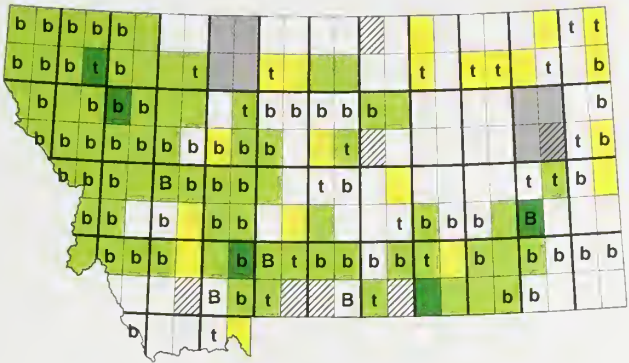
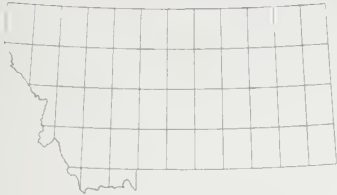
Common Yellowthroat
Geothlypis trichas
 2003-2011 = 2058



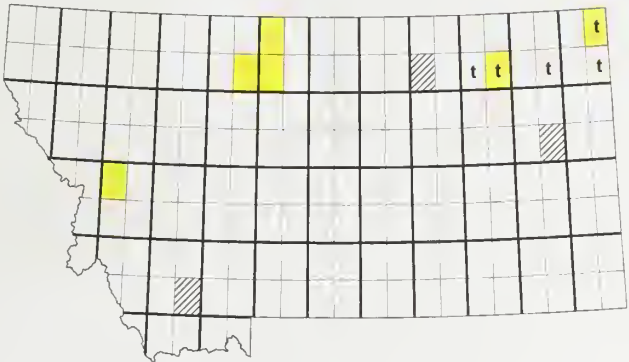
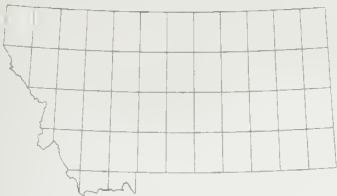
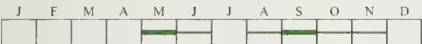
Hooded Warbler
Setophaga citrina
 2003-2011 = 5 R1



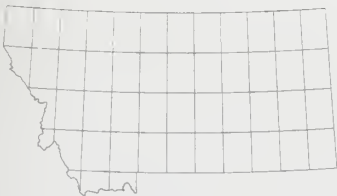
American Redstart
Setophaga ruticilla
 2003-2011 = 644



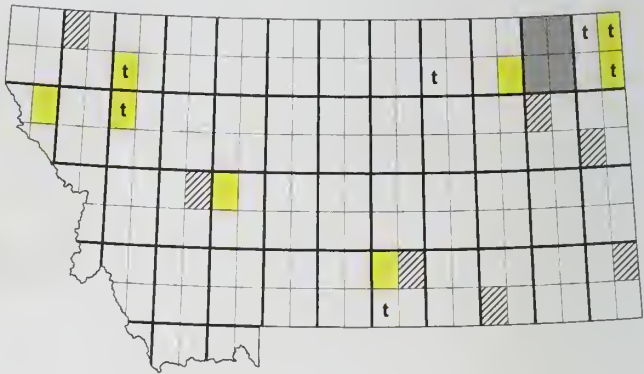
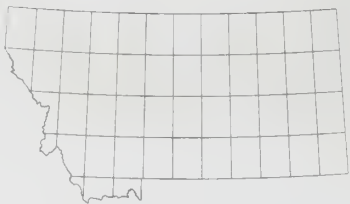
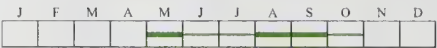
Cape May Warbler
Setophaga tigrina
 2003-2011 = 10



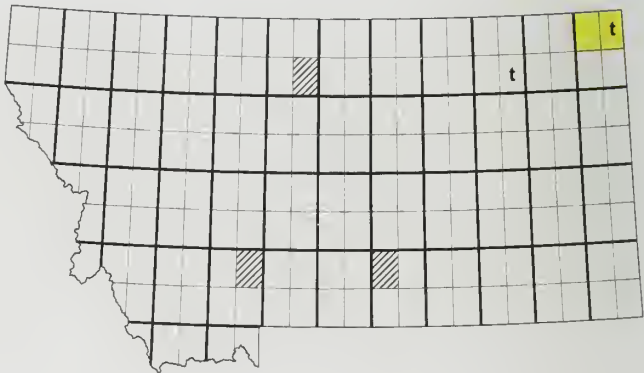
Northern Parula
Setophaga americana
 2003-2011 = 9 R1



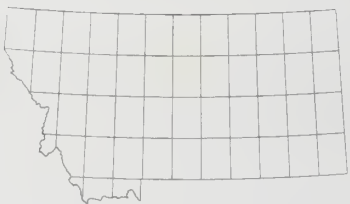
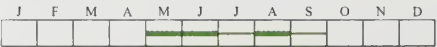
Magnolia Warbler
Setophaga magnolia
 2003-2011 = 19



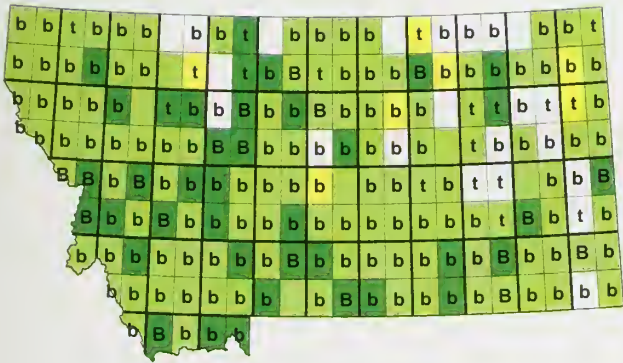
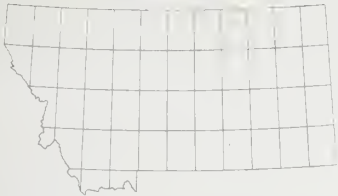
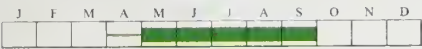
Bay-breasted Warbler
Setophaga castanea
 2003-2011 = 6 R2



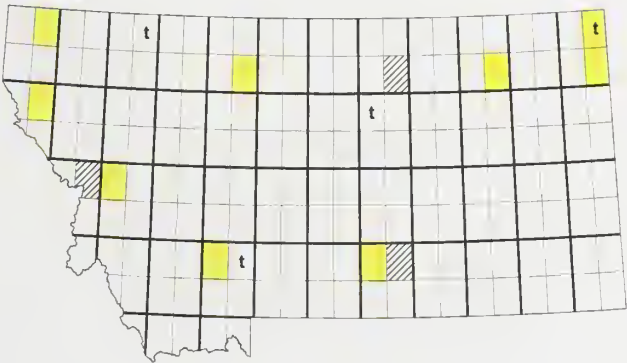
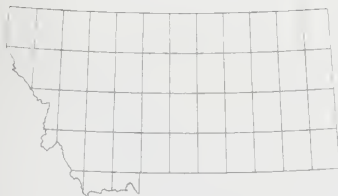
Blackburnian Warbler
Setophaga fusca
 2003-2011 = 12 R2



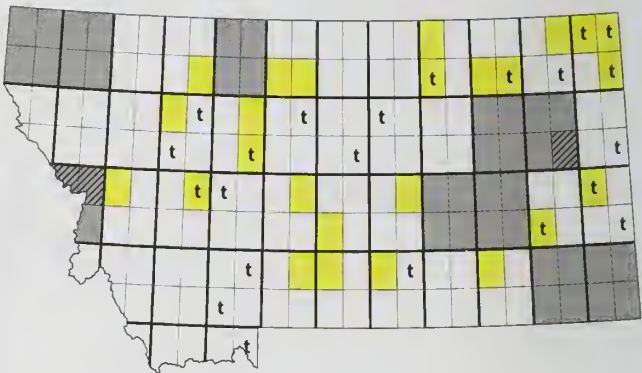
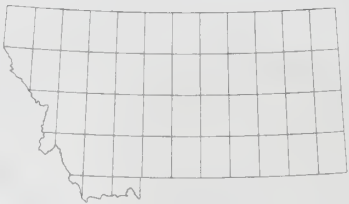
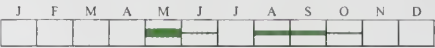
Yellow Warbler
Setophaga petechia
 2003-2011 = 6481



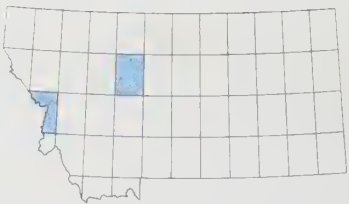
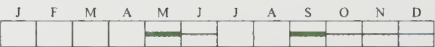
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Setophaga pensylvanica
 2003-2011 = 7



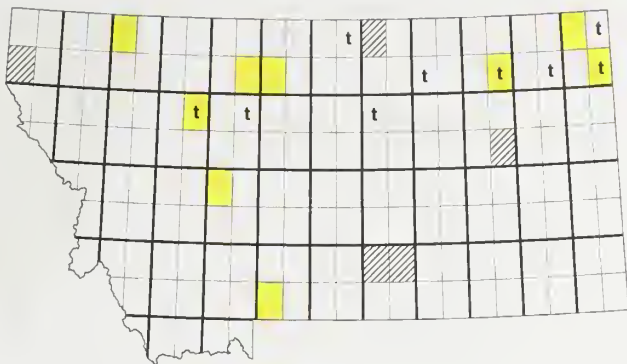
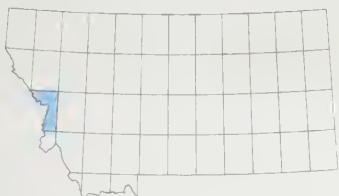
Blackpoll Warbler
Setophaga striata
 2003-2011 = 46



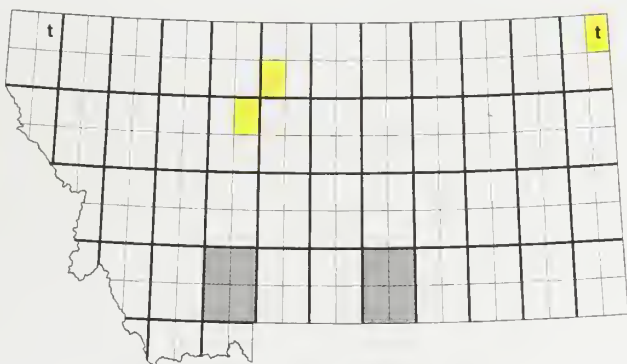
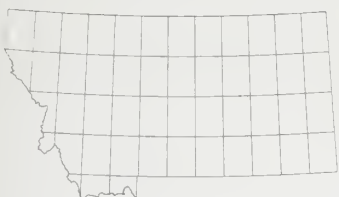
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Setophaga caerulescens
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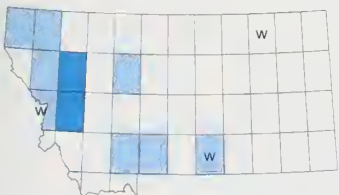
Palm Warbler
Setophaga palmarum
 2003-2011 = 15



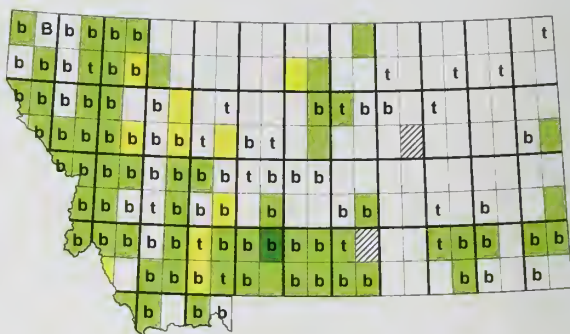
Pine Warbler
Setophaga pinus
 2003-2011 = 3 R1



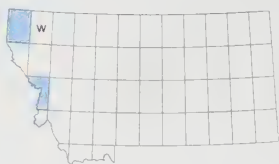
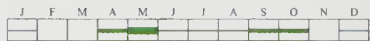
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Setophaga coronata
 2003-2011 = 8192



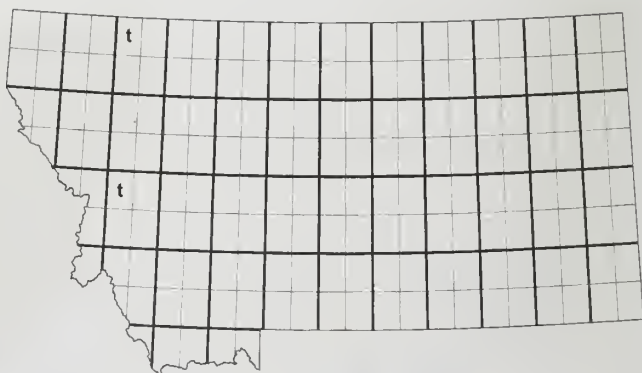
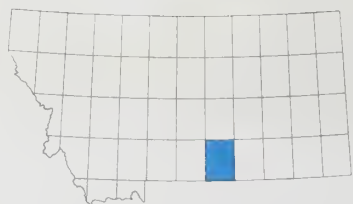
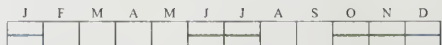
Audubon's Warbler
Setophaga coronata auduboni
 2003-2011 = 2143



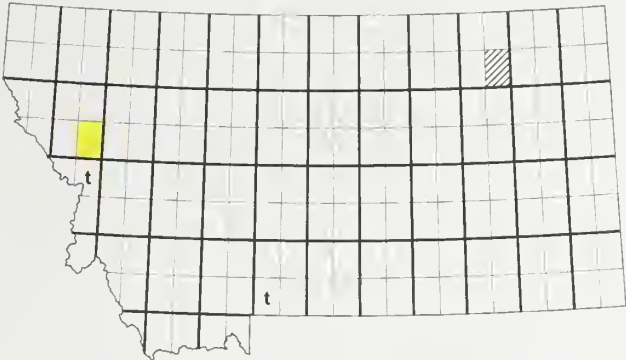
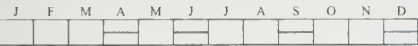
Myrtle Warbler
Setophaga coronata coronata
 2003-2011 = 57



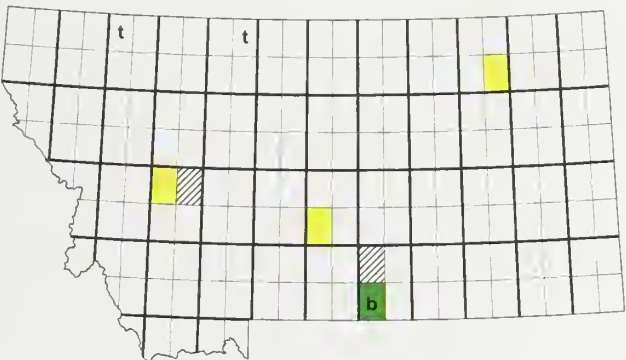
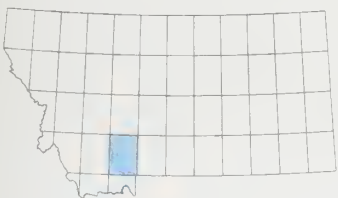
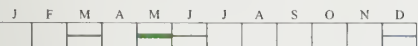
Yellow-throated Warbler
Setophaga dominica
 2003-2011 = 2 R1



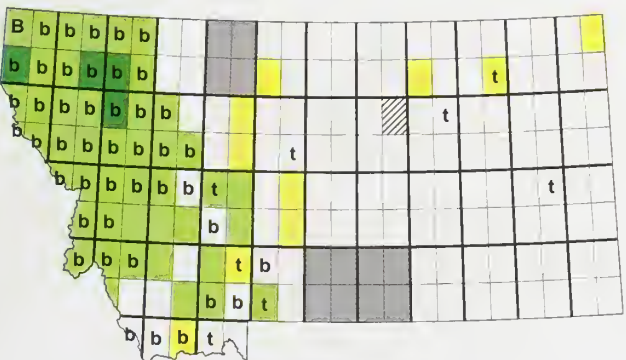
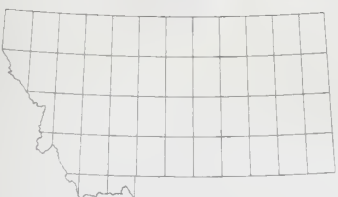
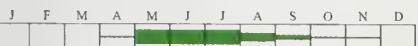
Prairie Warbler
Setophaga discolor
 2003-2011 = 2 R1



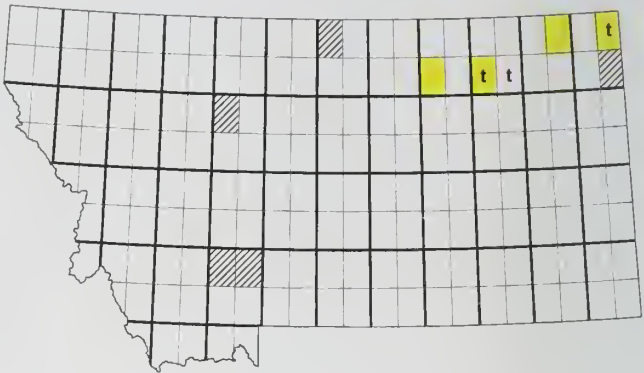
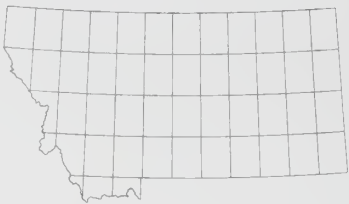
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Setophaga nigrescens
 2003-2011 = 3 R1



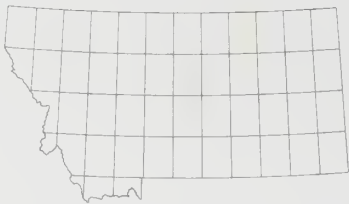
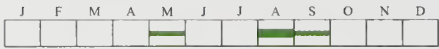
Townsend's Warbler
Setophaga townsendi
 2003-2011 = 3118



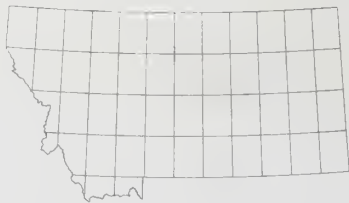
Black-throated Green Warbler
Setophaga virens
 2003-2011 = 9 R2



Canada Warbler
Cardellina canadensis
 2003-2011 = 21



Wilson's Warbler
Cardellina pusilla
 2003-2011 = 701

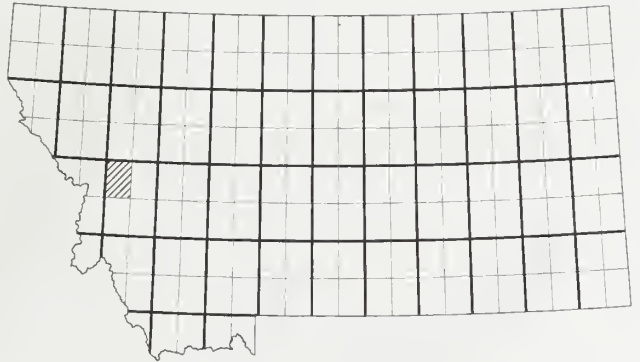
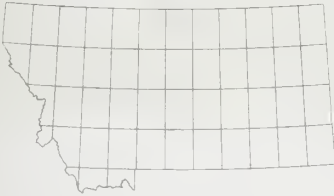
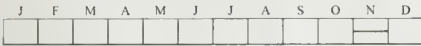




Painted Redstart

Myioborus pictus

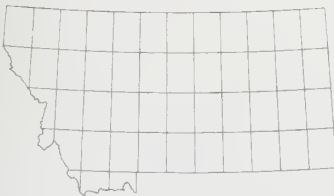
2003-2011 = 0 R1



Yellow-breasted Chat

Icteria virens

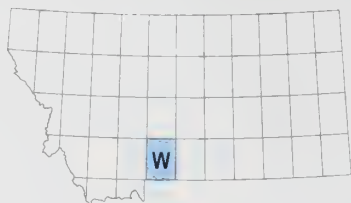
2003-2011 = 696



Green-tailed Towhee

Pipilo chlorurus

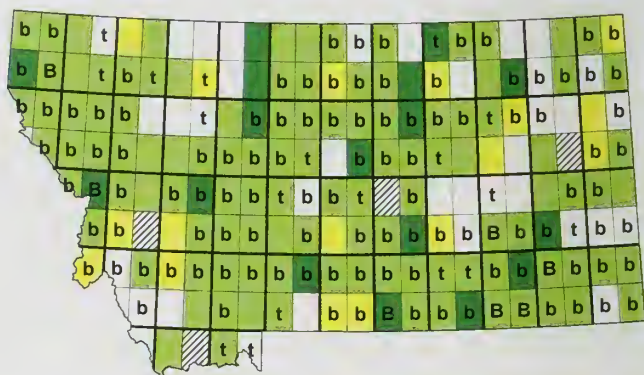
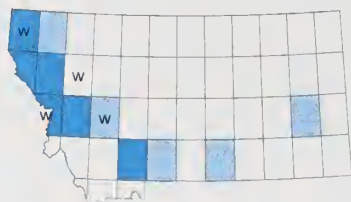
2003-2011 = 442 SOC



Spotted Towhee

Pipilo maculatus

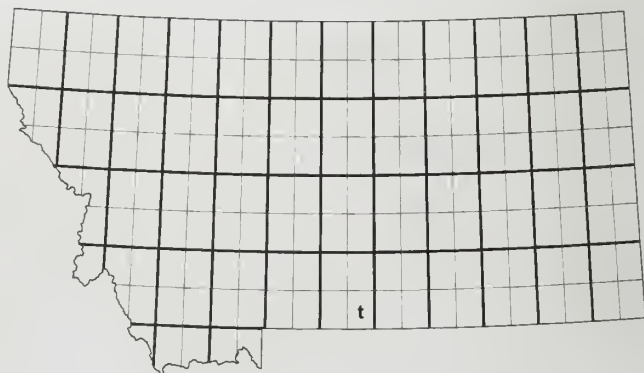
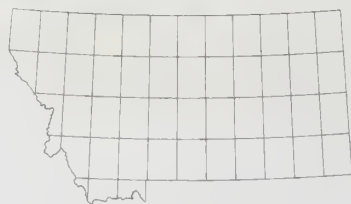
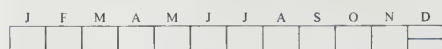
2003-2011 = 2568



Eastern Towhee

Pipilo erythrophthalmus

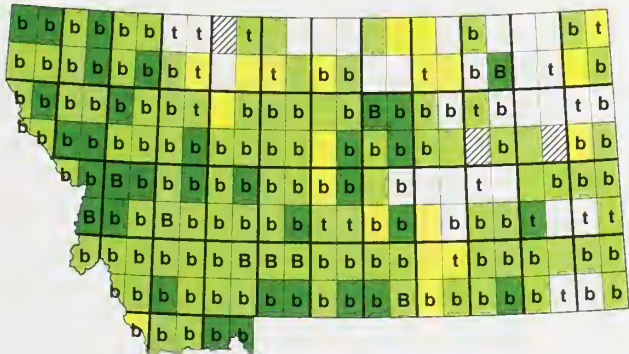
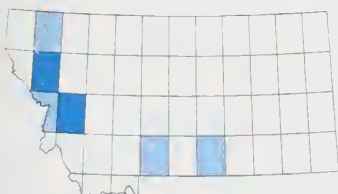
2003-2011 = 1 R1



American Tree Sparrow
Spizella arborea
 2003-2011 = 281



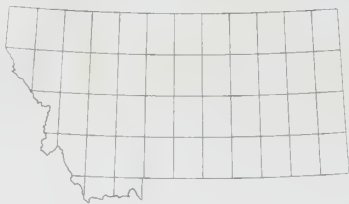
Chipping Sparrow
Spizella passerina
 2003-2011 = 8067



Clay-colored Sparrow

Spizella pallida

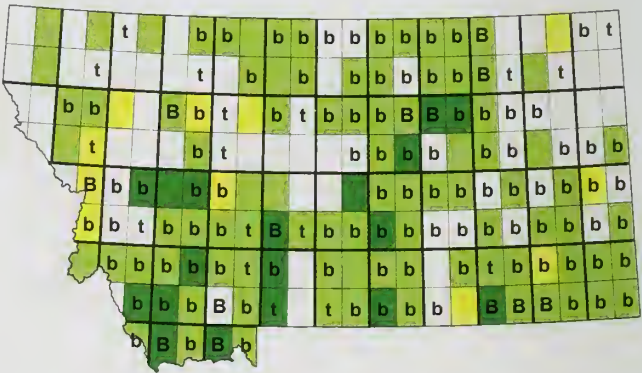
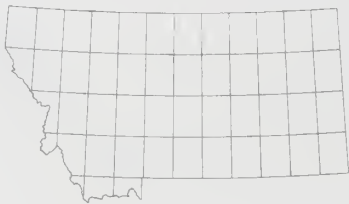
2003-2011 = 740



Brewer's Sparrow

Spizella breweri

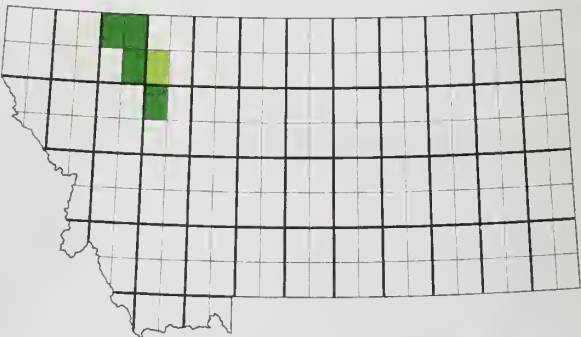
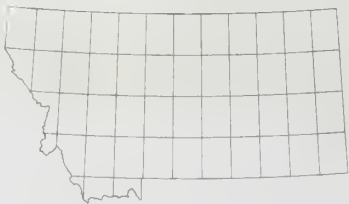
2003-2011 = 2658 SOC



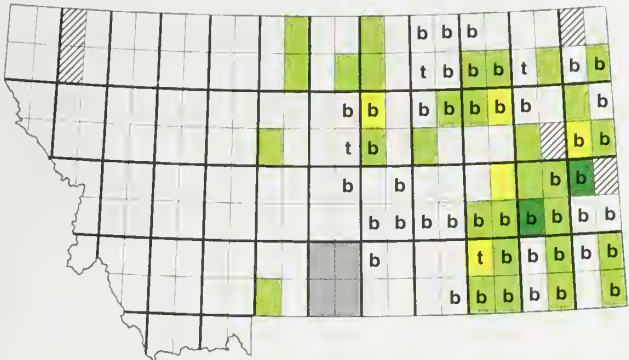
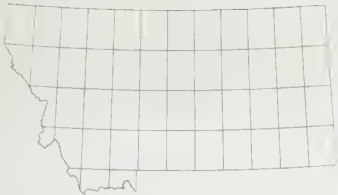
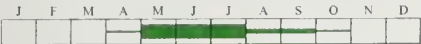
Timberline Sparrow

Spizella breweri taverneri

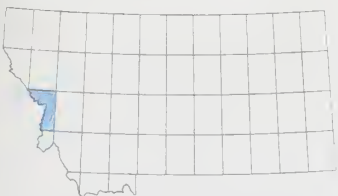
2003-2011 = 0



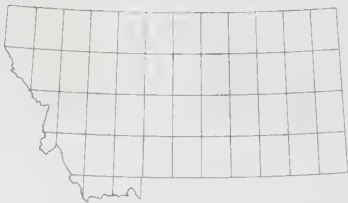
Field Sparrow
Spizella pusilla
 2003-2011 = 518



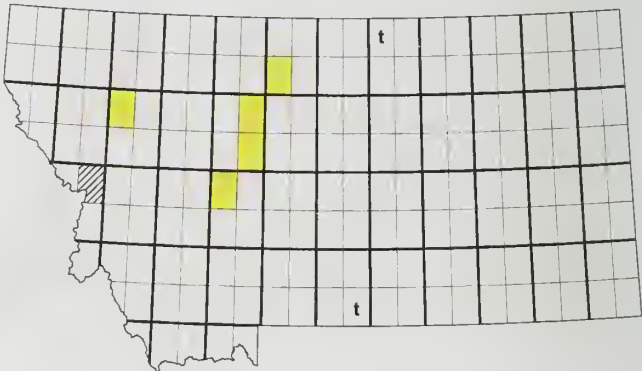
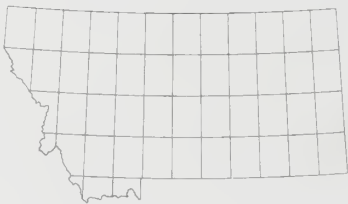
Vesper Sparrow
Pooecetes gramineus
 2003-2011 = 9150



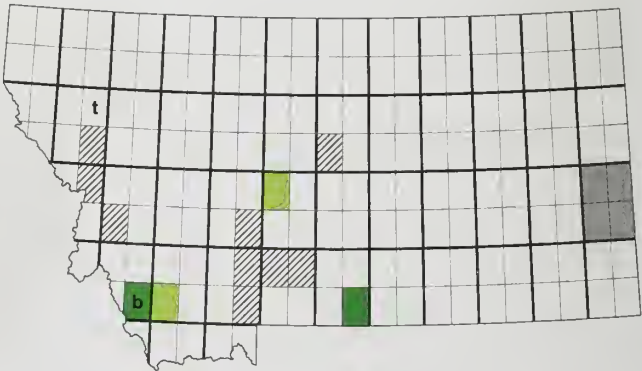
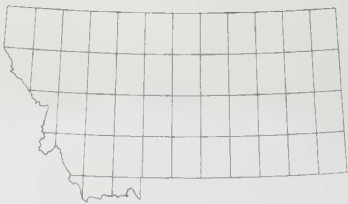
Lark Sparrow
Chondestes grammacus
 2003-2011 = 2272



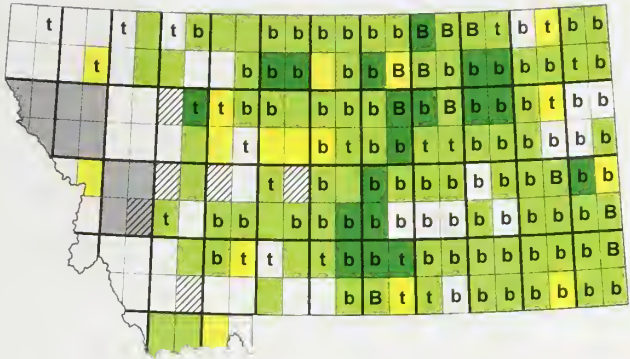
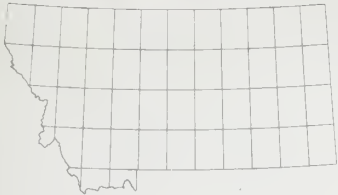
Black-throated Sparrow
Amphispiza bilineata
 2003-2011 = 2 R1



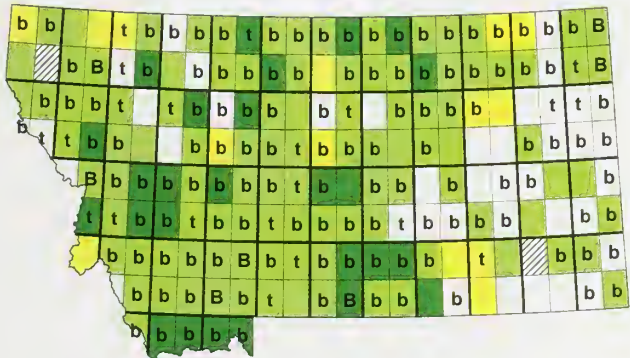
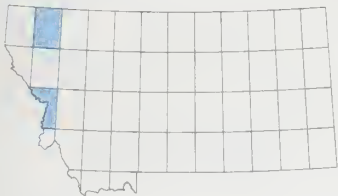
Sage Sparrow
Amphispiza belli
 2003-2011 = 12 SOC R2



Lark Bunting
Calamospiza melanocorys
 2003-2011 = 4554



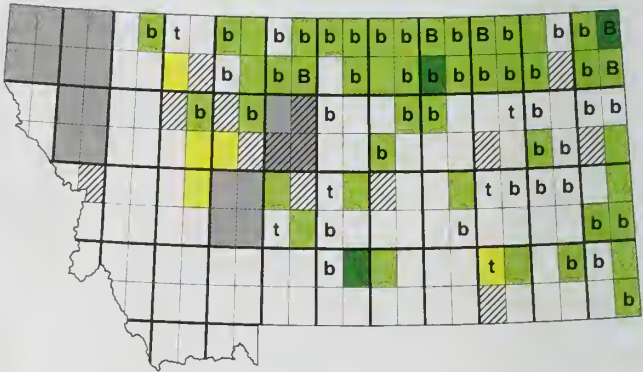
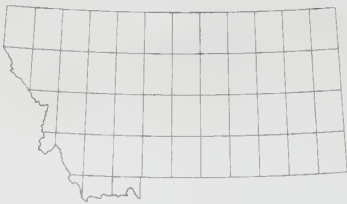
Savannah Sparrow
Passerculus sandwichensis
 2003-2011 = 3693



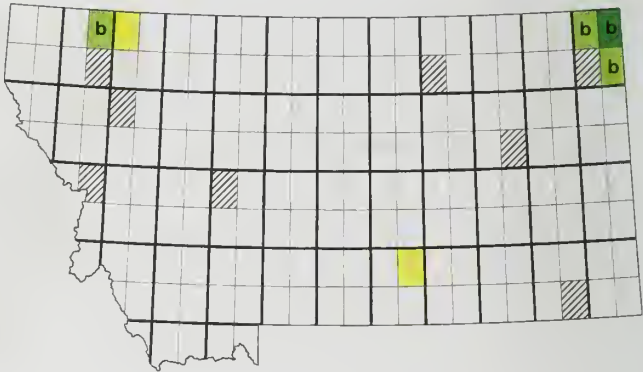
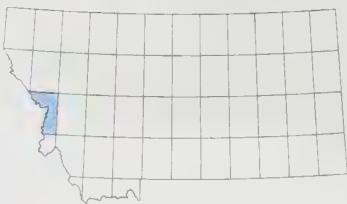
Grasshopper Sparrow
Ammodramus savannarum
 2003-2011 = 2711 SOC



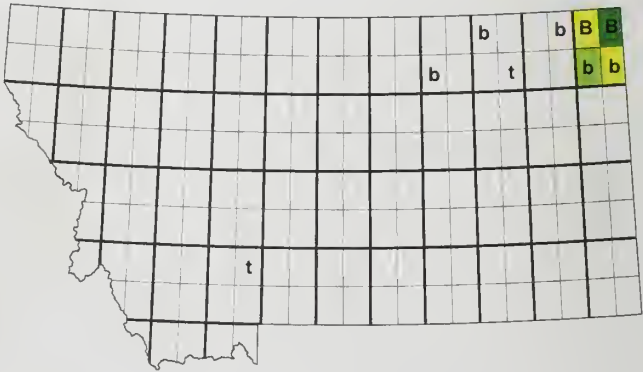
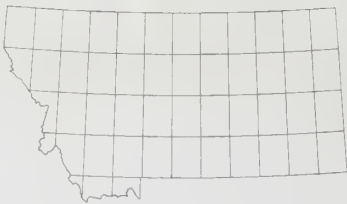
Baird's Sparrow
Ammodramus bairdii
 2003-2011 = 1820 SOC



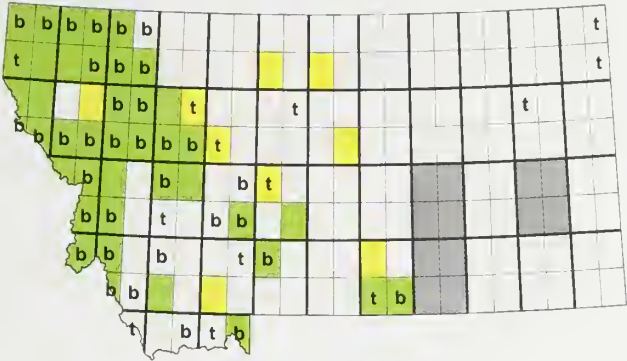
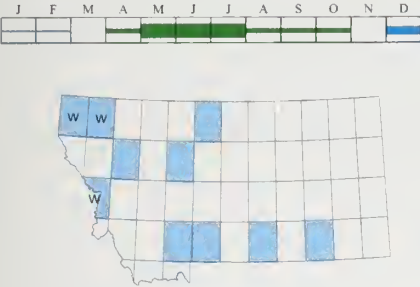
Le Conte's Sparrow
Ammodramus leconteii
 2003-2011 = 26 SOC



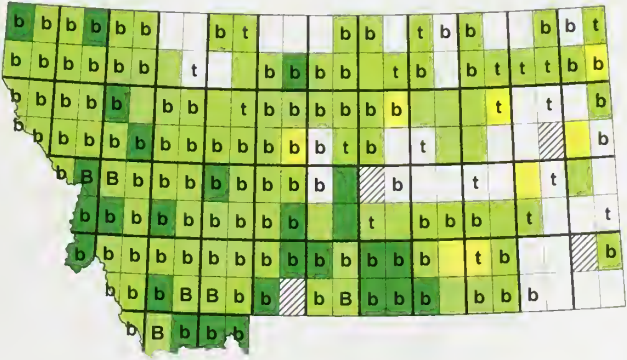
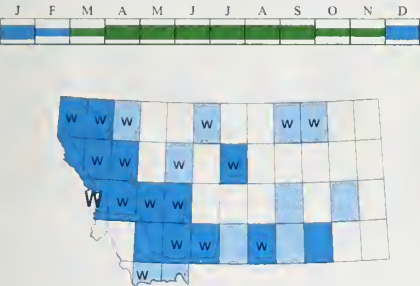
Nelson's Sparrow
Ammodramus nelsoni
 2003-2011 = 107 SOC



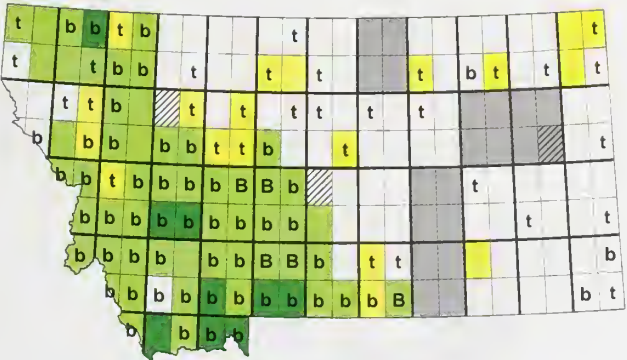
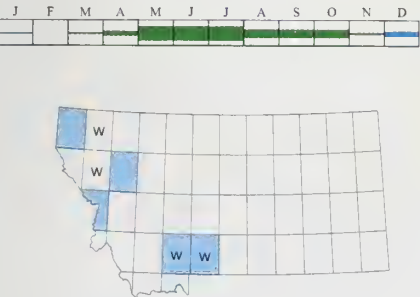
Fox Sparrow
Passerella iliaca
 2003-2011 = 390



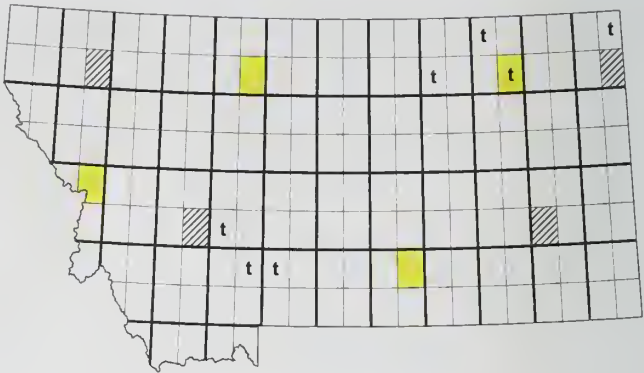
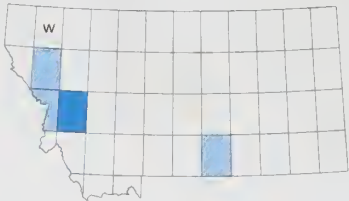
Song Sparrow
Melospiza melodia
 2003-2011 = 4212



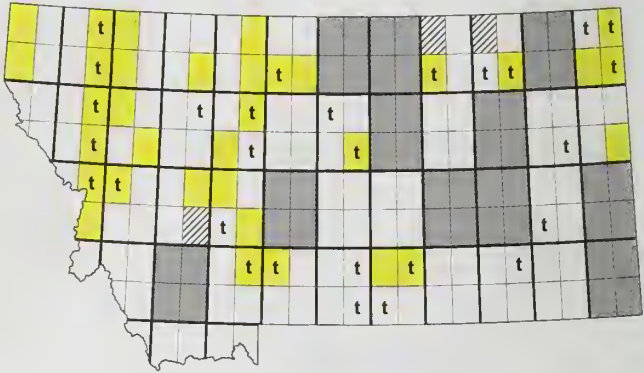
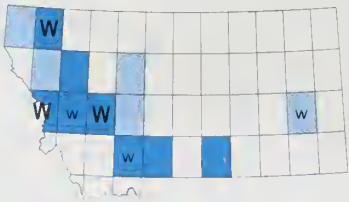
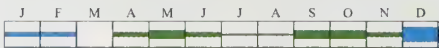
Lincoln's Sparrow
Melospiza lincolnii
 2003-2011 = 1250



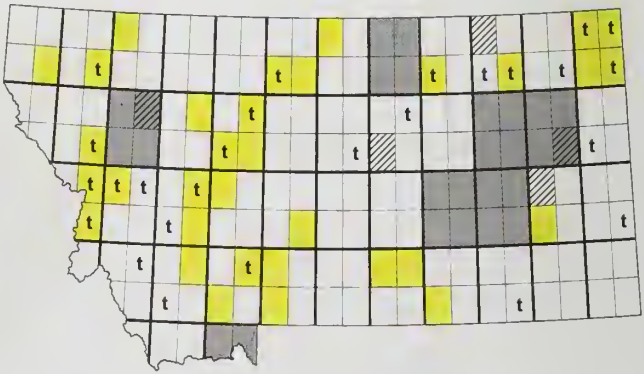
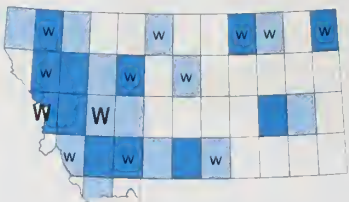
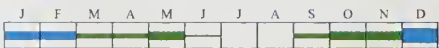
Swamp Sparrow
Melospiza georgiana
 2003-2011 = 13



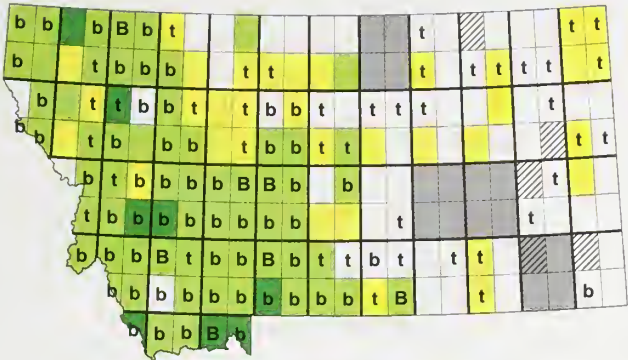
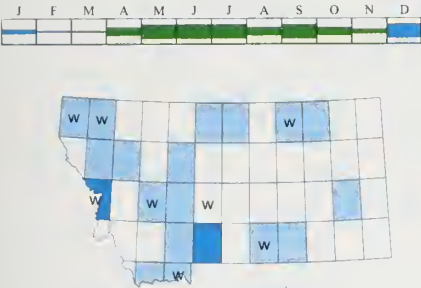
White-throated Sparrow
Zonotrichia albicollis
 2003-2011 = 66



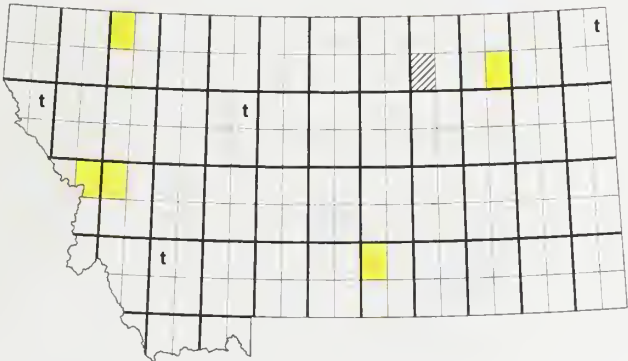
Harris's Sparrow
Zonotrichia querula
 2003-2011 = 100



White-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys
 2003-2011 = 1534



Golden-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla
 2003-2011 = 4 R1

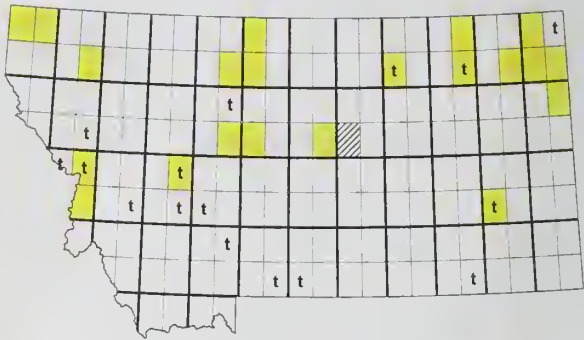
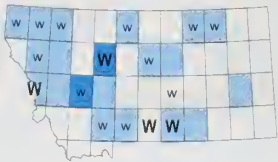


Dark-eyed Junco
Junco hyemalis
 2003-2011 = 7681



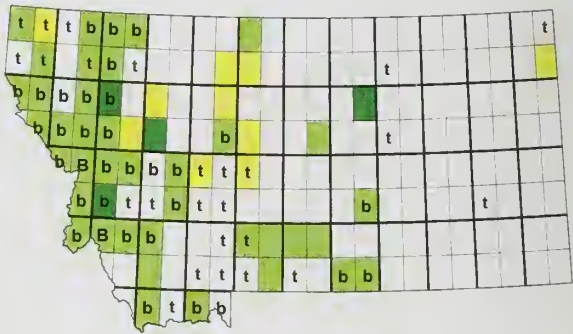
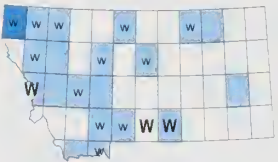
Slate-colored Junco

Junco hyemalis hyemalis / cismontanus
2003-2011 = 93



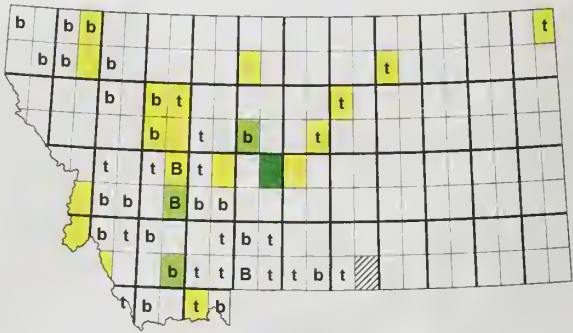
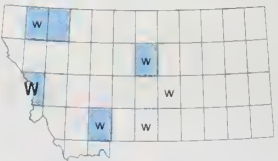
Oregon (Montana) Junco

Junco hyemalis montanus
2003-2011 = 1429

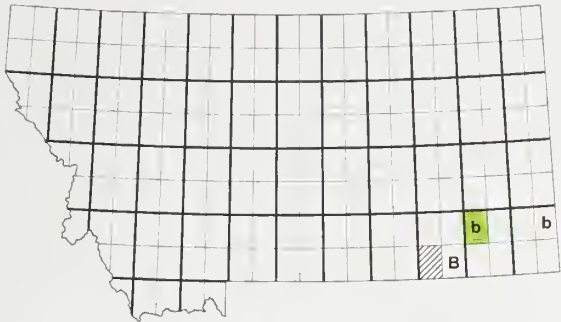
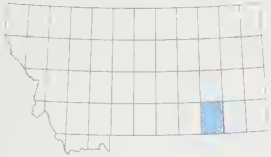
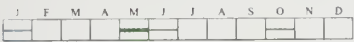


Pink-sided Junco

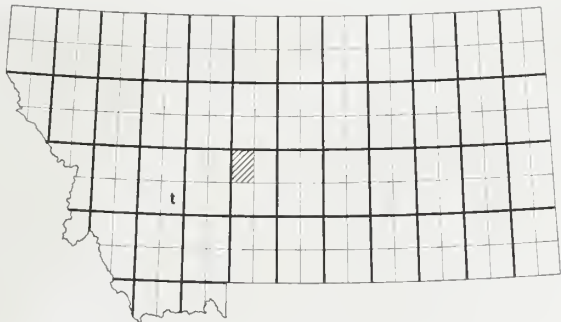
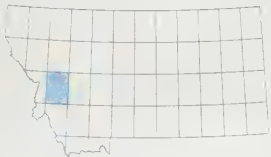
Junco hyemalis mearnsi
2003-2011 = 123



White-winged Junco
Junco hyemalis aikenii
 2003-2011 = 6

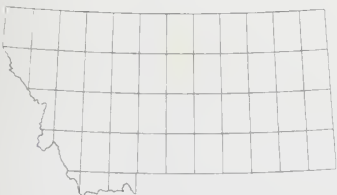
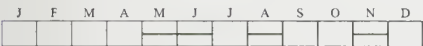


Gray-headed Junco
Junco hyemalis caniceps
 2003-2011 = 1

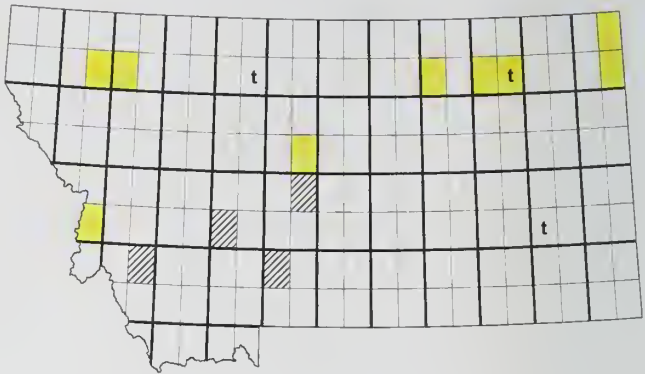
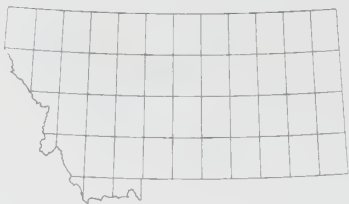


Cardinalidae

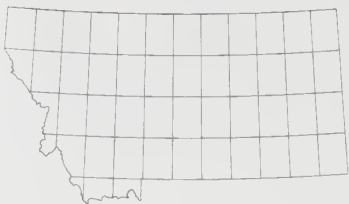
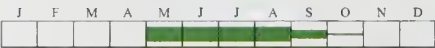
Summer Tanager
Piranga rubra
 2003-2011 = 2 R1



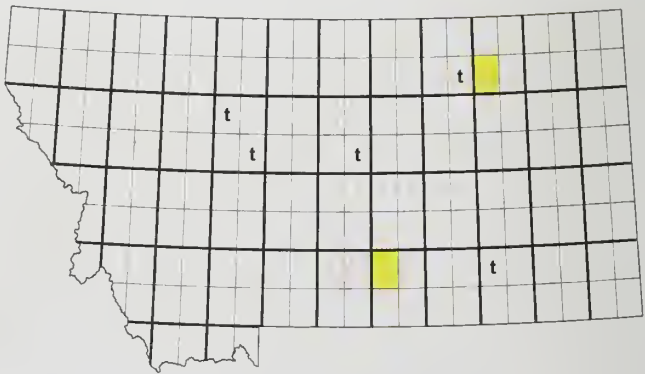
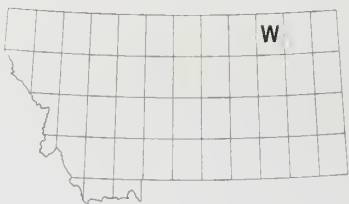
Scarlet Tanager
Piranga olivacea
 2003-2011 = 3 R1



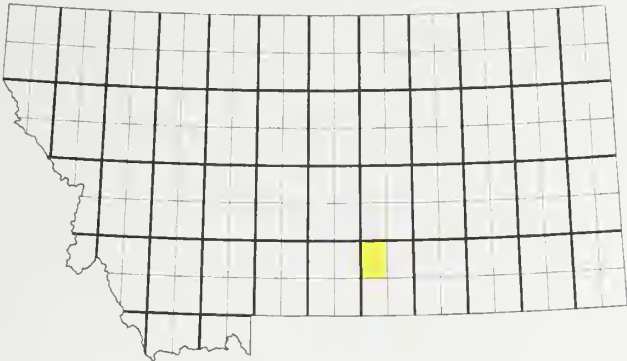
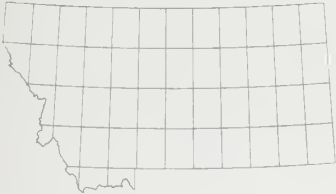
Western Tanager
Piranga ludoviciana
 2003-2011 = 6109



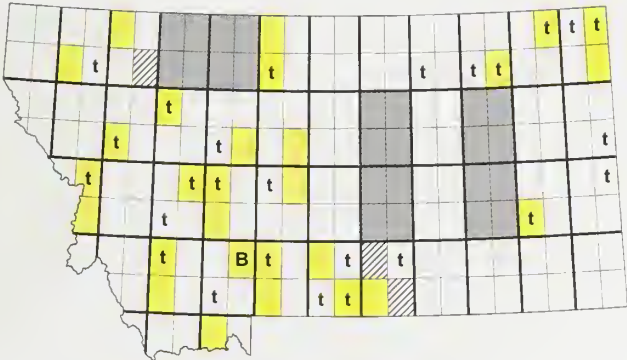
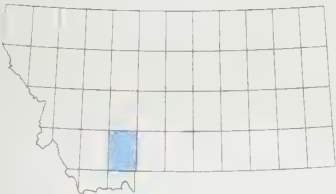
Northern Cardinal
Cardinalis cardinalis
 2003-2011 = 6 R1



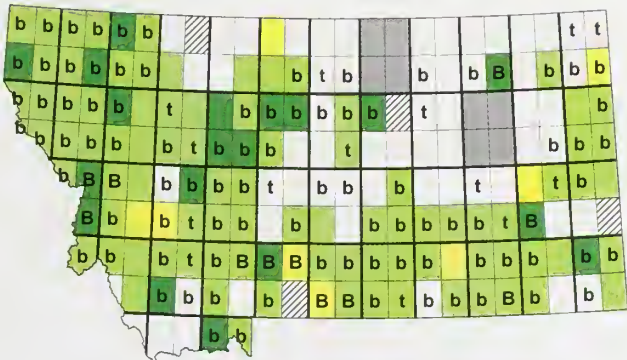
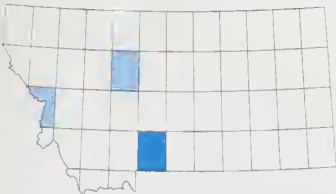
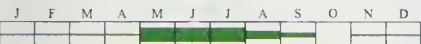
Pyrhuloxia
Cardinalis sinuatus
 2003-2011 = 0 R1



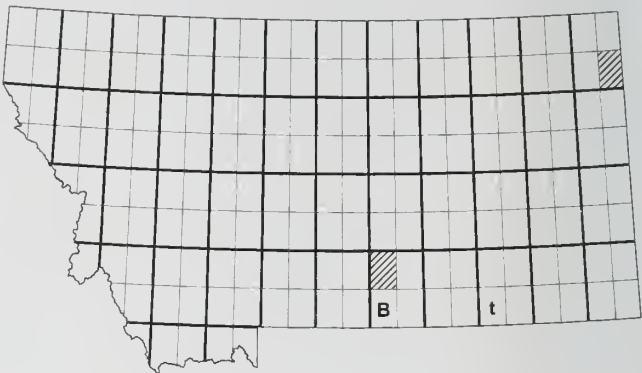
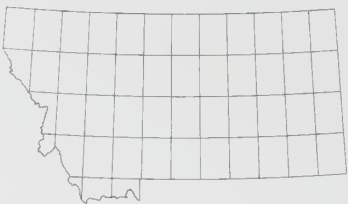
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Pheucticus ludovicianus
 2003-2011 = 61



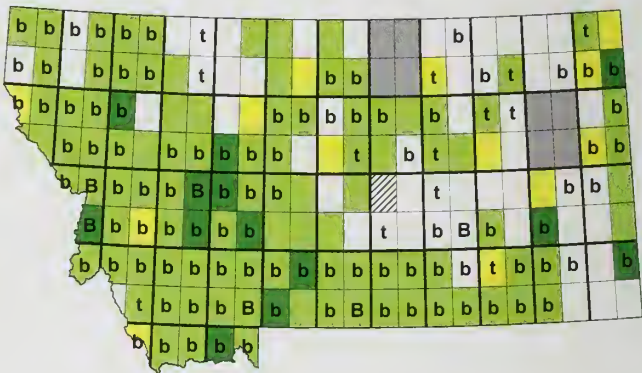
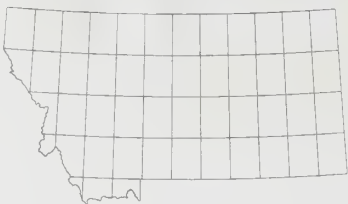
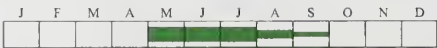
Black-headed Grosbeak
Pheucticus melanocephalus
 2003-2011 = 1207



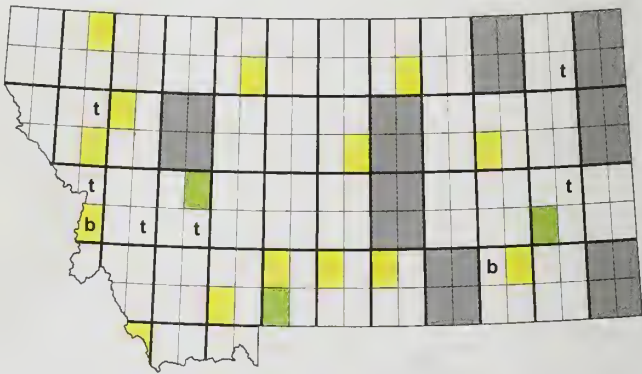
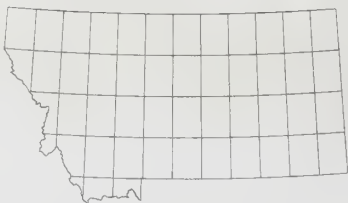
Blue Grosbeak
Passerina caerulea
 2003-2011 = 7 R2



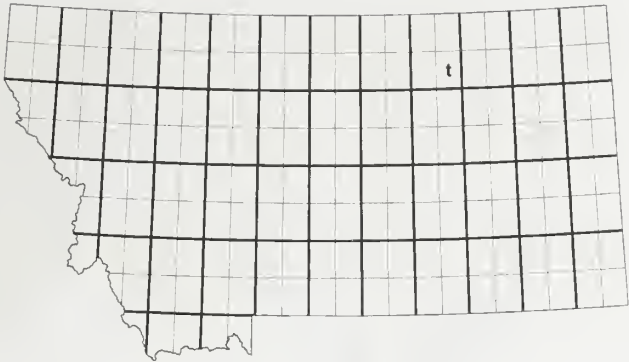
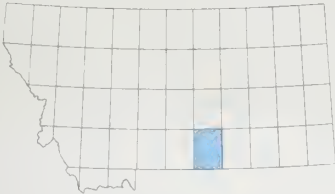
Lazuli Bunting
Passerina amoena
 2003-2011 = 1677



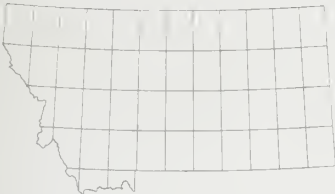
Indigo Bunting
Passerina cyanea
 2003-2011 = 11



Painted Bunting
Passerina ciris
 2003-2011 = 1 R1

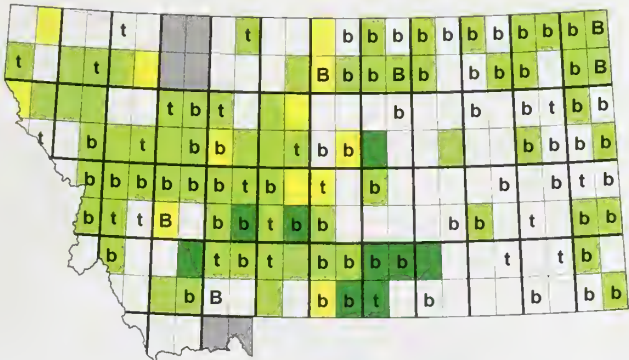
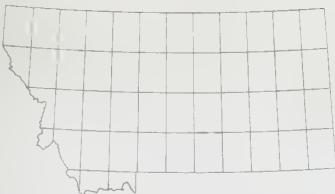


Dickcissel
Spiza americana
 2003-2011 = 44 SI

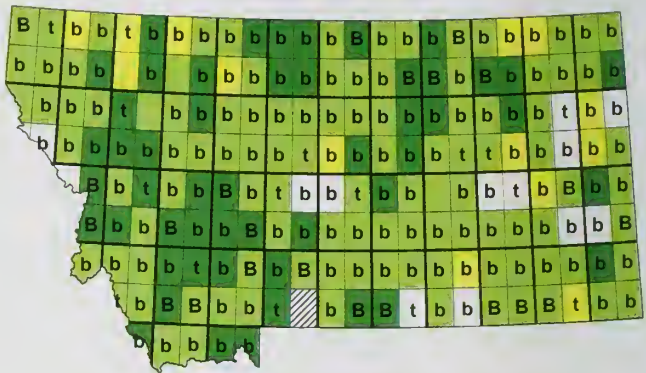
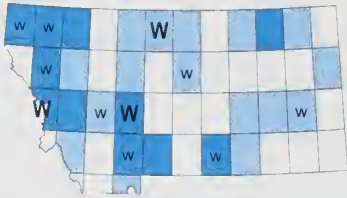


Icteridae

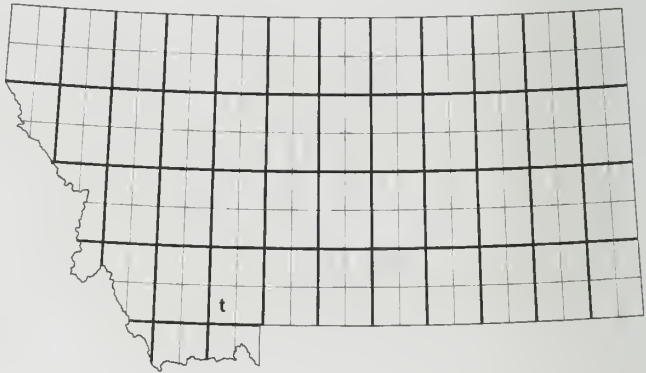
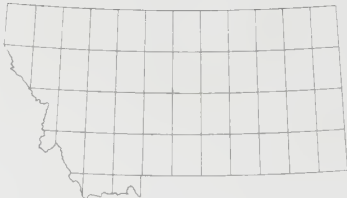
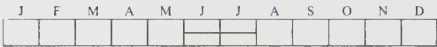
Bobolink
Dolichonyx oryzivorus
 2003-2011 = 588 SOC



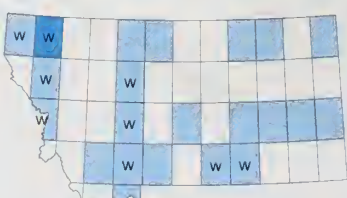
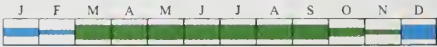
Red-winged Blackbird
Agelaius phoeniceus
 2003-2011 = 5454



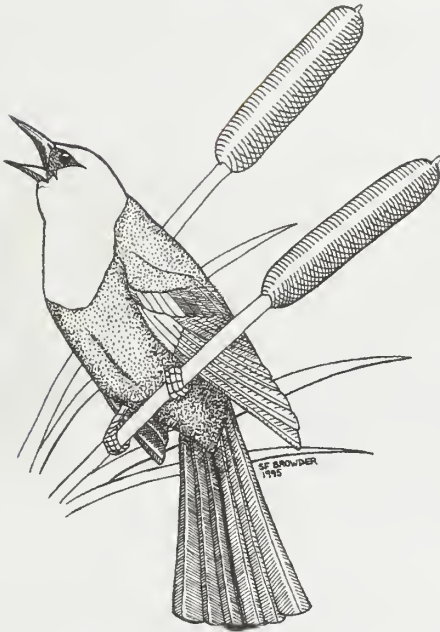
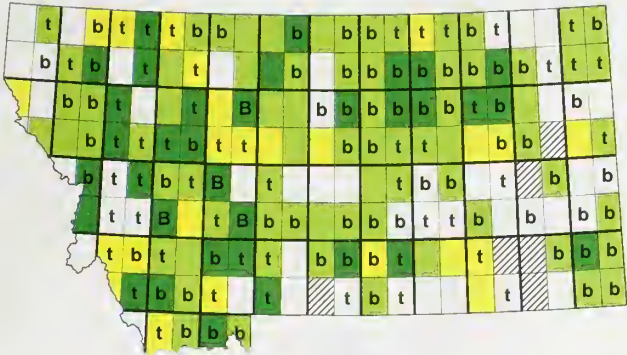
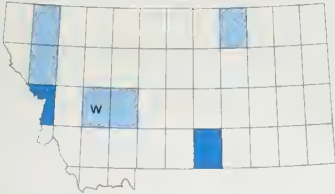
Eastern Meadowlark
Sturnella magna
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



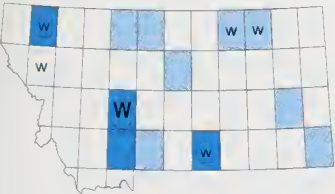
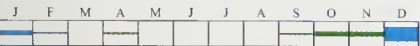
Western Meadowlark
Sturnella neglecta
 2003-2011 = 17702



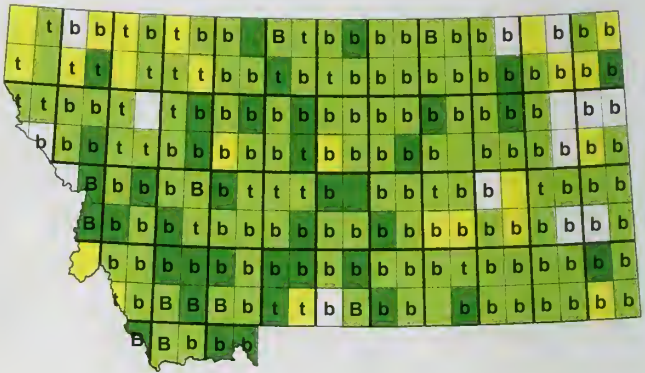
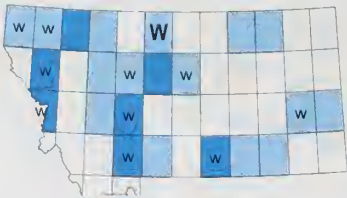
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
 2003-2011 = 1486



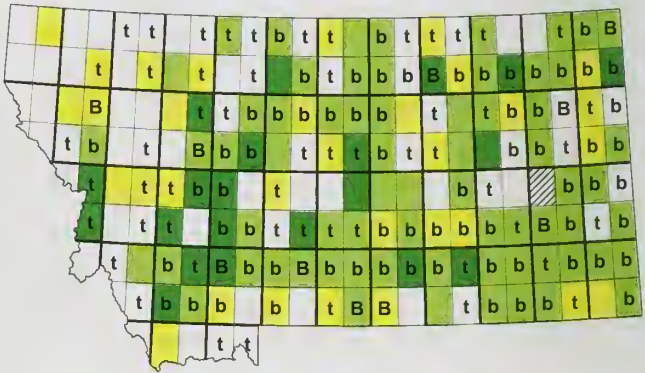
Rusty Blackbird
Euphagus carolinus
 2003-2011 = 21



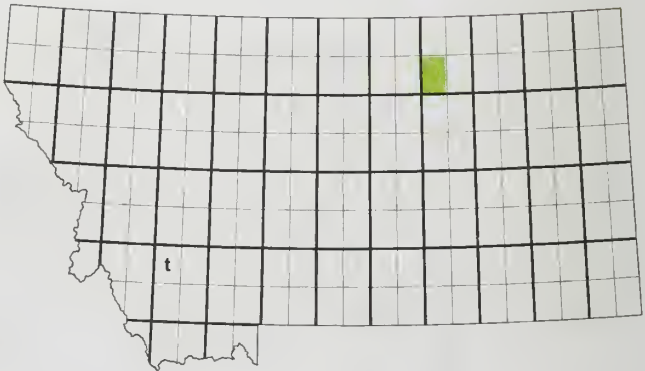
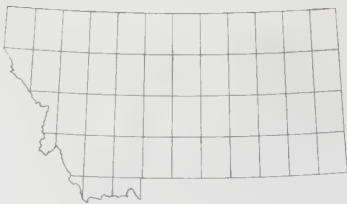
Brewer's Blackbird
Euphagus cyanocephalus
 2003-2011 = 3430



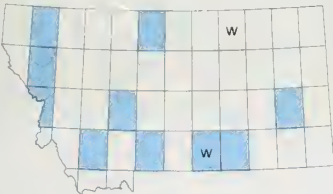
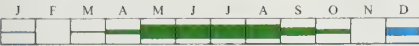
Common Grackle
Quiscalus quiscula
 2003-2011 = 1091



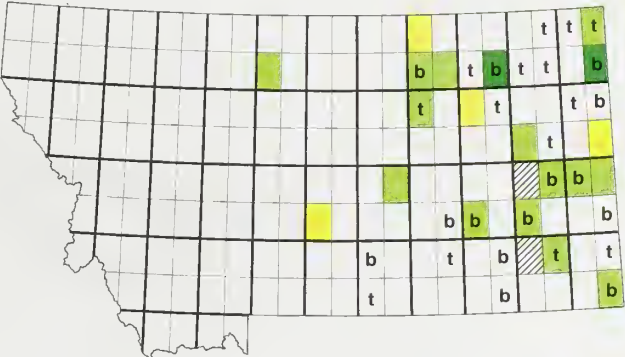
Great-tailed Grackle
Quiscalus mexicanus
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



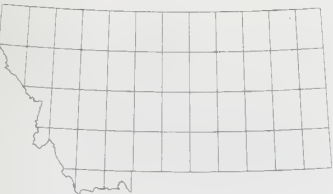
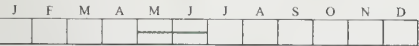
Brown-headed Cowbird
Molothrus ater
 2003-2011 = 8264



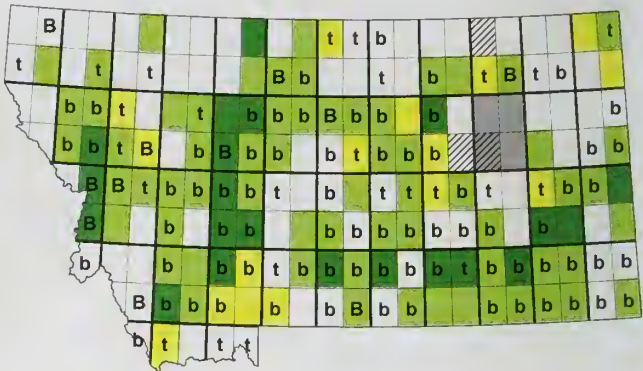
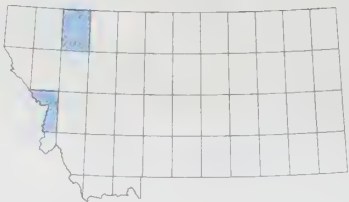
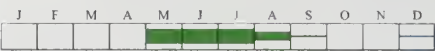
Orchard Oriole
Icterus spurius
 2003-2011 = 78



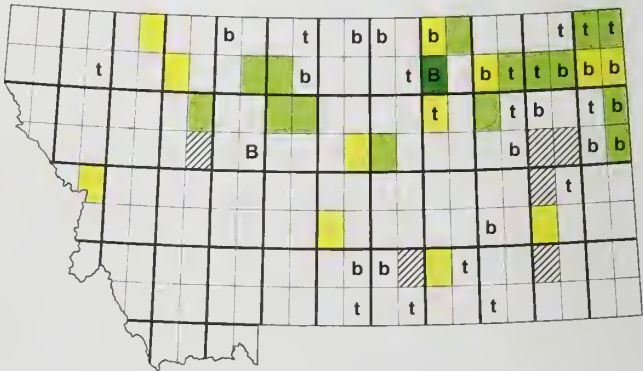
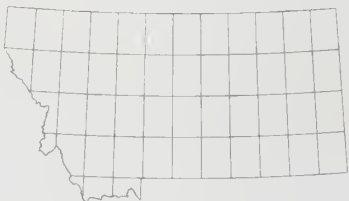
Hooded Oriole
Icterus cucullatus
 2003-2011 = 0 R1



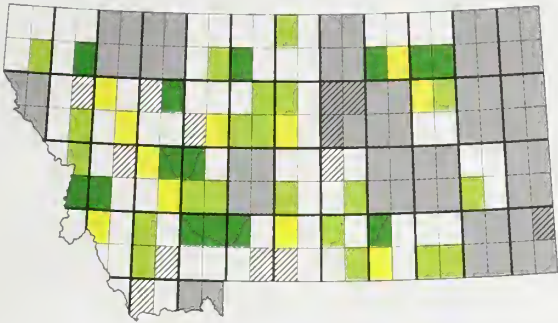
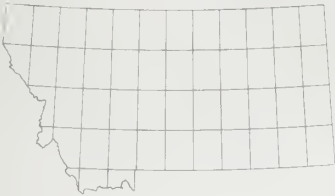
Bullock's Oriole
Icterus bullockii
 2003-2011 = 1161



Baltimore Oriole
Icterus galbula
 2003-2011 = 114

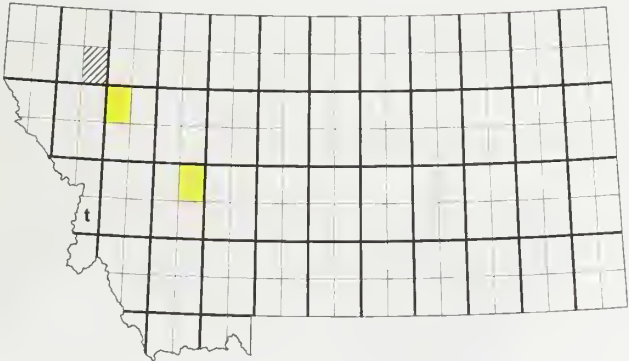
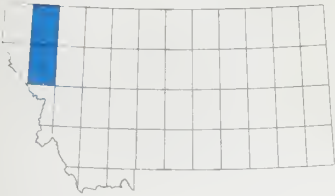
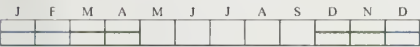


Northern Oriole
Icterus galbula
 2003-2011 = 0

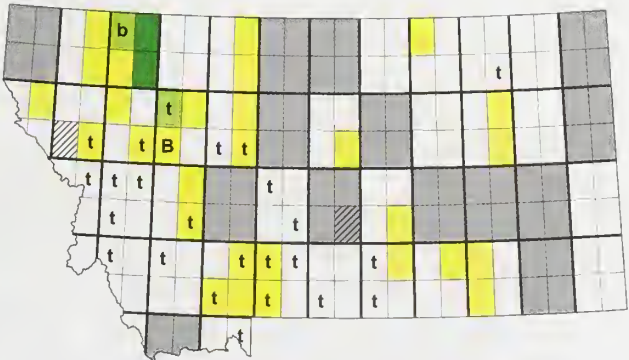


Fringillidae

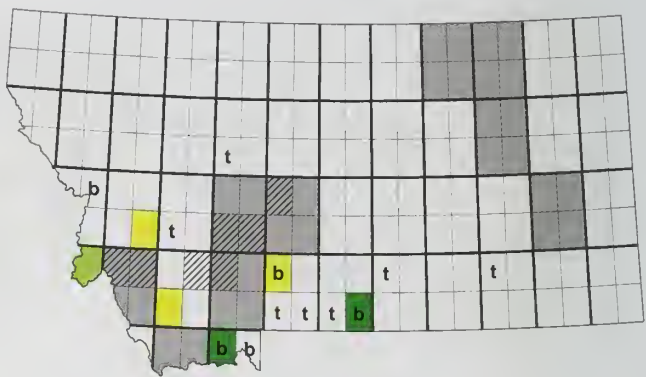
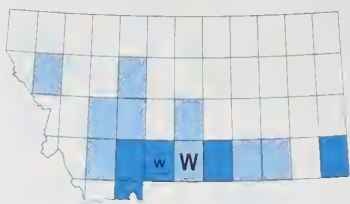
Brambling
Fringilla montifringilla
 2003-2011 = 1 R1



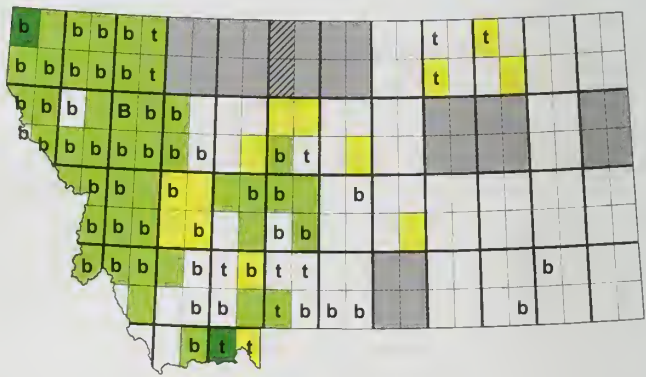
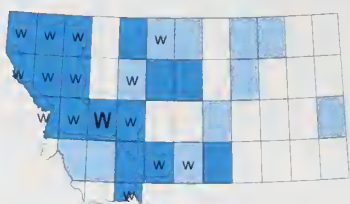
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
Leucosticte tephrocotis
 2003-2011 = 136 SOC



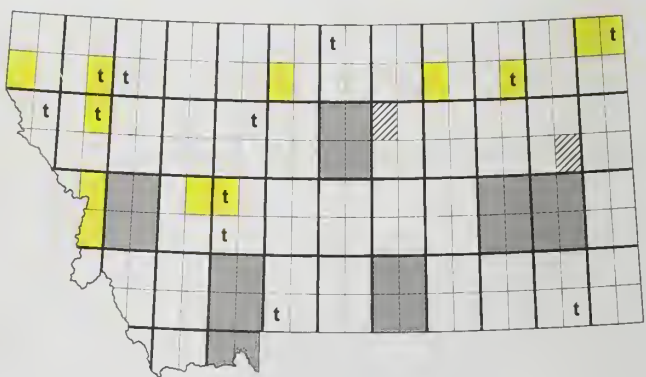
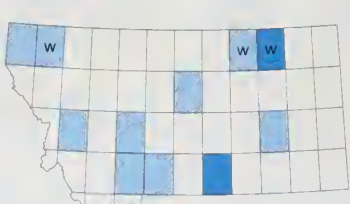
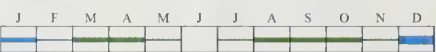
Black Rosy-Finch
Leucosticte atrata
 2003-2011 = 23 SOC



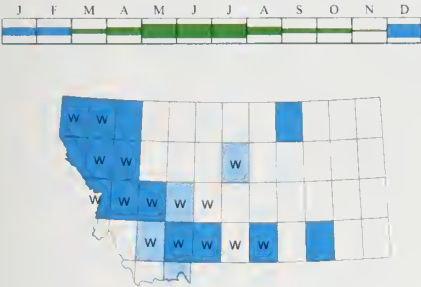
Pine Grosbeak
Pinicola enucleator
 2003-2011 = 364



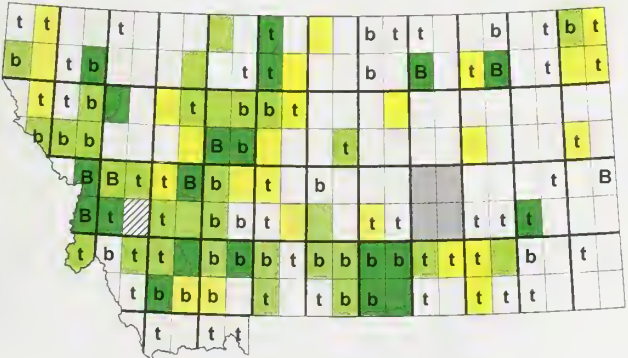
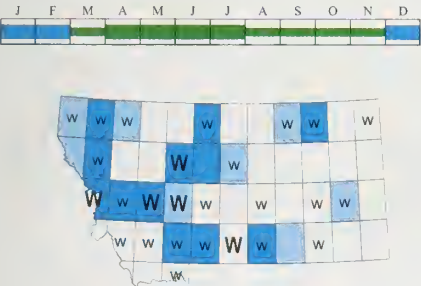
Purple Finch
Carpodacus purpureus
 2003-2011 = 28



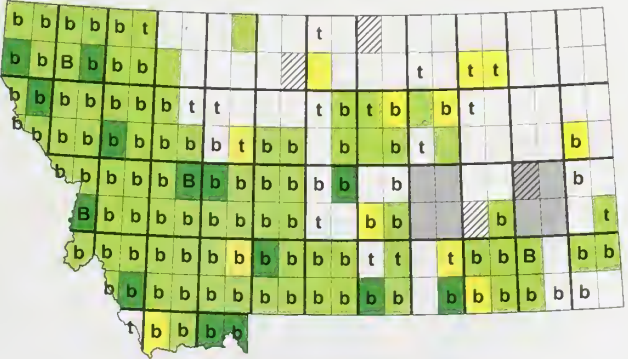
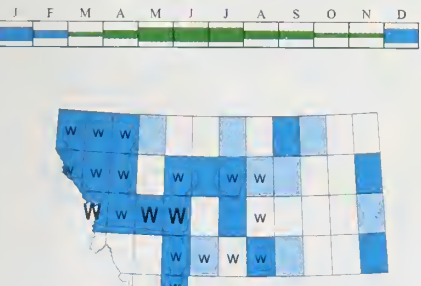
Cassin's Finch
Carpodacus cassinii
 2003-2011 = 794 SOC



House Finch
Carpodacus mexicanus
 2003-2011 = 1213



Red Crossbill
Loxia curvirostra
 2003-2011 = 2688

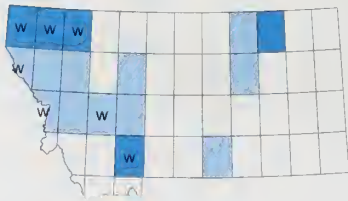
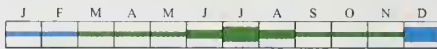




White-winged Crossbill

Loxia leucoptera

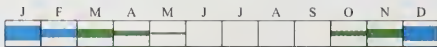
2003-2011 = 84 SI



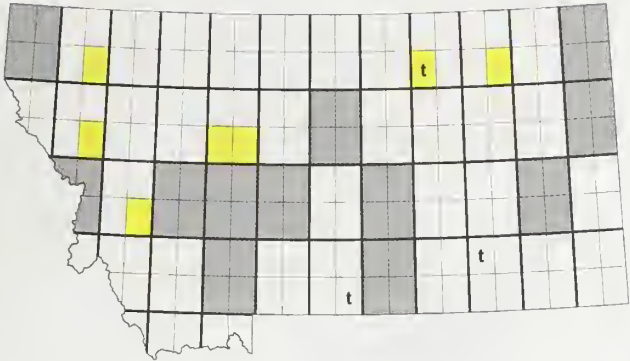
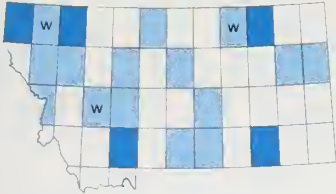
Common Redpoll

Acanthis flammea

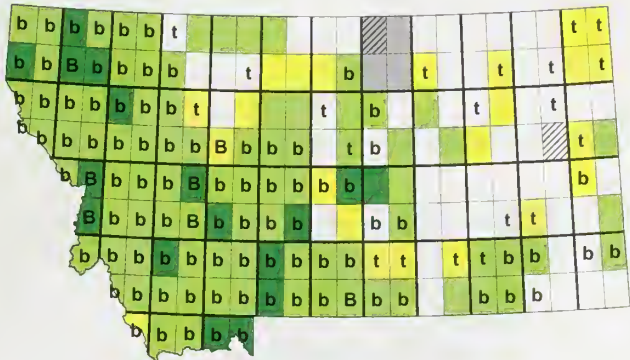
2003-2011 = 190



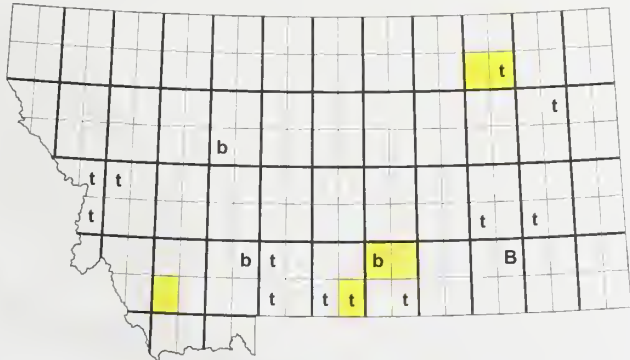
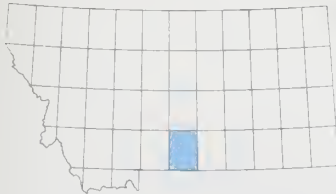
Hoary Redpoll
Acanthis hornemanni
 2003-2011 = 11



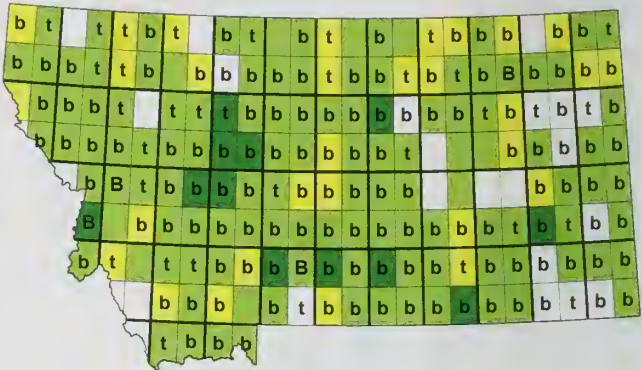
Pine Siskin
Spinus pinus
 2003-2011 = 5533



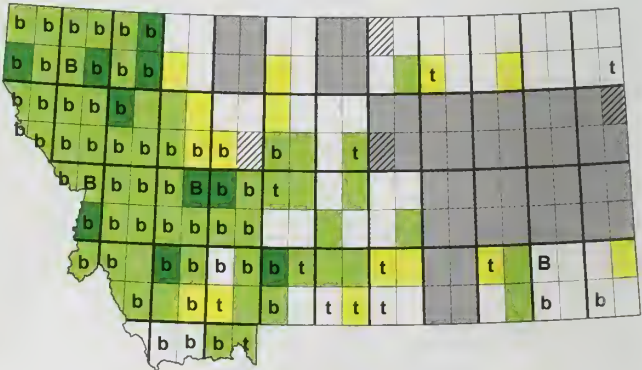
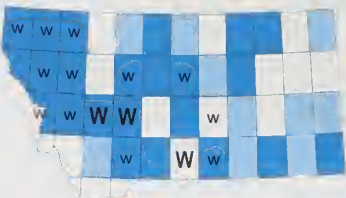
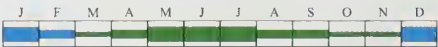
Lesser Goldfinch
Spinus psaltria
 2003-2011 = 22



American Goldfinch
Spinus tristis
 2003-2011 = 2476

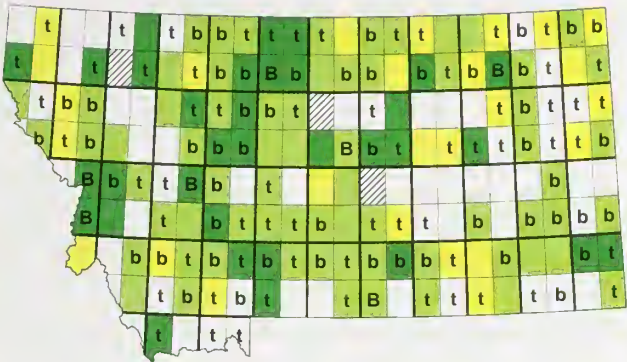


Evening Grosbeak
Coccothraustes vespertinus
 2003-2011 = 797 SOC



Passeridae

House Sparrow
Passer domesticus
2003-2011 = 1333





Appendix A. Submission of Bird Records

This section explains how to submit records to the Montana Bird Distribution (MBD) database, the information required for all observations, and an explanation of the extra information needed for Rare Birds.

How to Submit Records

The MBD Partnership strives to make numerous data-entry options available to promote the stewardship of birds and their habitats in Montana. Observation records entered via any of the routes below will eventually get into the Montana Bird Distribution database. Although there are pluses and minuses to each of these methods, there is no “best way” to submit records. Most of these methods can be found at the Montana Natural Heritage Program’s website at: <http://mtnhp.org/observations.asp>.

Online Record Submission Options:

- **Simple Web-based Animal Observation Form:** <http://mtnhp.org/observationform/>. This simple web-based data entry tool is available for general entry of bird sightings. This tool can be used from any computer, with slower speed internet connections, and on all web browsers.
- **Natural Heritage:** *MapView* <http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer/> and *Natural Heritage Tracker* <http://mtnhp.org/tracker/>. Both of these web applications can be used to view bird records via a dynamic map interface. Both applications also allow the user to see detailed information associated with individual records. The **Natural Heritage MapViewer** is based on newer technology, compatible with PCs and Macintosh computers, accessible from all web browsers, and compatible with slower internet connections. This application also allows users to generate bird lists for each QQLL. Observations can be entered in MapViewer under the “Generalized Observation” task option by clicking on the “Add an Animal Observation” link under the Tools menu. The **Natural Heritage Tracker** is based on older technology, is only compatible with PC computers and Internet Explorer, and requires a high speed internet connection; this application is intended to be phased out over the next few years. Observations can be added under the “Add Animal Observation” tab.
- **eBird:** <https://ebird.org>. Users can enter bird data through eBird, a cooperative project between the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and the National Audubon Society. eBird is an internet-based checklist program that allows birders to post sightings, keep track of their bird lists, manage their personal records, and explore bird observations being reported by other birders. It also has a variety of informative reports available. eBird data will be incorporated into the MBD database at approximately annual intervals.

The eBird and MBD databases capture similar information. However, there are some important points to consider on whether one should be using eBird or entering observations into the MBD database:

- a. Whichever system is used, observations will be more valuable if precise coordinates or reference to a prominent map feature are given, in addition to information on the observed breeding status and relevant comments on what the bird was doing and what habitats it was using.

- b. The MBD database is not meant for (1) reporting daily or multiple entries of backyard birds or (2) field trip bird lists within a season. Instead, if using the MBD database, this information should be collapsed to the highest status (B, b, t, W, w) within the season observed. If an observer is interested in entering detailed entries for backyard or local trips then eBird is the better database to use.
- c. The MBD database strives to document only a single record of a particular bird at a particular location on a particular day. This goal is especially important for “rare” species. If multiple people within a bird outing or group want to submit observations toward their personal bird list, eBird is the more appropriate venue.
- d. The MBD database is focused on gathering observations that include exact location information. Precise location information is especially important for breeding records because this information is commonly used in management and conservation efforts. For breeding observations to influence conservation projects and activities, it is especially important to precisely map each breeding bird record (i.e., do not generalize the location in a large geographic area such as “Fort Peck Lake”; instead, document where on Fort Peck Lake the bird was observed). Similarly, lists of birds for large areas - such as a county, National Park, or Wildlife Refuge - would be more appropriately entered into eBird.

Other Submission Options:

- **MBD Sighting Excel Spreadsheet:** http://mtnhp.org/docs/MBD_Sighting_Form.xls. This form can be downloaded from the Natural Heritage Program website; it is the preferred method for receiving large numbers of bird observation records. Submissions using this format can be added to the main database easily.
- **Adopt a QQL Spreadsheet:** <http://www.mtaudubon.org/birds/distributionQQL>. A simple Excel spreadsheet is available for individuals who want to focus their observations to a specific QQL. Developed as part of an effort to have better coverage of bird records for local areas across the state, this form should be submitted to Montana Audubon.
- **Submit written records:** In order to keep data entry costs and errors at a minimum, we prefer that observers enter their own records using one of the record submission options listed above. However, if an observer selects to submit handwritten records, copies of the form found in Appendix B can be filled in and mailed to: Montana Bird Distribution, Montana Audubon, P. O. Box 595 Helena, MT 59624.

Information Required for All Sightings

The MBD database strives to include only records that are accurate and complete. To be included in the database, every record submitted must have the following information:

- **BIRD SPECIES** (either common or scientific name). Only include observations where the species identification is certain. Comments on numbers of individuals observed, behavior, and habitat are encouraged, but are not required.
- **DATE** of observation. Dates are critical for knowing when birds arrive, breed, overwinter, or migrate through Montana. They also give us a tool for verifying records. For example, a breeding record for a warbler in March would not be accepted without substantial documentation. Consequently, records without dates are not accepted. Date ranges may

be submitted for a list of bird species observed at one locality over time (e.g., a backyard bird list for the summer, or a bird list for a QQLL over a weekend of birding).

- **LOCATION** of observation. A locality description is required (i.e., southeast corner of Wild Horse Lake; 2.0 km northwest of Ear Mountain at headwaters of South Fork Willow Creek; Hwy 287 at Badger Pass; Pumpkin Creek 400 meters west of Volborg; QQLL 19A1; etc.). For finer resolution in determining locations or QQLL boundaries, please refer to the maps found at the back of this book; U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, or U.S. Geological Survey maps; or the *Montana Atlas and Gazetteer* (DeLorme 2011). We encourage the use of map coordinates (preferably latitude and longitude in decimal degrees), but they are not required.
- **STATUS: B, b, t, W, w** (see definitions on page 10 and 11). Observations submitted with a status of “B” or “W” must be accompanied by comments documenting why the designation was used. For backyard bird lists or for areas where an observer documents birds repeatedly during a season, we request submission of only the highest status observed during that season (“B” higher than “b” higher than “t” and “W” higher than “w”).
- **OBSERVER NAME and CONTACT INFORMATION.** This information allows the observation to be credited to the observer and allows the observer to be contacted should more information be needed.

Because of the volume of data being managed and the limited time available for scrutiny of individual submissions, efforts to provide complete and accurate information are *greatly* appreciated!

Reporting Rare Birds

The Montana Bird Records Committee (MBRC) was established in 1991 to review rare and unusual bird sightings. For an officially “Rare” species, a written report must be reviewed and accepted by the MBRC before the record can be entered into the MBD database and included in this publication. MBRC membership, bylaws, and minutes can be found at <http://mtaudubon.org/birds/report.html>.

As of 2012, there were 104 species on the Official State Bird List scarce enough (generally fewer than 20 records) to require a Rare Bird Report be submitted for any sighting. There are notable location (QQLL) exceptions for a small number of additional species (Appendix C). Species not previously documented in the state also need documentation. These birds will be added to the State List (Appendix M) only if the MBRC accepts written accounts from two independent observers, or if the record is verified by a photograph or specimen.

For individuals submitting a rare bird sighting, the observer should describe only what was actually witnessed. Seldom is it possible to observe all details of a bird’s appearance or behavior. The report should be completed as soon as possible following the observation, while details are fresh. Although the main emphasis should focus on describing the species under consideration, it is also important to note how similar species were eliminated. Photographs assist greatly in determining species identification and should be included with the report whenever possible.

The **Rare Bird Report Form** is available in Appendix D and can be downloaded at <http://mtaudubon.org/birds/report.html>. Reports should be sent electronically (preferred) to the email link provided on the MBRC website, or printed and mailed to: Montana Bird Distribution, Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624.

Appendix B. Bird Observation Report Form

Bird Observation Record Sheet

Observations can also be entered online. See: <http://mtnhp.org/observations.asp>.

Observer _____

Contact Information: _____

Common Name	Status (B, b, t, W, or w)*	Date	QQLL	Location (more specific info - including written description; gps location; Township, Range & Section; etc.)	*Comments: explain Status: B, b, t, W, or w. Comments <u>required</u> for "B" (direct evidence of breeding) and "W" (overwintering). Comments encouraged for "b" (indirect evidence of breeding).

Send this form to: MBD – Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624

Appendix C. Rare Birds

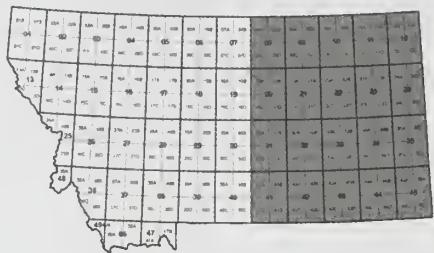
The list below identifies 104 species rare enough in Montana to require full documentation of any reported observations in the state. A species is generally considered rare if it has been recorded fewer than 20 times in the state. Most of the species on this list have been reported less than 20 times in the state and are considered rare throughout Montana (R1); a few species are regionally rare within the state (R2); and one species, Yellow-billed Cuckoo (R3), is considered rare due to its apparent decline in the state. Although more than 20 observations have been recorded, the infrequent documentation of this species over the past twenty five years warrants continued status.

The Montana Bird Records Committee reviews reports of observations of rare species before their inclusion in *Montana Bird Distribution*. Any species not previously seen in the state will only be added to the state list if the committee accepts independent documentation from two or more skilled observers, or if verified by a photograph or specimen.

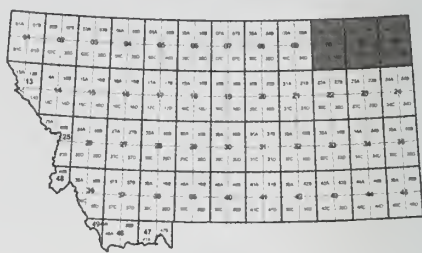
The following species are considered rare throughout Montana unless otherwise marked (R2).

Brant	Great Black-backed Gull	Gray-checked Thrush R2
Cackling Goose R2	Arctic Tern	Wood Thrush
Garganey	Pomarine Jaeger	Curve-billed Thrasher
Tufted Duck	Parasitic Jaeger	Siberian Accentor
Black Scoter	Long-tailed Jaeger	Smith's Longspur
Willow Ptarmigan	Long-billed Murrelet	Golden-winged Warbler
Greater Prairie-Chicken	Ancient Murrelet	Blue-winged Warbler
Red-throated Loon	White-winged Dove	Prothonotary Warbler
Yellow-billed Loon	Inca Dove	Connecticut Warbler
Manx Shearwater	Yellow-billed Cuckoo R3	Kentucky Warbler
Wood Stork	Whip-poor-will	Hooded Warbler
Least Bittern	Ruby-throated Hummingbird R2	Northern Parula
Little Blue Heron	Anna's Hummingbird R2	Bay-breasted Warbler R2
Green Heron	Costa's Hummingbird	Blackburnian Warbler R2
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Pine Warbler
Glossy Ibis	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker R2	Yellow-throated Warbler
White-tailed Kite	White-headed Woodpecker	Prairie Warbler
Mississippi Kite	Eastern Wood-Pewee	Black-throated Gray Warbler
Red-shouldered Hawk	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher R2	Black-throated Green Warbler R2
Crested Caracara	Gray Flycatcher R2	Painted Redstart
Yellow Rail R2	Eastern Phoebe	Eastern Towhee
Common Gallinule	Vermilion Flycatcher	Black-throated Sparrow
Snowy Plover	Ash-throated Flycatcher	Sage Sparrow R2
Black Turnstone	Great Crested Flycatcher	Golden-crowned Sparrow
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	Summer Tanager
Curllew Sandpiper	White-eyed Vireo	Scarlet Tanager
American Woodcock	Yellow-throated Vireo	Northern Cardinal
Red Phalarope	Blue-headed Vireo R2	Pyrrhuloxia
Black-legged Kittiwake	Philadelphia Vireo R2	Blue Grosbeak R2
Little Gull	Western Scrub-Jay	Painted Bunting
Ross's Gull	Carolina Wren	Eastern Meadowlark
Laughing Gull	Bewick's Wren	Great-tailed Grackle
Iceland Gull	Winter Wren	Hooded Oriole
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Sedge Wren R2	Brambling
Glaucous-winged Gull R2	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher R2	

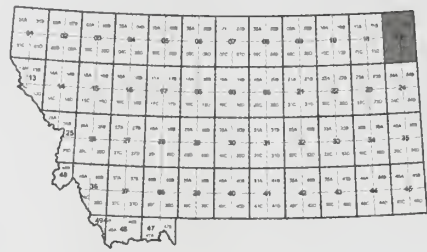
The gray shading on the maps below indicate where no Rare Bird Report Form is necessary for observations of R2 species.



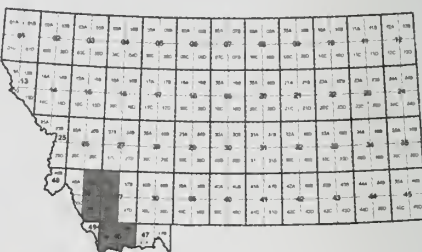
Cackling Goose



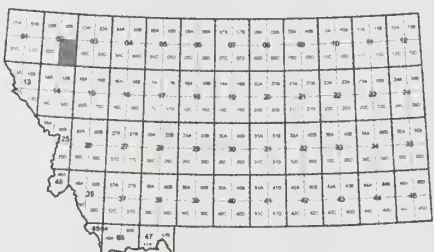
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Bay-breasted Warbler



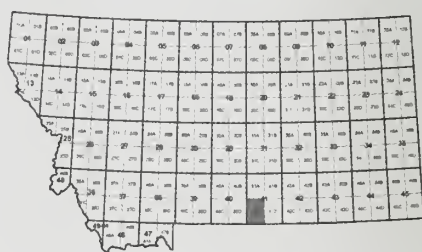
Yellow Rail, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Blue-headed Vireo, Sedge Wren



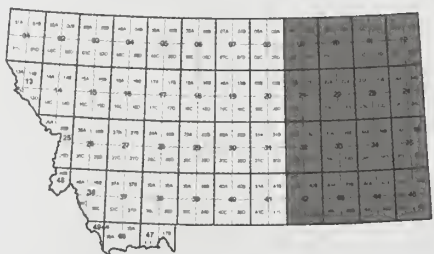
Gray Flycatcher



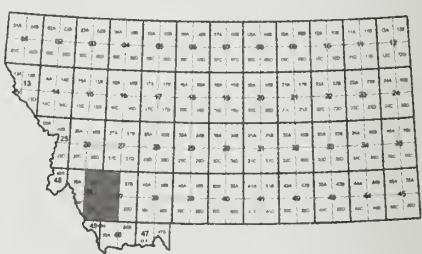
Glaucous-winged Gull



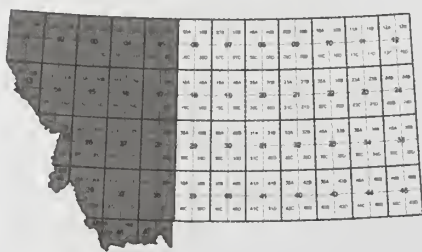
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher



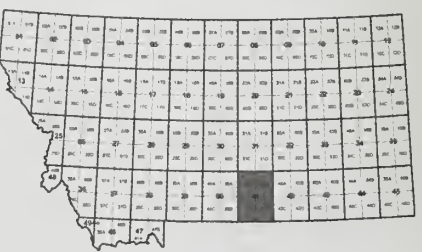
Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Philadelphia Vireo, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Black-throated Green Warbler



Sage Sparrow



Anna's Hummingbird



Blue Grosbeak

Appendix D. Montana Rare Bird Report Form

MONTANA RARE BIRD REPORT FORM

Species:	Observer:	
	Address:	
Date:	Phone:	
	E-mail:	
Photo taken / enclosed?:	Specimen taken?:	
Other observers:		
QLL:	Status (B, b, W, w, t):	Nearest town:
Specific location:		
Latitude / Longitude:		
Describe the habitat:		
Plumage:	Sex / age:	
Quality and direction of light (if applicable):	Optics used:	
Distance from bird:		
Duration of observation:		
Previous experience with species:		
This report was written (from memory, field notes, at time of sighting, etc.):		
Notes:		
Describe the bird. Record only field marks and behaviors you actually saw. State size (compared with other nearby known or common birds). Record relevant information such as color, body shape, bill, legs, voice, behavior, number of individuals, sex, etc.:		
Discuss how similar species were eliminated:		

This document can be found online at <http://mtaudubon.org/birds/report.html>
Send electronically to mtaudubon@mtadubon.org or by mail to Montana Bird Records Committee, Montana Audubon,
P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624 USA.

Appendix E. Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Candidate (C), other Species of Concern (SOC), and Species of Interest (SI)

Listed below are species identified as Animal Species of Concern by the Montana Natural Heritage Program and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks. They include (1) species federally listed under the Endangered Species Act as Endangered, Threatened, or Candidates for federal listing, and (2) U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species, Bureau of Land Management Special Status Species, or other Species of Concern as identified by the Montana Animal Species of Concern Committee. A third category, termed Special Interest, includes species for which supplemental information is requested; generally, these are species with unique breeding habits that warrant further study, whose status and distribution are poorly known in Montana, or have special protection under federal law. **These lists are subject to change.** For current information, contact the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, or Montana Natural Heritage Program (<http://mtnhp.org>).

Birds listed in this appendix are identified in this publication by a **Status** code below their names on the pages with their associated maps: Threatened (T), Endangered (E), Candidate (C), other Species of Concern (SOC), and Special Interest (SI) species.

The precise location for any record of species on these lists is particularly important. Therefore, a detailed description of location, habitat, number of individuals, and behavior should accompany reports for all of the birds in this appendix, and is particularly important for reporting evidence of nesting. Observations can be entered online at the Montana Natural Heritage Program website or reported on the form found in Appendix B and submitted by mail to the Montana Natural Heritage Program, P. O. Box 201800, 1515 East Sixth Avenue, Helena, MT 59620-1800.

Federally Listed Species of Concern

- Greater Sage-Grouse - Candidate
- Whooping Crane - Endangered
- Least Tern - Endangered
- Piping Plover -Threatened
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo - Candidate
(west of Continental Divide)
- Sprague's Pipit - Candidate

Other Species of Concern

Trumpeter Swan	Ferruginous Hawk	Flammulated Owl
Harlequin Duck	Golden Eagle	Burrowing Owl
White-tailed Ptarmigan	Peregrine Falcon	Northern Hawk Owl
Sharp-tailed Grouse	Yellow Rail	Great Gray Owl
Common Loon	Mountain Plover	Black Swift
Horned Grebe	Black-necked Stilt	Lewis's Woodpecker
Clark's Grebe	Long-billed Curlew	Red-headed Woodpecker
American White Pelican	Franklin's Gull	Black-backed Woodpecker
American Bittern	Caspian Tern	Pileated Woodpecker
Great Blue Heron	Black Tern	Alder Flycatcher
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Common Tern	Loggerhead Shrike
White-faced Ibis	Forster's Tern	Pinyon Jay
Northern Goshawk	Black-billed Cuckoo	Clark's Nutcracker

Boreal Chickadee
Brown Creeper
Pacific Wren
Sedge Wren
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Veery
Varied Thrush
Sage Thrasher

Chestnut-collared Longspur
McCown's Longspur
Green-tailed Towhee
Brewer's Sparrow
Sage Sparrow
Baird's Sparrow
Le Conte's Sparrow
Nelson's Sparrow

Bobolink
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
Black Rosy-Finch
Cassin's Finch
Evening Grosbeak

Species of Interest (SI)

Eared Grebe
Barrow's Goldeneye
Hooded Merganser
Bald Eagle
Virginia Rail
Short-eared Owl
Western Screech-Owl
Eastern Screech-Owl

Boreal Owl
Common Poorwill
Chimney Swift
Broad-tailed Hummingbird
Rufous Hummingbird
Cassin's Kingbird
Plumbeous Vireo
Eastern Bluebird

Ovenbird
Black-and-white Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Dickcissel
White-winged Crossbill



Appendix F. Subspecies

As more research and genetic evidence emerges, the potential for taxonomic splits of one or more of the species listed in this Appendix becomes likely. If any of these subspecies are elevated to species status in the future, observations including information on breeding habits and location of these birds will become necessary. This situation can be illustrated through the examples of the Winter Wren and the Whip-poor-will, two recent taxonomic splits with relevance in Montana. The Winter Wren was recently split into three species (Eurasian Wren, Winter Wren, and Pacific Wren); Montana has both North American species. The Winter Wren is a rare migrant to the eastern part of the state, whereas the Pacific Wren is a regular breeder and year-round resident in the western half of the state. Separating existing records for this species was relatively easy, due to habitat comments and their apparent disjunct ranges. Conversely, the Whip-poor-will, a rare bird in Montana, was split into two species: Eastern Whip-poor-will and Mexican Whip-poor-will. Montana's only documented observation of this species did not contain enough information to determine which of the newly named species was observed (which is why the "lumped" name Whip-poor-will, *Caprimulgus* sp., occurs in this edition).

Where information is available, maps displaying both species and subspecies distribution for the birds listed in this Appendix are included in this publication. Bird distribution maps were created for each subspecies to encourage birdwatchers to submit future records at this taxonomic level. No maps appear for the three subspecies of Fox Sparrow due to a lack of data. However, they may be included in future editions.

Species for which information is requested at the subspecies, race, or form level:

Green-winged Teal

Eurasian Green-winged Teal

Northern Flicker

Red-shafted Flicker

Yellow-shafted Flicker

Brewer's Sparrow

Timberline Sparrow

Fox Sparrow

Sooty (Pacific) Fox Sparrow

Slate-colored (Interior West) Fox Sparrow

Red (Taiga) Fox Sparrow

Dark-eyed Junco

Slate-colored Junco

Oregon (Montana) Junco

Pink-sided Junco

White-winged Junco

Gray-headed Junco

Yellow-rumped Warbler

Myrtle Warbler

Audubon's Warbler

Appendix G. Introduced Species

The following species are not native to Montana and were either introduced into or colonized the state on their own after being introduced elsewhere in North America. The Wild Turkey is the only species on the following list native to other regions of the continent. Because these species have bred in the wild and persist in Montana, they are included on the official list of birds for the state. Distribution maps for these species appear in this book. We stress that the introduction of new bird species is regulated in Montana because it may pose a threat to native wildlife, human health, and/or public safety.

Mute Swan	Ring-necked Pheasant	Eurasian Collared-Dove
Chukar	Wild Turkey	European Starling
Gray Partridge	Rock Pigeon	House Sparrow

The Cattle Egret is not identified as introduced in Montana as its presence in North America is considered a natural expansion of its native range. Originally from subtropical and tropical Africa and Asia, the Cattle Egret colonized northeastern South America in the late 1870's. It arrived in the United States by the early 1940's, and was first documented in Montana in May 1974 in the Bitterroot Valley (QLL 25D).

Individuals of the following species are not native to Montana but, at times, do occur in the state. Their initial presence resulted from the release and/or escape of captive-raised birds; in some cases these releases are ongoing. Some may breed in the wild and survive for multiple years (e.g., California Quail), but they have not maintained wild populations long enough to conclude that they persist naturally in the state. Therefore, they do not appear on the official list of birds of Montana, and maps on their distribution do not appear in this book.

California Quail	Northern Bobwhite	Ringed Turtle-Dove
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The Northern Bobwhite appeared in previous editions of *Montana Bird Distribution*, but no maps for this species were included in the 6th edition nor in this edition. Northern Bobwhites were widely transplanted in Montana during the latter part of the 19th century and became established for some time. All of these birds died out many years ago, and we believe all recent records are from birds released or escaped from captivity. We are not aware of a single case where escaped bobwhites have persisted for the 10 years regarded as minimal for an established occurrence (Wright 1996).

The status of California Quail in Montana has been a point of on-going debate. Their continued and increasing presence in parts of the state, especially the Bitterroot Valley, has raised the question of whether this species should be added to the official list of Montana birds. Although many observers have documented this species successfully breeding, as well as persisting through wintering months (Christmas Bird Count data), the continued release of captive birds into the region prevents any quantitative assessment of their status. The Montana Bird Records Committee, the organization responsible for the official checklist of birds of Montana, voted in 2011 against adding the California Quail to the official state bird list. The Committee will continue to monitor the status of the California Quail in the state through collection of relevant observations, annual datasets, and research efforts.

Appendix H. Hypothetical Records

All reports of species new to Montana must be reviewed and accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee (MBRC) in order to be included in the MBD database. The MBRC requires at least one of the following for approval of first state records: a specimen, a definitive photograph, or independent documentation by two or more skilled observers.

“Hypothetical records” are for observations of species for which we have convincing reports in Montana, but which have not been added to the official state list by MBRC or by previous compilers of *Montana Bird Distribution* because of specific, identified reasons. The species listed below are placed on the hypothetical records list for the reasons noted. Other species have been reported, but details were insufficient to warrant inclusion here.

Common Crane (*Grus grus*): QLL 12B, 1999. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.

Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*): QLL 09C, 2001. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.

Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*): QLL 27B, 1984. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*): QLL 24B, 1995 and QLL 12B, 2007. Both observations with convincing details, but both were single-observer sightings.

Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*): QLL 03A, 1962. Carried over from previous editions. Original observer interviewed by P.D. Skaar in 1971, resulting in Skaar's placement of species on hypothetical list. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.

Virginia's Warbler (*Oreothlypis virginiae*): QLL 41C, 2005. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.

Hermit Warbler (*Setophaga occidentalis*): LL 38, 2005. Convincing details provided, but hybrid origin could not be ruled out.

Cassin's Sparrow (*Peucaea cassinii*): QLL 29C, 1999. Sight record with convincing details, but independent documentation from two observers absent.

Since the 6th edition of *Montana Bird Distribution* was published, the following species have been removed from the hypothetical list and placed on the official list:

Glossy Ibis: QLL 16B, 05/2002; first documented state record.

Iceland Gull: QLL 17B, 12/2005; first documented state record.

Long-billed Murrelet: 15C, 06/1985; accepted by Wright (1997). Previously presented as Marbled Murrelet. Record reviewed and accepted by MBRC as Long-billed Murrelet.

Blue-winged Warbler: QLL 09C, 05/2006; first documented state record.

Painted Bunting: QLL 41A, 12/1999; report submitted and accepted by MBRC in 2003.

Appendix I. Extinct Species

The Passenger Pigeon is the only species recorded in Montana known to be extinct. The last reported specimen of this species was a “young” bird collected on 23 August 1874 near Waterton Lake in Glacier National Park (Latilong 4) by Elliott Coues. This specimen is still in the rare bird display at the U.S. National Museum. Grinnell (1876) reported “small companies in July [1875] along the Missouri River bottom, where it was doubtless breeding” between the mouth of Yellowstone River and Carroll (townsite 38 miles above mouth of Musselshell River) on the Missouri River. Earlier records showed the Passenger Pigeon inhabiting latilongs 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 17, 24, 26, and 41.

Appendix J. A Summary of Bird Record Information by Latilong

The following maps (Figure 3 and 4) use the latilong system to summarize the information stored in the Montana Bird Distribution database in two different ways. Both maps generally reflect bird locations, but they also reflect where our contributors are watching birds and submitting records.

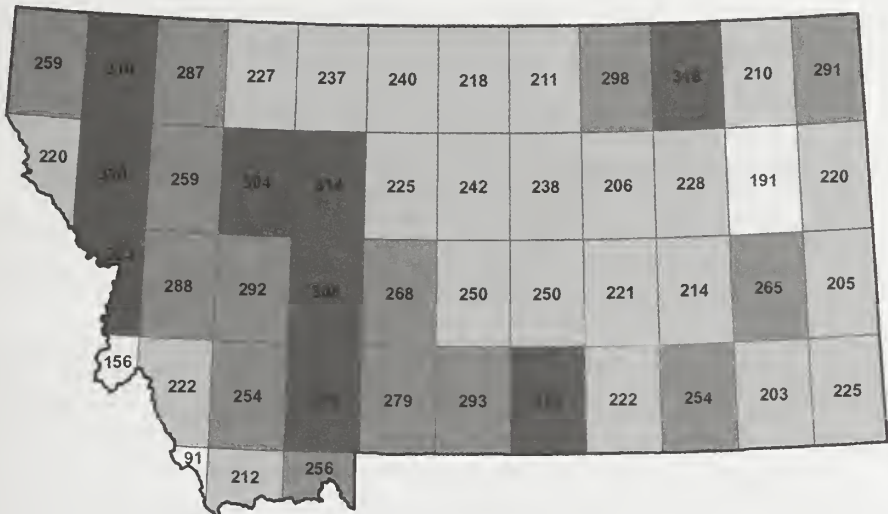


Figure 3. Species Richness by Latilong. The map shows the total number of bird species that have been reported in each latilong. Shading represents general species richness for each latilong; the center number is the total number of species recorded in that latilong (out of the statewide total of 427).

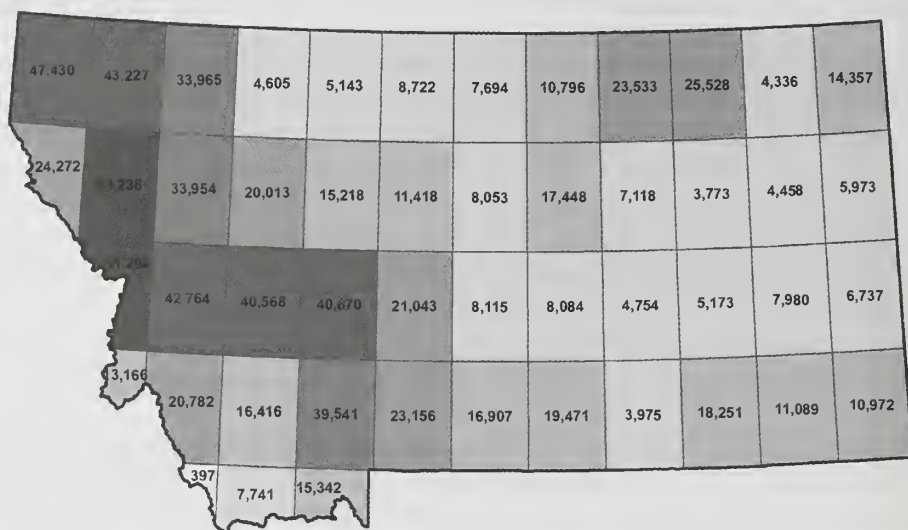


Figure 4. *Total Records by Latilong.* The map shows the total number of bird records for all species reported for each latilong. Shading represents general observation numbers reported for each latilong; the center number is the total number of records for that latilong. This figure can alert birders to areas of the state that are poorly documented.

Appendix K. Why Bird Distribution Information is Important

Bird records in the MBD database directly help bird conservation in Montana. Submission of current bird observations ensures that Montana continues to have reliable, objective information about the status and distribution of bird species. This information has many uses, including:

Informing Resource Development Decisions. Resource managers and developers benefit significantly from information on sensitive bird species and their habitats. This information is used by the private and public sectors for planning timber sales, subdivisions, utility and pipeline corridors, weed control efforts, wind farm siting, oil and gas extraction, mines, highway construction, and more. Providing easy access to this information saves untold dollars, reduces conflicts, and decreases delays in decision-making. Knowing where and when sensitive species are present helps developers avoid needless impacts and protect habitat in order to maintain healthy bird populations.

Identifying Species of Concern. Keeping accurate records in the MBD database on the state's most vulnerable bird species aids resource managers, decision-makers, conservationists, and businesses. This information is used by Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks and the Montana Natural Heritage Program to maintain the Montana Animal Species of Concern list. This list contains native Montana animals that are considered to be "at risk" due to declining population trends, threats to their habitats, and/or restricted distribution (Table 1). This list also identifies animals for which additional data are needed before an accurate status assessment can be made. As of April 2012, there were 66 bird Species of Concern.

Assisting with Stewardship of Species of Concern. Understanding our vulnerable species and their habitats also improves the success of resource management and conservation efforts. Although designation as a Species of Concern (Appendix E) provides no regulatory protection, these designations allow resource managers and decision-makers to make proactive decisions regarding species conservation and data collection priorities. Keeping records on the status of species in one location provides everyone

Documenting Changes in Migration Patterns Over Time. Reporting spring and fall arrival dates for migratory birds, as well as overwintering records, will help Montanans understand how species are responding to climate change. This information can then be used to assist with long-term conservation efforts of our bird species in a warming world.

Identifying Important Habitats for Regional Planning. Bird records with detailed habitat information and/or those that are precisely mapped can be used to create models that predict habitat suitability for species. As an example, the map in Figure 7 predicts where the best habitat for Sprague’s Pipit can be found in the state. Habitat maps such as this are being used by a variety of resource management agencies in regional planning efforts for the benefit of bird Species of Concern.

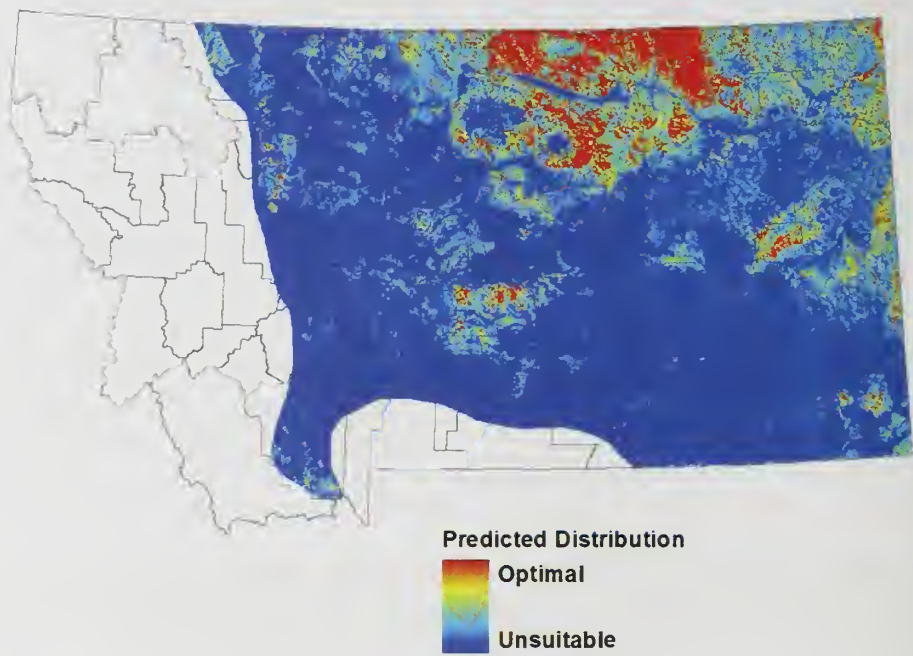


Figure 7. Predicted habitat suitability map for Sprague’s Pipit.

Providing Natural History Information on Birds to the Public. The Montana Field Guide summarizes the biology, distribution, status, habitat use, and other natural history information for Montana’s birds, as well as other animals, plants, and habitat types. This web-based resource is used by natural resource professionals, K-12 and university students, the general public from throughout Montana, and around the world. The Montana Field Guide is a cooperative project between the Montana Natural Heritage Program and Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks and can be found at <http://fieldguide.mt.gov/>.

Providing Important Bird Information for Habitat Protection Efforts. Table 1 classifies Montana birds by optimal bird habitat, noting the number of Species of Concern found in each major habitat type. Derived from the MBD database, this information helps provide the basis for management decisions at the local and state level. Understanding habitat and species associations can aid efforts to protect habitats representing a disproportionate amount of critical habitat for Montana’s bird species. For example, while wetland and riparian habitats make up approximately 4% of Montana’s land base; they provide optimal habitat for 102 (39%) of the state’s breeding birds, 51 (72%) of the state’s pass-through migrants, and 31 (49%) of the state’s Species of Concern.

Table 1. Optimal habitats for Montana's 336 bird species that are known to breed, migrate through, or overwinter in the state. Species of Concern are identified. Ninety one rare species, which have been seen in Montana fewer than 20 times, are excluded from this table.

Optimal Habitat Type	Total Birds	Breeding Birds (Percent)	Migrant Birds	Species of Concern (SOC) (Percent)	Percent SOC in this habitat	Species of Concern (SOC). NOTE: <u>underlined/bolded birds</u> are threatened (T), endangered (E), or candidate (C) species under the Endangered Species Act.
Alpine	4	3 (1.2%)	1	3 (4.5%)	75.0%	White-tailed Ptarmigan, Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch, Black Rosy-Finch
Cliff	5	5 (1.9%)	0	1 (1.5%)	20.0%	Peregrine Falcon
Grasslands	29	29 (11.2%)		9 (13.6%)	31.0%	Golden Eagle, Mountain Plover, Long-billed Curlew, Burrowing Owl, Sprague's Pipit (C) , Chestnut-collared Longspur, McCown's Longspur, Baird's Sparrow, Bobolink
Forest	85	73 (28.1%)	13	14 (21.2%)	16.5%	Northern Goshawk, Flammulated Owl, Northern Hawk Owl, Great Gray Owl, Black-backed Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Pinyon Jay, Clark's Nutcracker, Boreal Chickadee, Brown Creeper, Pacific Wren, Varied Thrush, Cassin's Finch, Evening Grosbeak
Shrub and forest	12	8 (3.1%)	4	1 (1.5%)	8.3%	Green-tailed Towhee
Sagebrush/shrub	21	18 (6.9%)	3	8 (12.1%)	38.1%	Greater Sage-Grouse (C) , Sharp-tailed Grouse, Ferruginous Hawk, Loggerhead Shrike, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Sage Thrasher, Brewer's Sparrow, Sage Sparrow
Wetland/riparian	153	102 (39.2%)	51	30 (45.5%)	19.6%	Trumpeter Swan, Harlequin Duck, Common Loon, Horned Grebe, Clark's Grebe, American White Pelican, American Bittern, Great Blue Heron, Black-crowned Night-Heron, White-faced Ibis, Yellow Rail, Whooping Crane (E) , Piping Plover (T) , Black-necked Stilt, Franklin's Gull, Least Tern (E) , Caspian Tern, Black Tern, Common Tern, Forster's Tern, Yellow-billed Cuckoo (C) , Black-billed Cuckoo, Black Swift, Lewis's Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Alder Flycatcher, Sedge Wren, Veery, LeConte's Sparrow, Nelson's Sparrow
Shrub and riparian	2	2 (0.8%)			0%	
Generalists	15	13 (5.0%)	2		0%	
Open habitat	6	5 (1.9%)	3		0%	
Woody draws	4	2 (0.8%)			0%	
TOTAL	336	260	77	66		

Appendix L. Contributors to this Edition

More than 10,000 records

Steve Gniadek, Paul Hendricks, Harriet Marble, and Gary Swant

From 5000 to 9999 records

Charles Carlson, Coburn L. Currier, Georgia Frazier, Brett Gullett, Wayne Harper, Denver Holt, Susan Lenard, Mike Lesnik, David Lockman, Chris Paige, Dwain Prellwitz, Susan Reel, and Jim Sparks

1000 to 4999 records

Ellie and Larry Akins, John Ashley, Eric Atkinson, Bobby Baker, Lewis Barnett, Clifton Barry, Dwight Bergeron, Sharon Browder, John Carlson, Daniel Casey, Phyllis Casperson, Lynn Clark, Mary Crowe-Costello, Jill Davies, Gordon Dicus, Steve Dinsmore, Kristi DuBois, Kirk Eakin, Deborah Goslin, John Grensten, Ed Harper, S.W. Haywood, Kathryn Hicks, Chris Hoff, Pamela Hunt, Mitch Hurt, S.T. Hyland, Radd Icenoggle, Barbara Jaquith, Danielle Anne Jones, Nate Kohler, Larry Langstaff, David Laufenberg, Janene Lichtenberg, Elizabeth Madden, Jeff Marks, Stephen Martin, Bryce Maxell, Tracy McCreery, Jennifer Nagy, Ted Nordhagen, Barb Pitman, Caleb Putnam, Eric Rasmussen, Ryan Rauscher, Jeremy Roberts, James Rogers, William Roney, Scott Ross, Don Sasse, Don Skaar, Henning Stabins, Kate Stone, Jim Story, Karen Stutzman, Daniel Sullivan, Terry Toppins, Dale Tribby, Ramona Kay Turnbull, Kent Undlin, Lynn Verlanic, Virginia Vincent, Jim Waldo, David Waller, Jeffrey Warren, Wayne Weber, Robin Wolcott, and Stephanie Wood

500 to 999 records

Dan Bachen, Ellen Baker, Jason Bivens, Edward Boyd, Bob Bramblett, James Brown, Durel Carstensen, Rab Cummings, David DeSante, Ronan Donovan, Debra Elwood, David Ely, Robert Eng, Gina Gahagan, Stephanie Gillin, John Gobeille, Pat Grantham, Kristina Gunderson, Andrew Guttenberg, Nick Hajdukovich, Philip Henson, Elizabeth Hill, Judy Hoy, Joe Johnson, Jon King, Frederick Klasner, Kathleen Knaphus, Craig Knowles, Marisa Lipsey, Lisa Lister, Bill Long, Robert Lubbers, Curtis Lund, Terry McEneaney, Jay McGowan, Kris McLean, Guy McWethy, Janet Millard, Heather Nenninger, Matthew Ocko, Patricia O'Connor, Tonja Opperman, Ellison Orcutt, John Prange, Adam Quinn, Beverly Skinner, Douglas Stotz, Brian Sullivan, Jay Sumner, James Swanson, Ted J. Torgerson, Mike Vennard, Bernard Volet, Dean Waltee, Susan Weller, Michelle Williams, Melissa Wolfe, Richard Yates, and Jock Young

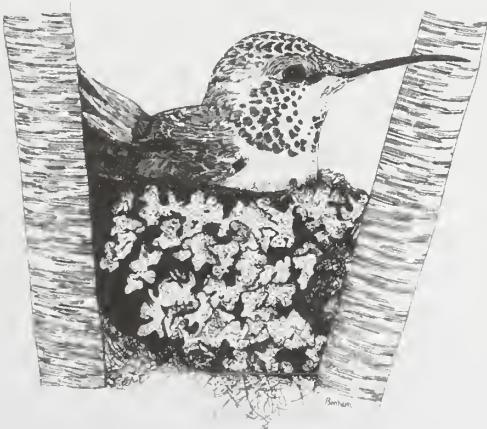
100 to 499 records

Jan Allen, Michael Andersen, John Anderson, Renner Anderson, Kirk Andrews, Nick and Paula Anich, Frederick Atwood, M. Barrick, Ned and Gigi Batchelder, Dale Becker, Mikael Behrens, Katie Benzel, Jeff Berglund, J. Berner, Jim Berry, Steve Betchkal, Ashley Beyer, Michael Bowen, Mike Boyce, Alan Bragg, Julie Breeden, Aaron Brees, Lou Bruno, Christopher Burney, Hunter Burningham, Geoff Butcher, Nancy Butkovich, Rory Cameron, Richard Cannings, Russell Cannings, Jay Carlisle, Steve Carson, Bruce Carter, Linda Chittum, Carolee Colter, Shilo Comeau, Anne and Kenneth Cook, Carey Cooper, Jacob Cooper, Charlotte Corkran, Patricia Corry, Joshua Covill, Charles Crawford, Mark Crawford, Mark Cress, Bob Crowley, Chad Cyrus, Kelsey Dalton, Steven Dawes, Andre Desrochers, Dave Dickson, Mac R. Donofrio, Arnie Dood, Paul Drescher, Steve Drilling, James Dunn, Peter Dunwiddie, Christopher Eliot, Chris Elphick, Laura Elze, Paulette Epple, Roger Evans,

Erin Fairbank, Patrick Farmer, Vanessa Fields, John Finnegan, Mike Fisher, John Fitzpatrick, Dennis Flath, Jenny Flesch, Robert Foppe, Toline Gallagher, Rob Gappert, Maureen Geiger, Barbara Geller, Mel Goff, Daniel Gomez, Andrew Grainger, Bob Green, Jim Greene, Dale Gunderson, Richard Guthrie, Margaret Hahr, Nate Hall, Cliff Halverson, Joe Hanfman, Janet Hardin, Rita Harding, Christopher Harris, Lou Ann Harris, Bob Haynes, Stan Heath, Charles Hedeem, Bernie Hildebrand, Beth Hill, Shannon Hilty, Barton Hoag, Ray Hodson, Robert Hoffmann, Alex Hughes, Heather Hundt, Richard Hutto, Andrew Jakes, Ashley Jensen, August Johnson, Peggy Joki, Cedron Jones, Janice Jorgensen, Thomas Kallmeyer, Adam Kent, Craig Kesselheim, Jack Kirkley, Ethan Kistler, Marvin Krook, Mari Krumwiede, Nancy LaFramboise, Scott Lang, David Lautenbach, Debbie Leick, Jeremy Linden, Kurt Lindsay, Tim Ludwick, Peter Lundberg, Laura Lundby, Geof Lynn, Susan Maclin, Mary Anne Marjamaa, Bob Martinka, William Matthews, Terence McClelland, Andrew McGann, John McKeever, Matt McKim-Louder, Poody McLaughlin, Adam Messer, Annie Meyer, Craig Miller, Mark Mizak, Jim Moore, Karen Moulder, Jennifer Muscha, Lewis Myers, Susan Newell, Dan Nickerson, Johan Nilsson, Tim O'Brien, Marty O'Malley, John Parker, Marcia Parker, Grace Pearsall, Jody Peters, Dick Porter, Paul Prappas, Charles Pregler, Bill Pulliam, Christie Quarles, Barbara Quinlan, Brett Quiring, Michael Rabenberg, Bill Rainey, Larry Rau, Richard Reading, Monte Reder, Tom Reed, James Reichel, Van Remsen, Marco Restani, Kenneth Rieker, Wendy Rihner, Bob Ringler, Greg Risdahl, Ralph Rogers, Forrest Rowland, Jennifer Rycenga, Thomas Sanders, Karla Sartor, Kari Sawyer, Scott Schuette, Sandy Schull, Mary Schvetz, Michael Schwitters, Kimberly Sellers, Nathan Senner, David Shea, Maria Shepherd, Steve Sherman, Kate Shick, Neil Simpson, James Sipiora, Winter Smith, Ty Smucker, John Spencer, Leslie Starr, Andy Stepniewski, Monty Sullins, Brian Sullivan, Mark Sullivan, Shannon Swanson, Pete Swigert, Alex Taft, Lance Tanino, Bryan Tarbox, Graham Taylor, Steve Taylor, Fred Tilly, Steve Ting, Patrick Toomey, Neil Travis, Mark Traxler, Wayne Tree, Van Truan, C. Vince, Martha Vogt, Ben Wagner, Brett Walker, Larry Weeks, Phil Wegener, Herbert Weigl, Hillary Welch, Jackie Weller, Harold Wentland, George West, Chelsey Whenham, Stu and Rynel Wickend, Tate Wilcox, Aubrey Williams, Jason Wilmot, Rob Wingard, Steve Winger, Linda Winnie, Chris Wright, David Wroblewski, Ben Young, Sarah Young, Kathi and J. Kamps Younger, James Zelenak, and Michael Zielinski

1 to 99 records

More than two thousand individuals contributed from 1 to 99 records; each of these is of value. Space constraints prevent listing every name here, but we extend our THANKS to everyone for contributing their observations and assisting with improving our understanding of bird distributions in Montana.



Appendix M. Checklist of Birds of Montana

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| — Greater White-fronted Goose | — Red-necked Grebe | — American Avocet |
| — Snow Goose | — Eared Grebe | — Spotted Sandpiper |
| — Ross's Goose | — Western Grebe | — Solitary Sandpiper |
| — Cackling Goose* | — Clark's Grebe | — Greater Yellowlegs |
| — Canada Goose | — Manx Shearwater* | — Willet |
| — Brant* | — Wood Stork* | — Lesser Yellowlegs |
| — Mute Swan | — Double-crested Cormorant | — Upland Sandpiper |
| — Trumpeter Swan | — American White Pelican | — Whimbrel |
| — Tundra Swan | — American Bittern | — Long-billed Curlew |
| — Wood Duck | — Least Bittern* | — Hudsonian Godwit |
| — Gadwall | — Great Blue Heron | — Marbled Godwit |
| — Eurasian Wigeon | — Great Egret | — Ruddy Turnstone |
| — American Wigeon | — Snowy Egret | — Black Turnstone* |
| — American Black Duck | — Little Blue Heron* | — Red Knot |
| — Mallard | — Cattle Egret | — Sanderling |
| — Blue-winged Teal | — Green Heron* | — Semipalmated Sandpiper |
| — Cinnamon Teal | — Black-crowned Night-Heron | — Western Sandpiper |
| — Northern Shoveler | — Yellow-crowned Night-Heron* | — Least Sandpiper |
| — Northern Pintail | — Glossy Ibis* | — White-rumped Sandpiper |
| — Garganey* | — White-faced Ibis | — Baird's Sandpiper |
| — Green-winged Teal | — Turkey Vulture | — Pectoral Sandpiper |
| — Canvasback | — Osprey | — Sharp-tailed Sandpiper* |
| — Redhead | — White-tailed Kite* | — Dunlin |
| — Ring-necked Duck | — Mississippi Kite* | — Curlew Sandpiper* |
| — Tufted Duck* | — Bald Eagle | — Stilt Sandpiper |
| — Greater Scaup | — Northern Harrier | — Buff-breasted Sandpiper |
| — Lesser Scaup | — Sharp-shinned Hawk | — Short-billed Dowitcher |
| — Harlequin Duck | — Cooper's Hawk | — Long-billed Dowitcher |
| — Surf Scoter | — Northern Goshawk | — Wilson's Snipe |
| — White-winged Scoter | — Red-shouldered Hawk* | — American Woodcock* |
| — Black Scoter* | — Broad-winged Hawk | — Wilson's Phalarope |
| — Long-tailed Duck | — Swainson's Hawk | — Red-necked Phalarope |
| — Bufflehead | — Red-tailed Hawk | — Red Phalarope* |
| — Common Goldeneye | — Ferruginous Hawk | — Black-legged Kittiwake* |
| — Barrow's Goldeneye | — Rough-legged Hawk | — Sabine's Gull |
| — Hooded Merganser | — Golden Eagle | — Bonaparte's Gull |
| — Common Merganser | — Crested Caracara* | — Little Gull* |
| — Red-breasted Merganser | — American Kestrel | — Ross's Gull* |
| — Ruddy Duck | — Merlin | — Laughing Gull* |
| — Chukar | — Gyrfalcon | — Franklin's Gull |
| — Gray Partridge | — Peregrine Falcon | — Mew Gull |
| — Ring-necked Pheasant | — Prairie Falcon | — Ring-billed Gull |
| — Ruffed Grouse | — Yellow Rail* | — California Gull |
| — Greater Sage-Grouse | — Virginia Rail | — Herring Gull |
| — Spruce Grouse | — Sora | — Thayer's Gull |
| — Willow Ptarmigan* | — Common Gallinule* | — Iceland Gull* |
| — White-tailed Ptarmigan | — American Coot | — Lesser Black-backed Gull* |
| — Dusky Grouse | — Sandhill Crane | — Glaucous-winged Gull* |
| — Sharp-tailed Grouse | — Whooping Crane | — Glaucous Gull |
| — Greater Prairie-Chicken | — Black-bellied Plover | — Great Black-backed Gull* |
| — Wild Turkey | — American Golden-Plover | — Least Tern |
| — Red-throated Loon* | — Snowy Plover* | — Caspian Tern |
| — Pacific Loon | — Semipalmated Plover | — Black Tern |
| — Common Loon | — Piping Plover | — Common Tern |
| — Yellow-billed Loon* | — Killdeer | — Arctic Tern* |
| — Pied-billed Grebe | — Mountain Plover | — Forster's Tern |
| — Horned Grebe | — Black-necked Stilt | — Pomarine Jaeger* |

— Parasitic Jaeger*	— Alder Flycatcher	— Marsh Wren
— Long-tailed Jaeger*	— Willow Flycatcher	— Blue-gray Gnatcatcher*
— Long-billed Murrelet*	— Least Flycatcher	— American Dipper
— Ancient Murrelet*	— Hammond's Flycatcher	— Golden-crowned Kinglet
— Rock Pigeon	— Gray Flycatcher*	— Ruby-crowned Kinglet
— Band-tailed Pigeon	— Dusky Flycatcher	— Eastern Bluebird
— Eurasian Collared-Dove	— Cordilleran Flycatcher	— Western Bluebird
— White-winged Dove*	— Eastern Phoebe*	— Mountain Bluebird
— Mourning Dove	— Say's Phoebe	— Townsend's Solitaire
— Inca Dove*	— Vermilion Flycatcher*	— Veery
— Yellow-billed Cuckoo*	— Ash-throated Flycatcher*	— Gray-cheeked Thrush*
— Black-billed Cuckoo	— Great Crested Flycatcher*	— Swainson's Thrush
— Barn Owl	— Cassin's Kingbird	— Hermit Thrush
— Flammulated Owl	— Western Kingbird	— Wood Thrush*
— Western Screech-Owl	— Eastern Kingbird	— American Robin
— Eastern Screech-Owl	— Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*	— Varied Thrush
— Great Horned Owl	— Loggerhead Shrike	— Gray Catbird
— Snowy Owl	— Northern Shrike	— Northern Mockingbird
— Northern Hawk Owl	— White-eyed Vireo*	— Sage Thrasher
— Northern Pygmy-Owl	— Yellow-throated Vireo*	— Brown Thrasher
— Burrowing Owl	— Plumbeous Vireo	— Curve-billed Thrasher*
— Barred Owl	— Cassin's Vireo	— European Starling
— Great Gray Owl	— Blue-headed Vireo*	— Siberian Accentor*
— Long-eared Owl	— Warbling Vireo	— American Pipit
— Short-eared Owl	— Philadelphia Vireo*	— Sprague's Pipit
— Boreal Owl	— Red-eyed Vireo	— Bohemian Waxwing
— Northern Saw-whet Owl	— Gray Jay	— Cedar Waxwing
— Common Nighthawk	— Pinyon Jay	— Lapland Longspur
— Common Poorwill	— Steller's Jay	— Chestnut-collared Longspur
— Whip-poor-will*	— Blue Jay	— Smith's Longspur*
— Black Swift	— Western Scrub-Jay*	— McCown's Longspur
— Chimney Swift	— Clark's Nutcracker	— Snow Bunting
— Vaux's Swift	— Black-billed Magpie	— Ovenbird
— White-throated Swift	— American Crow	— Northern Waterthrush
— Ruby-throated Hummingbird*	— Common Raven	— Golden-winged Warbler*
— Black-chinned Hummingbird	— Horned Lark	— Blue-winged Warbler*
— Anna's Hummingbird*	— Purple Martin	— Black-and-white Warbler
— Costa's Hummingbird*	— Tree Swallow	— Prothonotary Warbler*
— Calliope Hummingbird	— Violet-green Swallow	— Tennessee Warbler
— Broad-tailed Hummingbird	— Northern Rough-winged Swallow	— Orange-crowned Warbler
— Rufous Hummingbird	— Bank Swallow	— Nashville Warbler
— Belted Kingfisher	— Cliff Swallow	— Connecticut Warbler*
— Lewis's Woodpecker	— Barn Swallow	— MacGillivray's Warbler
— Red-headed Woodpecker	— Black-capped Chickadee	— Mourning Warbler
— Red-bellied Woodpecker*	— Mountain Chickadee	— Kentucky Warbler*
— Williamson's Sapsucker	— Chestnut-backed Chickadee	— Common Yellowthroat
— Yellow-bellied Sapsucker*	— Boreal Chickadee	— Hooded Warbler*
— Red-naped Sapsucker	— Red-breasted Nuthatch	— American Redstart
— Downy Woodpecker	— White-breasted Nuthatch	— Cape May Warbler
— Hairy Woodpecker	— Pygmy Nuthatch	— Northern Parula*
— White-headed Woodpecker*	— Brown Creeper	— Magnolia Warbler
— American Three-toed Woodpecker	— Rock Wren	— Bay-breasted Warbler*
— Black-backed Woodpecker	— Canyon Wren	— Blackburnian Warbler*
— Northern Flicker	— Carolina Wren*	— Yellow Warbler
— Pileated Woodpecker	— Bewick's Wren*	— Chestnut-sided Warbler
— Olive-sided Flycatcher	— House Wren	— Blackpoll Warbler
— Western Wood-Pewee	— Pacific Wren	— Black-throated Blue Warbler
— Eastern Wood-Pewee*	— Winter Wren*	— Palm Warbler
— Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*	— Sedge Wren*	— Pine Warbler*

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ___ Yellow-rumped Warbler | ___ Nelson's Sparrow | ___ Rusty Blackbird |
| ___ Yellow-throated Warbler* | ___ Fox Sparrow | ___ Brewer's Blackbird |
| ___ Prairie Warbler* | ___ Song Sparrow | ___ Common Grackle |
| ___ Black-throated Gray Warbler* | ___ Lincoln's Sparrow | ___ Great-tailed Grackle* |
| ___ Townsend's Warbler | ___ Swamp Sparrow | ___ Brown-headed Cowbird |
| ___ Black-throated Green Warbler* | ___ White-throated Sparrow | ___ Orchard Oriole |
| ___ Canada Warbler | ___ Harris's Sparrow | ___ Hooded Oriole* |
| ___ Wilson's Warbler | ___ White-crowned Sparrow | ___ Bullock's Oriole |
| ___ Painted Redstart* | ___ Golden-crowned Sparrow* | ___ Baltimore Oriole |
| ___ Yellow-breasted Chat | ___ Dark-eyed Junco | ___ Brambling* |
| ___ Green-tailed Towhee | ___ Summer Tanager* | ___ Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch |
| ___ Spotted Towhee | ___ Scarlet Tanager* | ___ Black Rosy-Finch |
| ___ Eastern Towhee* | ___ Western Tanager | ___ Pine Grosbeak |
| ___ American Tree Sparrow | ___ Northern Cardinal* | ___ Purple Finch |
| ___ Chipping Sparrow | ___ Pyrrhuloxia* | ___ Cassin's Finch |
| ___ Clay-colored Sparrow | ___ Rose-breasted Grosbeak | ___ House Finch |
| ___ Brewer's Sparrow | ___ Black-headed Grosbeak | ___ Red Crossbill |
| ___ Field Sparrow | ___ Blue Grosbeak* | ___ White-winged Crossbill |
| ___ Vesper Sparrow | ___ Lazuli Bunting | ___ Common Redpoll |
| ___ Lark Sparrow | ___ Indigo Bunting | ___ Hoary Redpoll |
| ___ Black-throated Sparrow* | ___ Painted Bunting* | ___ Pine Siskin |
| ___ Sage Sparrow* | ___ Dickcissel | ___ Lesser Goldfinch |
| ___ Lark Bunting | ___ Bobolink | ___ American Goldfinch |
| ___ Savannah Sparrow | ___ Red-winged Blackbird | ___ Evening Grosbeak |
| ___ Grasshopper Sparrow | ___ Eastern Meadowlark* | ___ House Sparrow |
| ___ Baird's Sparrow | ___ Western Meadowlark | |
| ___ Le Conte's Sparrow | ___ Yellow-headed Blackbird | |

* Rare species in Montana



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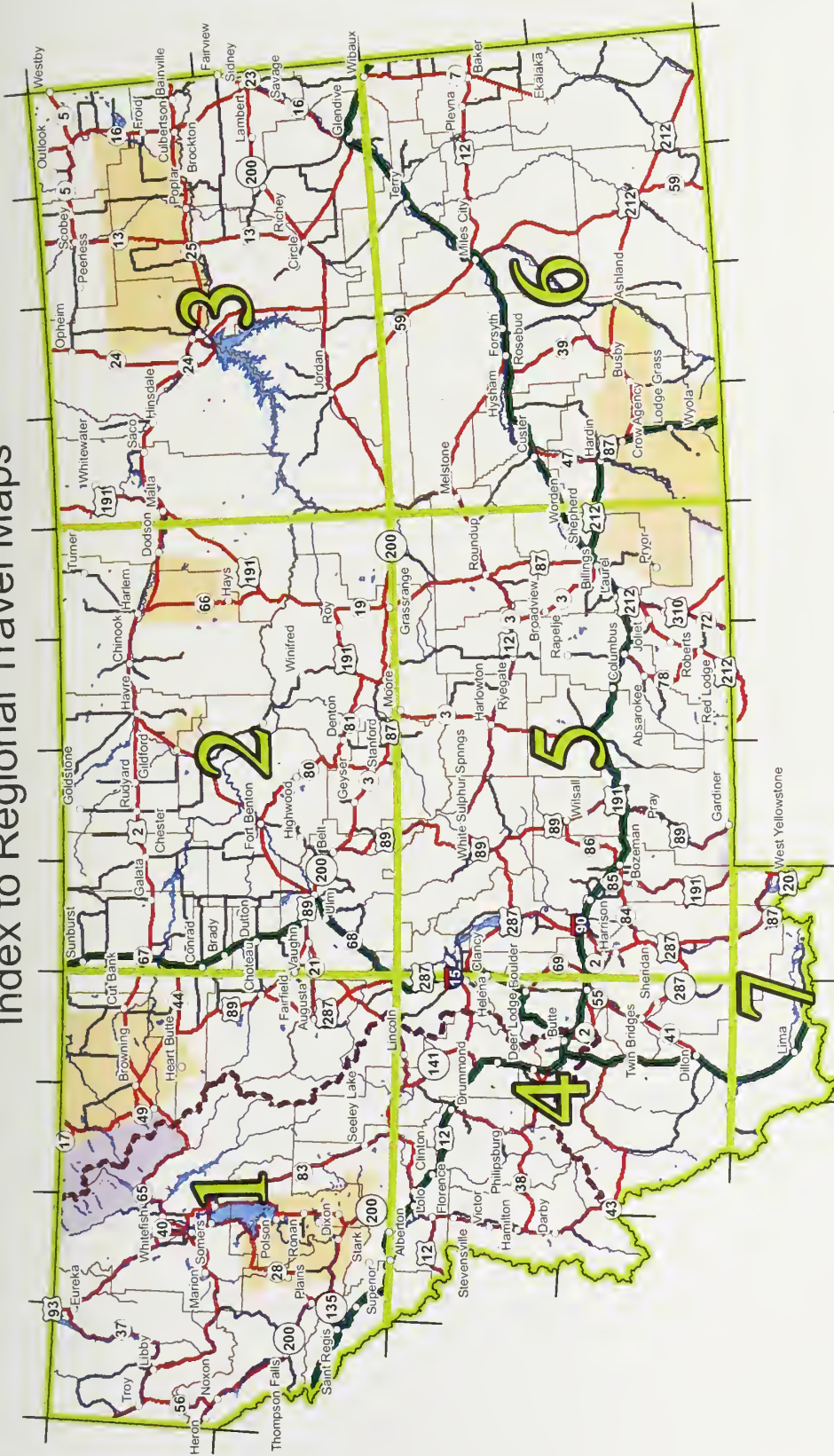
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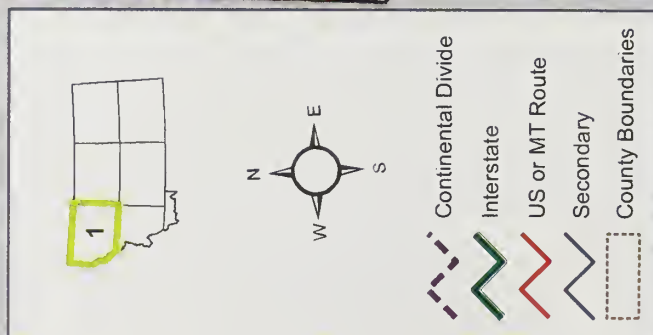
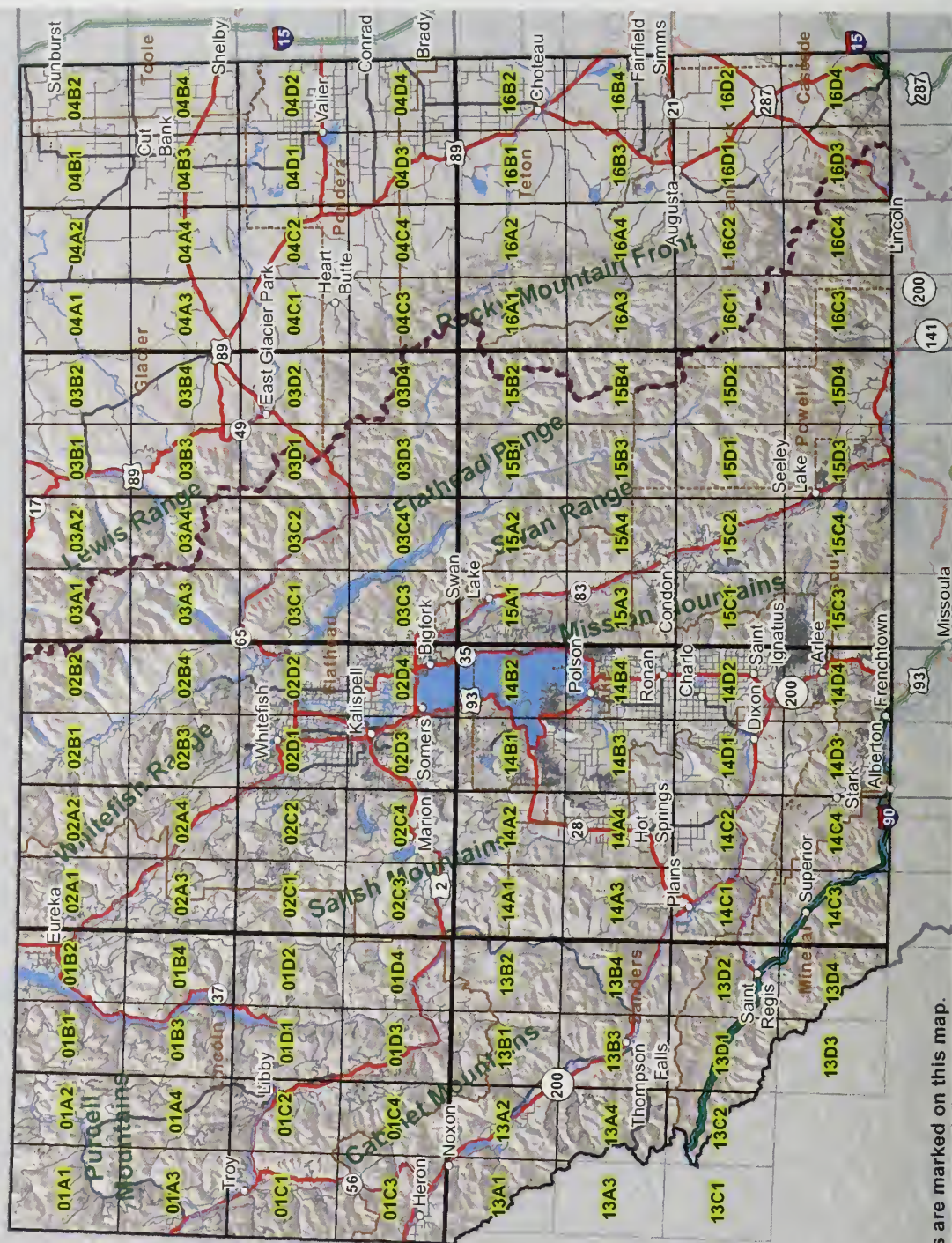


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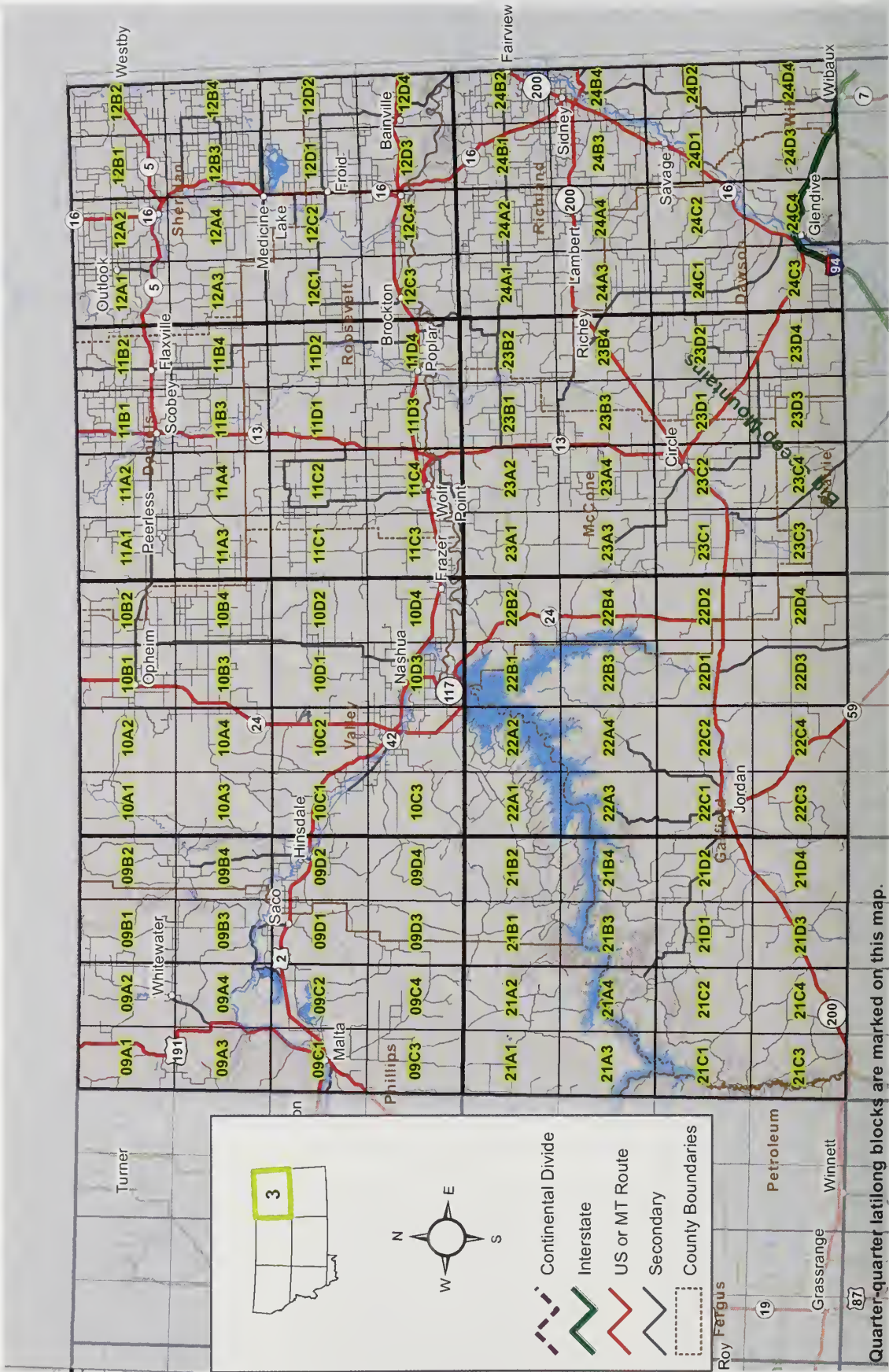
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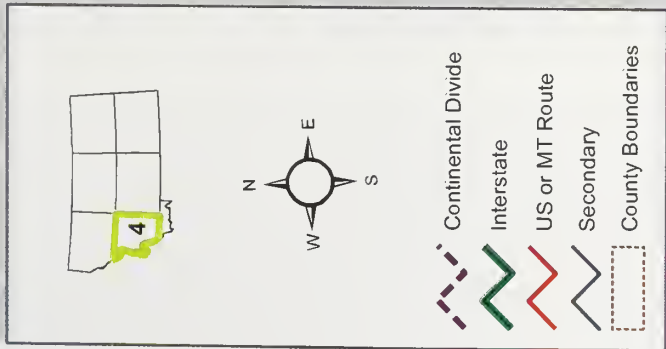
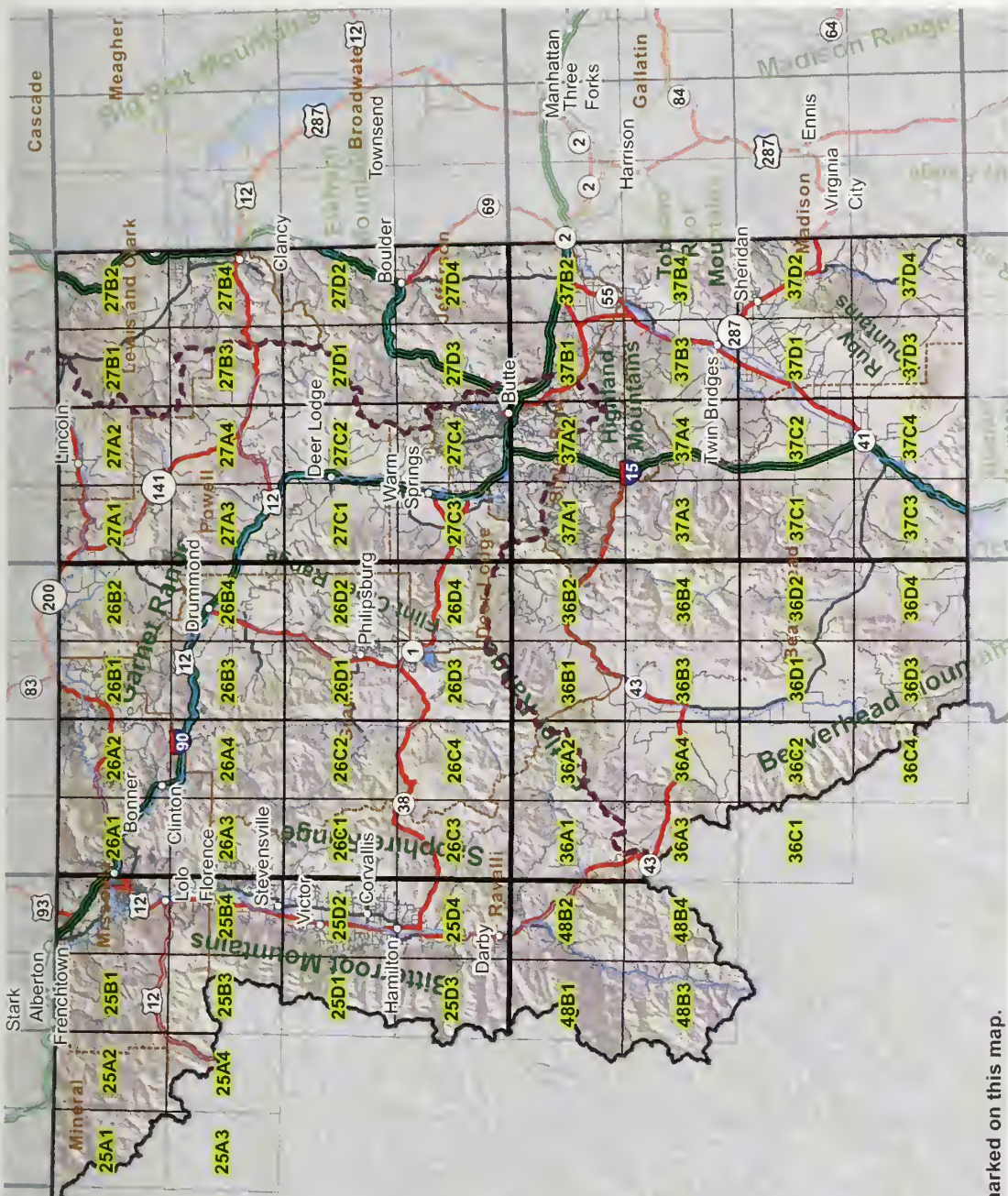


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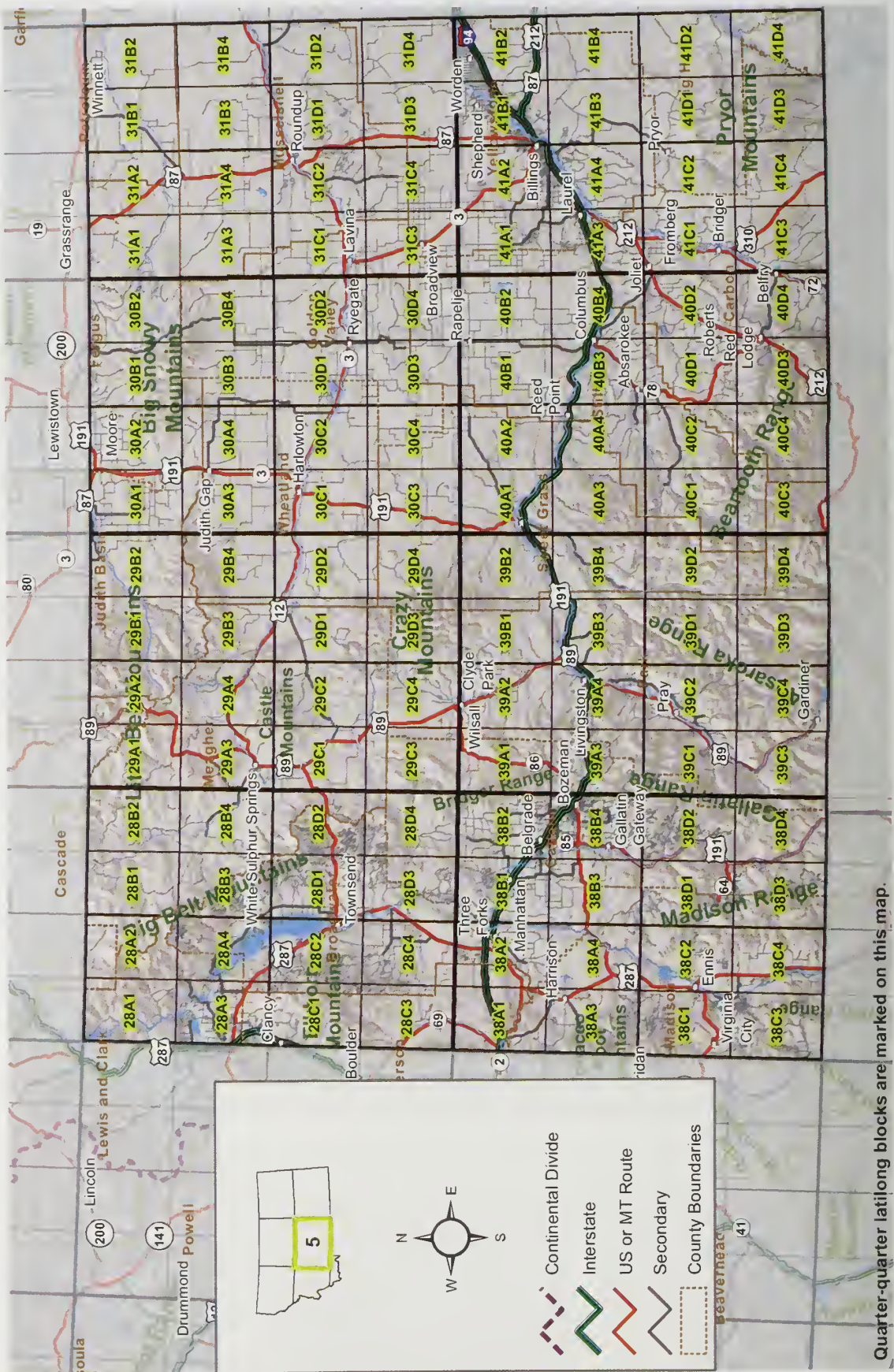


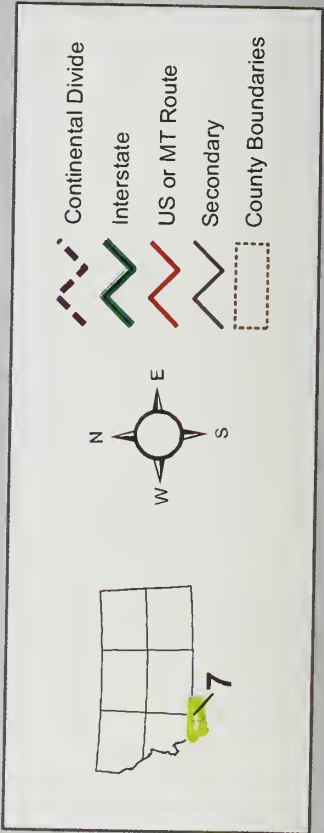
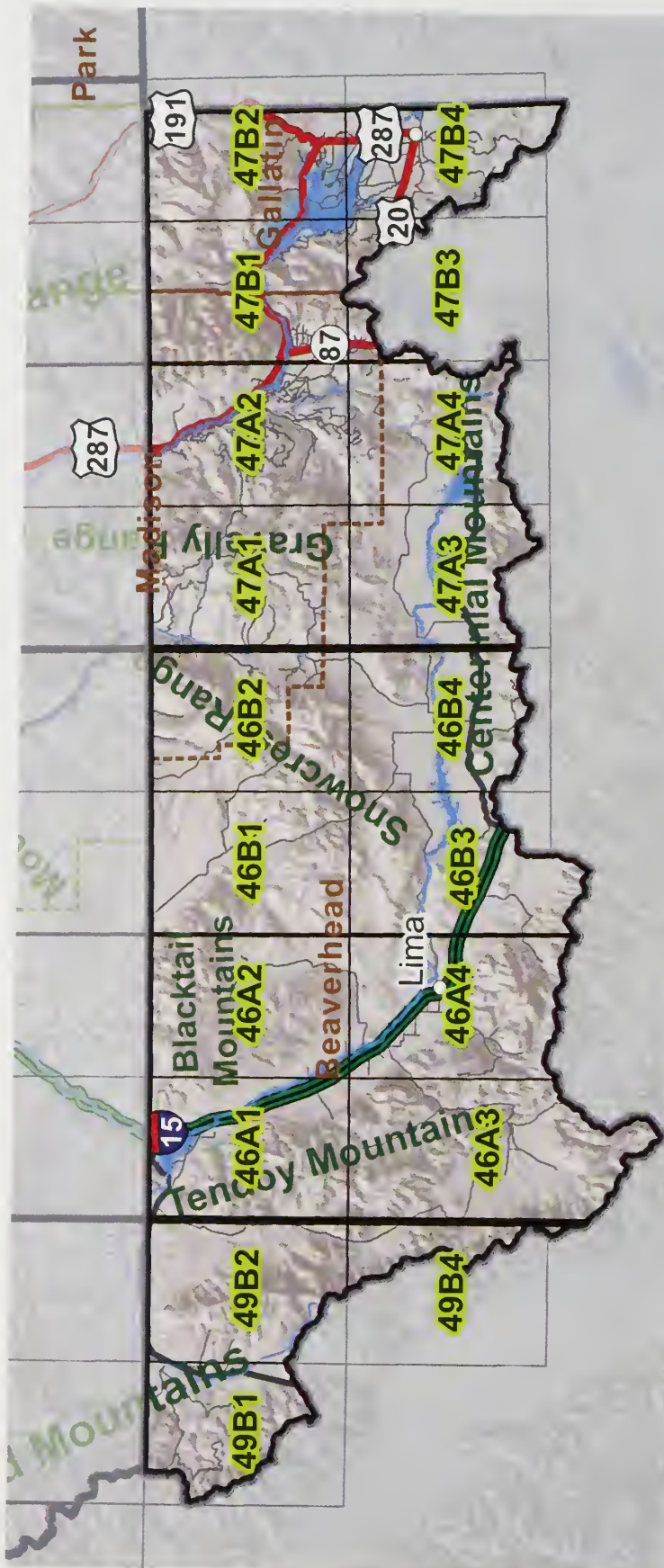
Quarter-quarter latilong blocks are marked on this map.



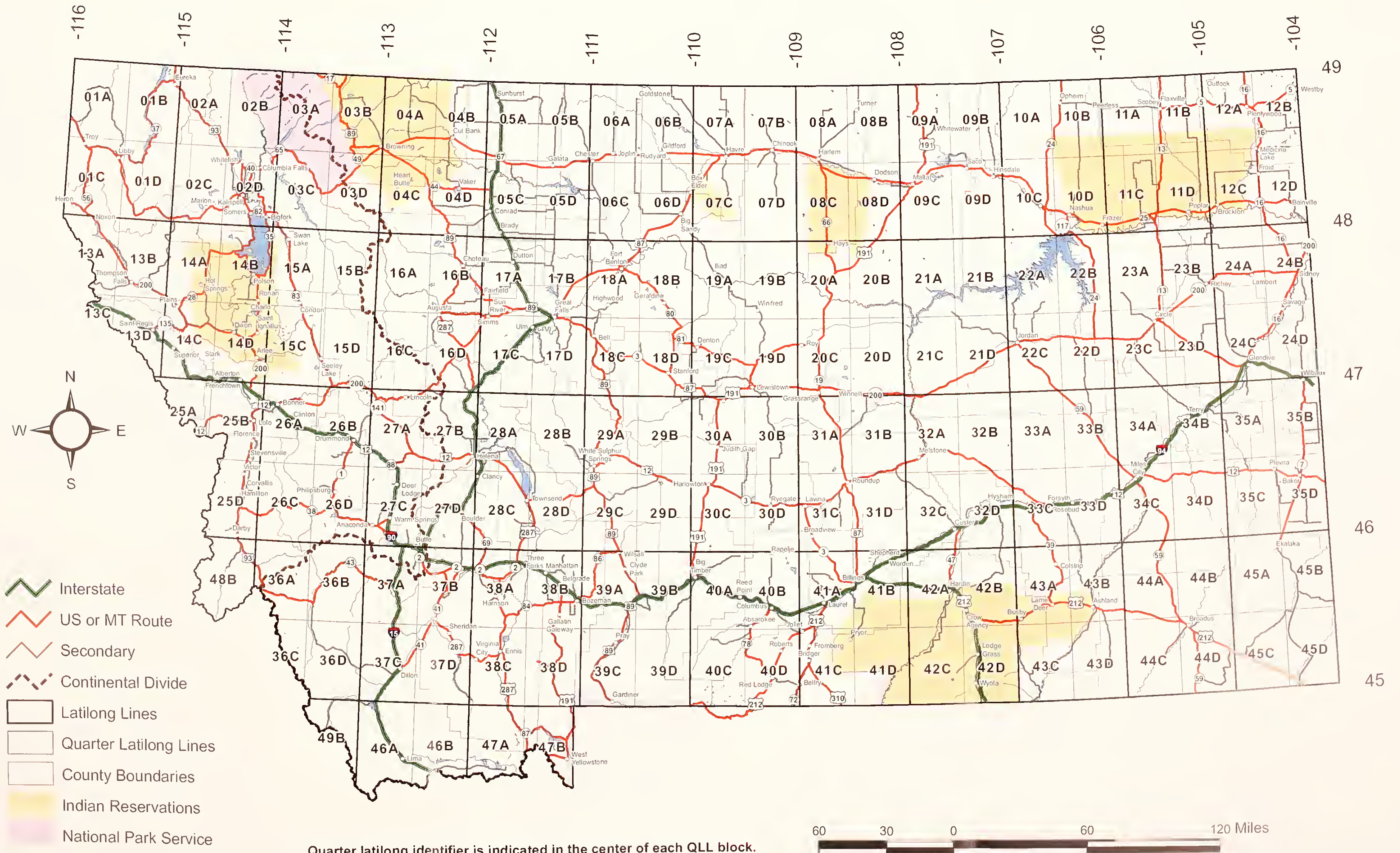


Quarter-quarter latilong blocks are marked on this map.

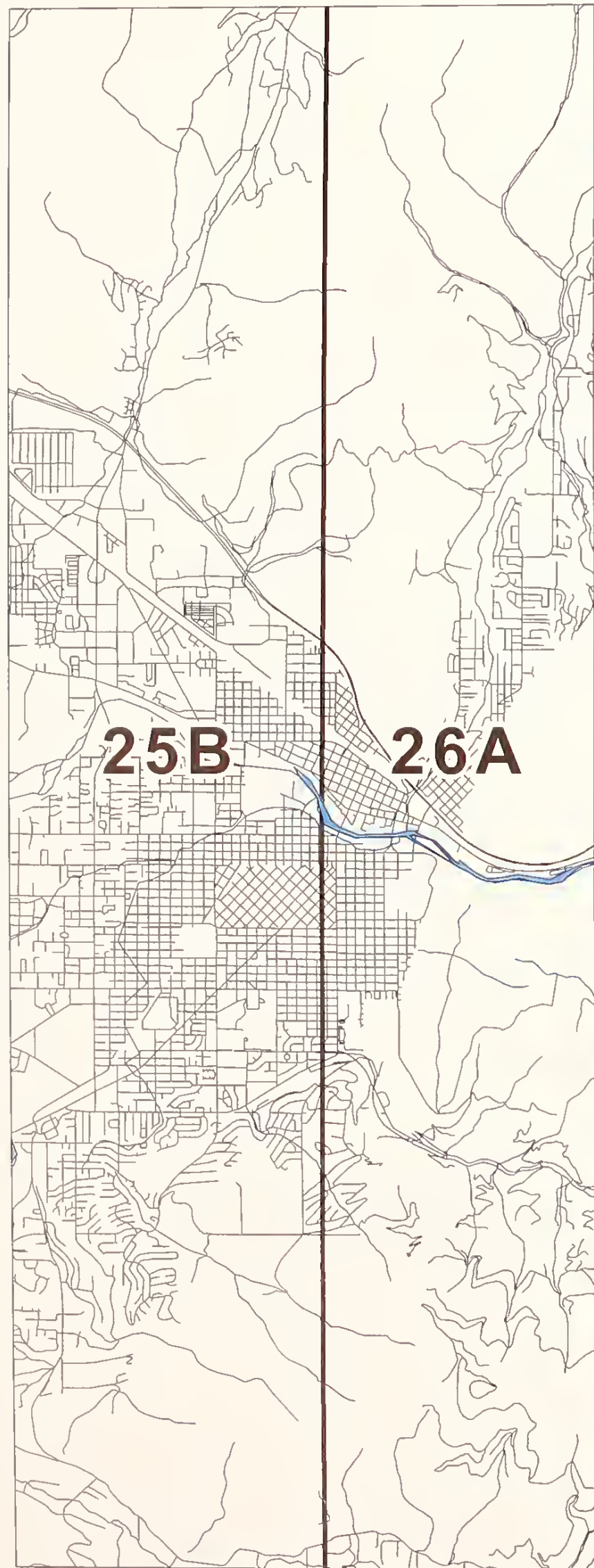
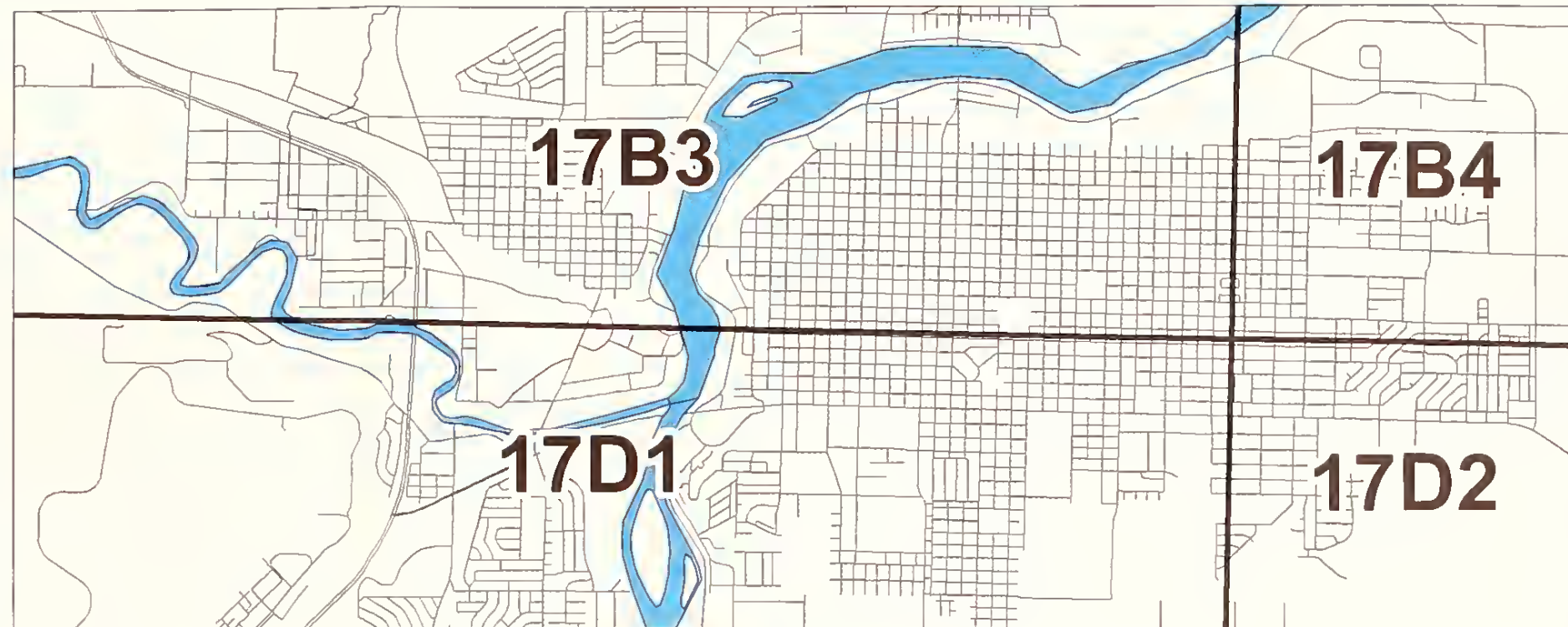




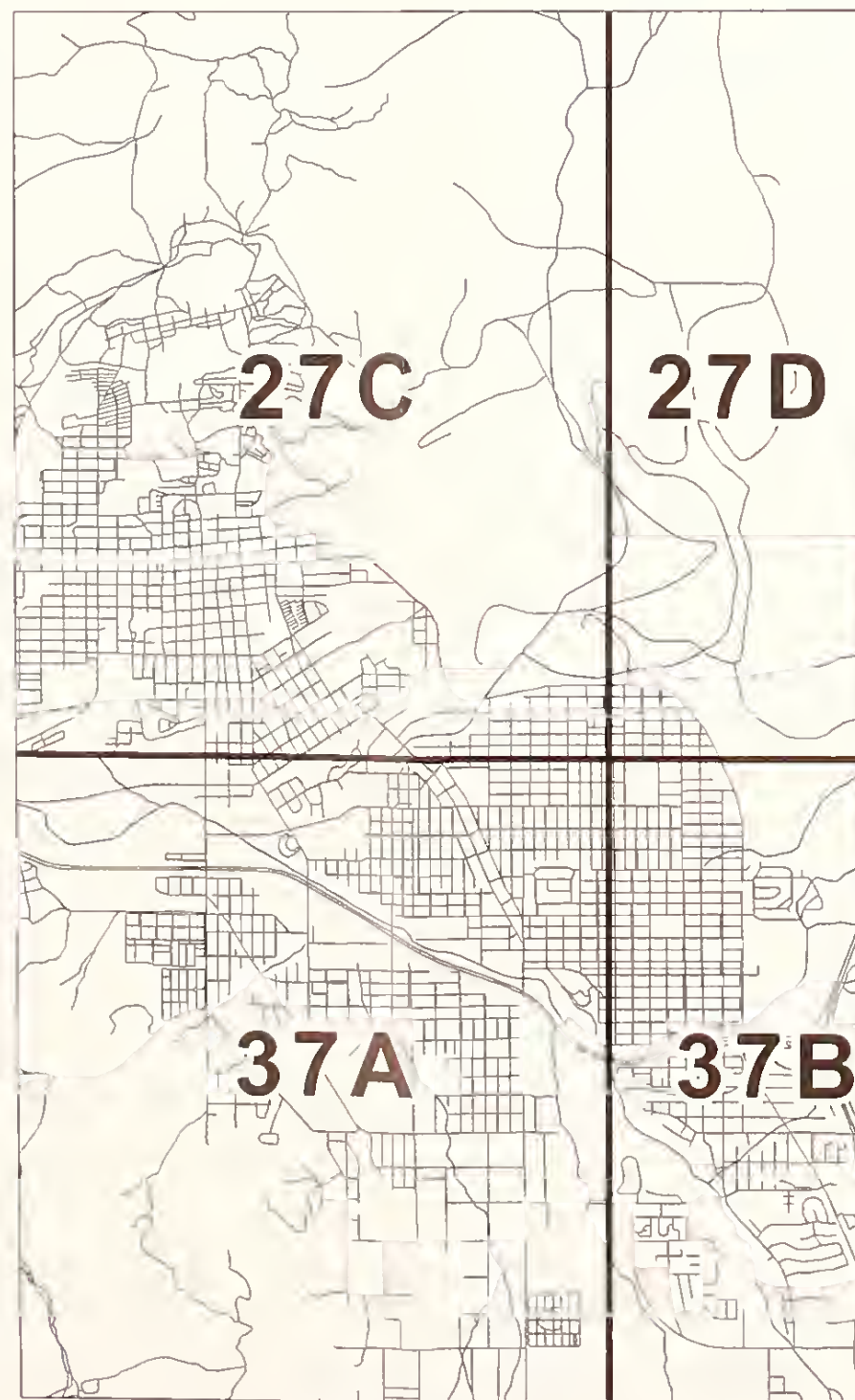
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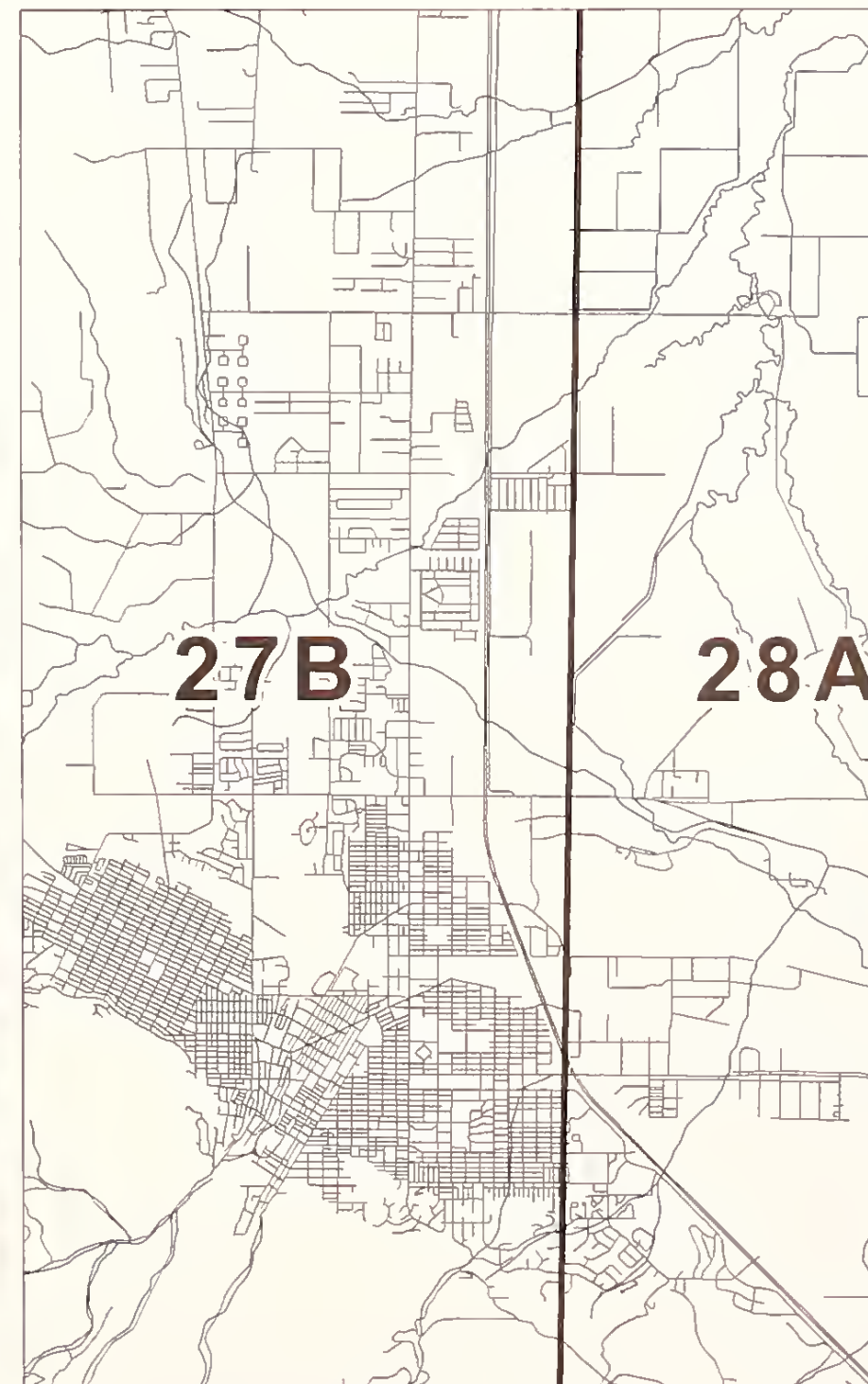
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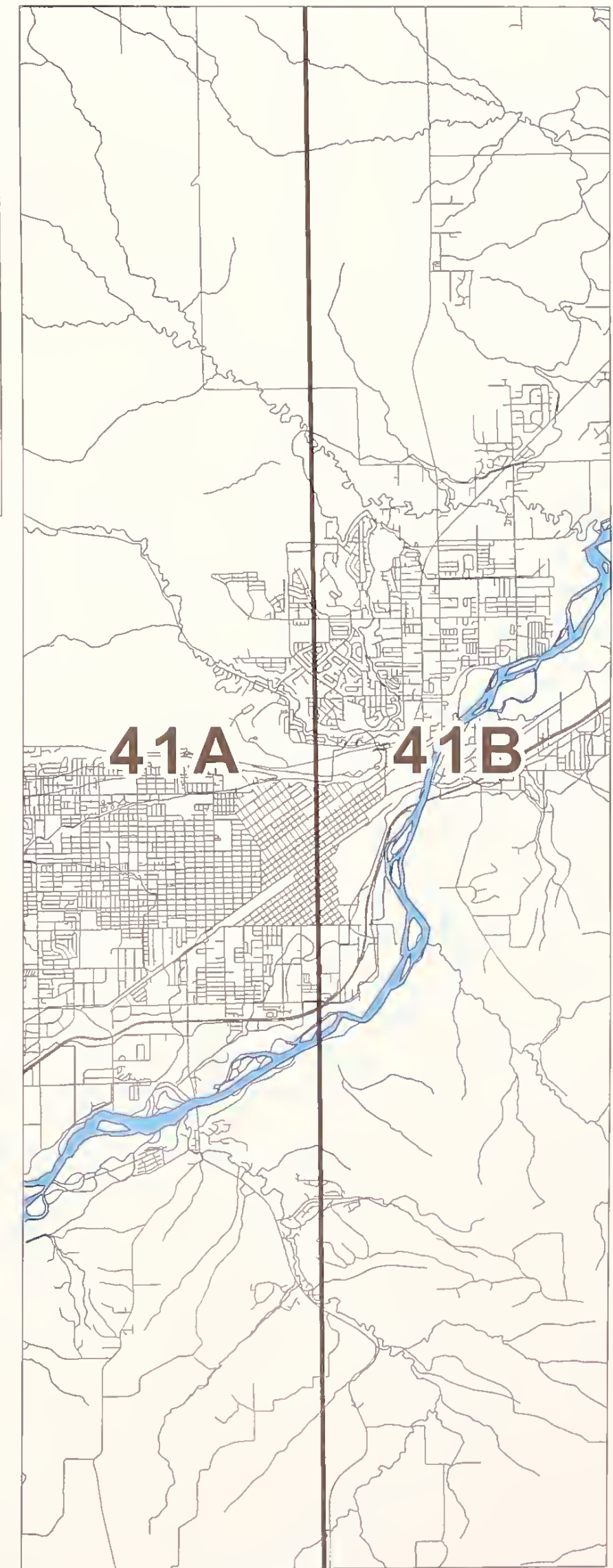
Missoula



Butte



Helena



Billings

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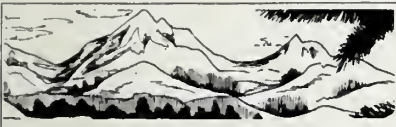


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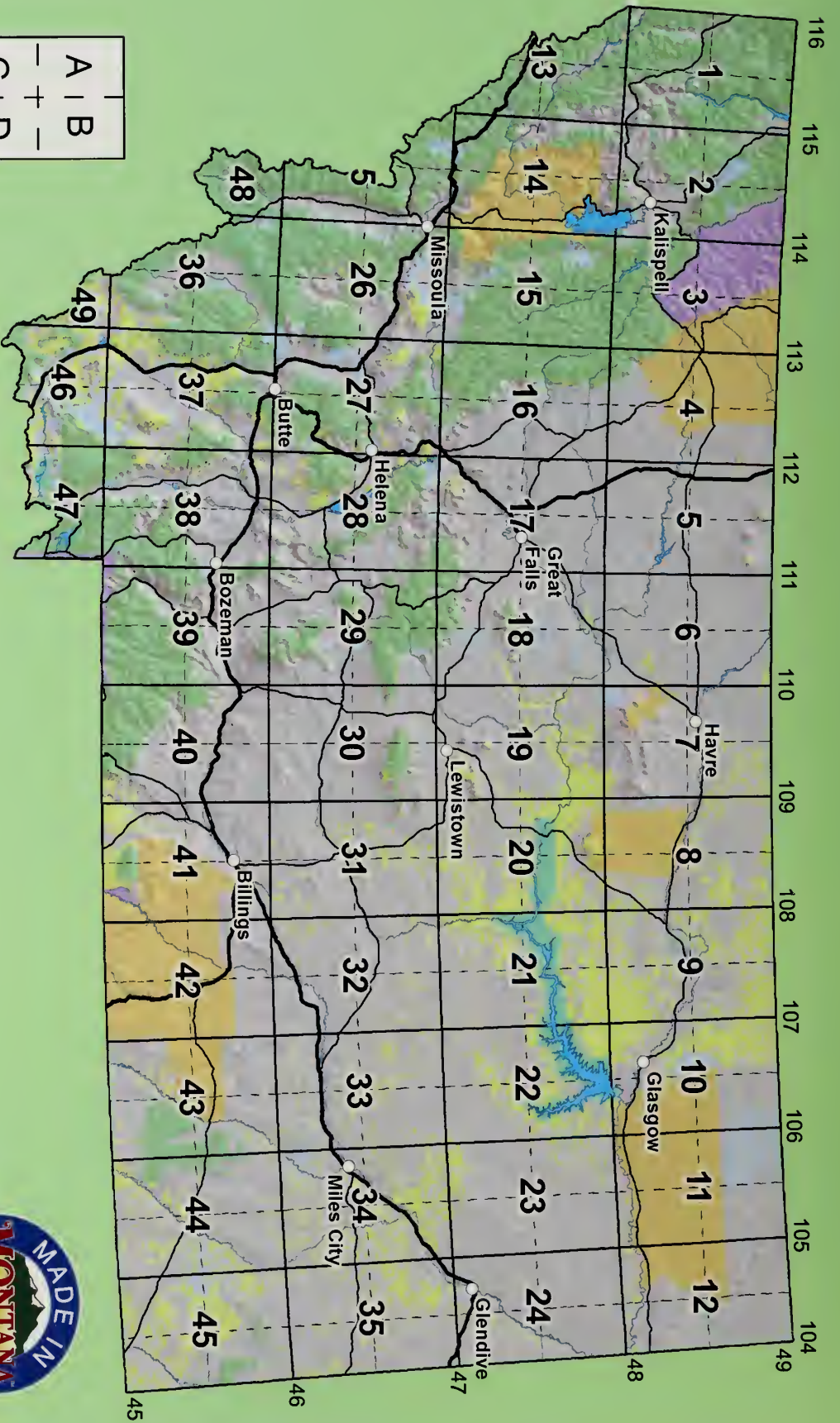


**Upper Missouri
Audubon Society**

Legend

For a complete legend and detailed descriptions of each legend item, see pages 10 - 12.

- B** Direct evidence of breeding.
-  Observation records for years 1991 – 2002 for **B**.
- b** Indirect evidence of breeding.
-  Observation records for years 1991 – 2002 for **b**.
- t** No evidence of breeding, but observed between 16 February and 14 December.
-  Observation records for years 1991 – 2002 for **t**.
-  Latilongs where the species was reported prior to 1991 and not since.
-  QLL where the species was reported prior to 1991 and not since.
- W** Overwintering; regular sightings between 15 December and 15 February.
-  Cumulative historical information for **W**.
- w** Observed during the wintering season (15 December to 15 February), but not confirmed as overwintering.
-  Cumulative historical information for **w**.
- 2003-2011** = total number of new sightings submitted for this edition.
- T E C** Threatened, endangered, or candidate species.
- SOC** Species of Concern
- SI** Species of Interest
- R1/2/3** Rare bird status



A	B
-	+
C	D

